ADMINISTRATION REPORT
N.-W. P. & OUDH.
1900-1901.

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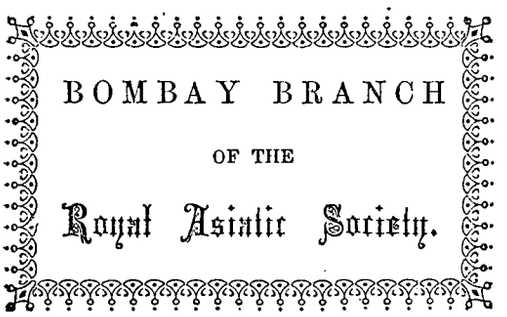

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1901.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH

FOR

1900-1901.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration.

THE office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

THE YEAR.

Harvests of 1899-1900.

The revenue year ending 30th September 1900 was, on the whole, more prosperous for the agricultural community than its predecessor. The total rainfall averaged 41½ inches over the provinces, but its distribution was extraordinarily irregular. As the monsoon closed earlier than usual, the crops necessarily suffered from the dry westerly winds which set in during October, but the winter rains were ample, except in the Meerut and Agra Divisions. Of the autumn crops, the outturn was estimated at three-fourths of the normal excluding from the calculation the Meerut Division, and the western districts of the Agra Division and Jhánsi, where it amounted to half or less. The spring harvest, though scanty on the unirrigated lands of the western districts and in two of the Bundelkhand districts, was fair elsewhere. Considerable harm was done to the crops by hailstorms which visited the provinces in January and March. The year, however, closed with favourable prospects, and the autumn harvests which followed were generally speaking good.

The year 1900.

The monsoon of 1900 was abnormally late, and did not set in fully until the second week of July, with the result that the rainfall was in considerable defect in all Divisions except Meerut, where it was in excess. The rainfall in August was heavy, and in September adequate over the greater part of the Provinces, while in the second week of October a cyclone, which formed in the Bay, gave general rain to the Eastern Divisions and to the greater part of Oudh. The month of November proved dry and warmer than usual, but heavy rain fell during the Christmas week and made good the defect for the year in all the reporting areas.

Public Health.

The public health was generally good. Cholera, however, prevailed in every Division and the Eastern districts suffered severely.

Cattle-disease. Though the provinces were not free from cattle-disease, it did not assume an epidemic form. The apathy and prejudices of the people continue to prevent the enforcement of segregation, and inoculation is making slow progress. Veterinary hospitals have been opened in three districts, and several District Boards have arranged to send their veterinary assistants to study inoculation at the Mukhtesar Laboratory.

Prices. Prices ruled high throughout the year; but there were none of the marked oscillations that characterised the previous year. The variations between the rates of the finer and of the coarser grains were small: and but for the enormous influx of capital received in return for the grain exported, and the continuous demand for labour, the pressure on the poorer classes would have been severe.

Trade. There has been a steady increase in the volume of trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepál, the total imports and exports being of the value of 134 lakhs as compared with 125 lakhs in the previous year, and 122½ lakhs in 1898-99. The Thibet returns showed a decline in the imports of borax, sheep and goats and an increase in the imports of salt and wool. There was also a decrease in the value of exports owing to the severity of the weather and the early cessation of the trade season.

Owing to unfavourable harvests in Nepál, the imports declined as measured by weight, but their value was largely in excess of the imports of the previous year: the more valuable articles such as ghí, hides and skins being imported in larger quantities. The export trade proved to be the heaviest on record since 1887-88, and, as compared with the preceding year, showed an increase of 20,820 maunds in weight, and of Rs. 4,02,912 in value. Cotton goods, salt, sugar, grain and petroleum were the articles chiefly exported.

River and Rail-borne Traffic. The river-borne traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal continues to be registered. The imports, both in volume and value, showed a rise as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but there was a marked falling off in the export trade in consequence of diminished exports of grain, oilseeds, sugar and miscellaneous articles of merchandise.

The total amount of rail-borne traffic in 1900-1901, though it declined by 12 per cent. in volume, exhibits a small rise in actual value of 2 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. The import trade decreased in weight and value by 17 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively, the shrinkage being due chiefly to diminished receipts of stone and lime from the Panjáb, of coal and grain from Bengal, of cotton goods and salt from Calcutta, and of hides and skins from the famine tracts. The export trade showed a decrease of 9 per cent. in weight and an increase of 9 per cent. in value. The larger value of the diminished volume is explained partly by an increase in the export of more costly articles such as opium and wool, and partly by the price of food grains and oilseeds having ruled higher than in 1899-1900.

The imports of coal, which were exceptionally heavy in 1898-99 and had slightly declined in 1899-1900, showed a further decline in the

year under review. The imports of cotton goods, which had been abnormally heavy in the two preceding years, fell by 50 lakhs in value, while those of salt, which showed a decline of over 4½ lakhs of rupees in value in 1899-1900, further declined by a lakh and-a-half. Marked decreases occurred under the heads of grain, stone and lime, and railway stock. The necessity for re-exporting grains elsewhere was not so great as in 1899-1900: while the completion of the Ghâziabad-Moradabad Railway during the year under review, accounts for the falling off in the imports of stone and lime and railway stock.

A considerable decline took place in the trade in hides, but the exports of the preceding year were abnormally large, owing to the large mortality among cattle in the famine areas, which coincided with an unusually active demand. The amount of grain exported during 1900-1901 declined considerably in consequence of the diminution of famine in Central and Western India. The most important increase was in the import of sugar, which is doubtless due in part to reduced home production.

Scarcity Operations in 1899-1900.

During a portion of the year owing to high prices and bad harvests in the Jhánsi district it was found necessary to afford relief to some extent in that tract. Relief works were opened on 2nd October 1899, and were finally closed on 27th July 1900. The expenditure up to that date amounted, in round numbers, to Rs. 60,000: the works executed measured 7,095,482 cubic feet, the incidence of cost being Rs. 8 per 1,000 cubic feet; the total number of units employed was 480,067; and the incidence per unit per diem amounted to close on 2 annas.

The cost of relief measures, excluding advances under the partly recoverable system, and the pay of establishment entertained for supervision of gratuitous village relief and for clerical work, amounted to Rs. 71,999. The sum expended in partly recoverable advances was Rs. 4,657, of which Rs. 3,531 are expected to be recovered, leaving an actual outlay of Rs. 1,126. The total cost of relief to Government may therefore be put at Rs. 73,125. In addition to this, advances were made under the two Loans Acts, *viz.*, Rs. 25,124 under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) and Rs. 43,385 under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884). A sum of Rs. 25,000 was also expended by the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee.

The cost per unit relieved on works was high, being nearly 2 annas. The necessity of maintaining staffs of sufficient strength to ensure full supervision over a number of works scattered over a wide locality, and to control, if necessary, a much larger number of famine workers than actually sought relief, contributed to raise the cost of relief measures. A considerable portion of the money has been spent on tanks, which, it is hoped, will prove of permanent utility.

The expenditure both on gratuitous relief in villages and on poorhouses was moderate, bearing in mind that the population of the tract affected was 300,000. The average cost of poorhouse relief was 11 pies, and of village relief 10 pies per unit. Village relief terminated on 15th September, and the last poorhouse was closed on 16th October 1900.

The autumn harvest was good, and the prospects of the spring crops promised to be very satisfactory in the district; but there is need of a succession of good years to restore the agricultural classes to a condition of prosperity.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council. Legislation.

The Legislative Council, which met twice during the year, dealt with five Bills of which one, *viz.*, the Oudh Settled Estates Bill was passed into law. The other four, *viz.*, the Water-Works Act, 1891, Amendment Bill; the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Bill; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill; and the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill, were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Rampur.

The annual report on the administration of the Rámpur State is separately published. The actual receipts of the year were Rs. 30,52,702 and the expenditure Rs. 32,05,785. To meet the deficit on current expenditure, promissory notes for two lakhs were sold, which yielded Rs. 1,90,750. The revenue suffered from the unfavourable character of the seasons. Efforts to improve the farming *(mustajiri)* system were made during the year, and leases for five years were granted to non-occupancy tenants.

Tehri.

The Annual Report on the administration of the Tehri State is also separately published. There was a marked improvement in the disposal of judicial work. The income of the year including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 9,36,775 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,42,009, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,94,766. The financial position of the State continues to be satisfactory.

FINANCE.

It having been decided to make no change in the conditions of the previous contract for the remaining two years of the quinquennial period, *viz.*, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, the general financial arrangements of 1899-1900 remained in force in the year under review.

The Provincial Services Account opened with a balance of Rs. 40,39, and closed with a balance Rs. 48,55, showing a surplus of Rs. 8,16, against a deficit of Rs. 12,21, assumed in the budget estimate. This was due to increases aggregating Rs. 14,38, in the anticipated receipts, and savings amounting to Rs. 5,99, in the allotments for expenditure. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of Rs. 15,29, and closed with a balance of Rs. 16,38, a deficit of Rs. 3,54, on the basis of the budget figures having been converted into a surplus (excluding from the calculation figures relating to the debt account), of Rs. 1,16,. This result was mainly owing to savings in expenditure.

The following table, which includes debt accounts, compares the transactions of the year with these of 1899-1900 :—

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,438	15,29,538	55,68,976
Receipts	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92,09,839	3,75,53,302	1,25,75,025	5,01,28,327
Total ...	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551	4,15,92,740	1,41,04,563	5,56,97,303
Expenditure ...	3,62,62,851	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,575	3,67,37,199	1,24,66,935	4,92,04,134
Closing balance ...	40,39,438	15,29,548	55,68,976	48,55,541	16,37,628	64,93,169

Smaller collections of famine arrears accounted for a large decrease in income under Land Revenue and interest. An improvement under Stamps owed much to the endeavours made by landholders in parts of the Provinces to forestall, by ejectment suits and deeds of lease, the effect of the impending tenancy legislation ; a further increase was due to the purchase of stocks of court-fee stamps by licensed vendors owing to the sale of these stamps having been thrown open to them. The Excise revenue also increased, the increase being mainly effected by the greater agricultural prosperity of the year, which was further auspicious throughout for Hindu marriages ; there had also been enhancement of the still-head duty on country spirits and of the fixed duty on hemp drugs. Increases occurred in the collections under Provincial rates (Local) and under Police, representing realizations from the inhabitants of Cawnpore of the cost of punitive police quartered on that town, improved cattle pound receipts, and undisbursed recoveries from zamíndárs in Oudh on account of rural chaukidárs. A large excess under Irrigation was due to the eager demand for water in connection with the *rabi* harvest of 1900, while a decrease under Civil Works Provincial, and the increase under the Local section of that head was chiefly owing to the transfer to District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1900, of the management of ferries on all local roads.

Under expenditure, there were increases under Land Revenue in consequence of more extensive settlement operations, under Stamps owing to the grant of discount on court-fee stamps and to larger sales, and under Jails, the excess here being mainly due to the higher prices of food grains. Extension of reforms in the Police force and of the organized rural police system in Oudh, together with charges arising from the imposition of the punitive police in Cawnpore caused an increase under Police, while under Education increased expenditure was due to larger purchases of machinery and plant for the Roorkee Civil Engineering College and to the ordinary growth of expenditure on schools. A heavy outlay in connection with plague preventive measures caused an excess under Medical, while the usual progressive increase in pensionary

charges swelled the charges under Superannuation. An increase under Irrigation resulted partly from charges incidental to the greater demand for water and partly from further expansions and improvements of the distributary system. Charges under Civil Works decreased, on the other hand, the Departmental Officers incurring smaller expenditure than in the previous year.

The actual receipts and charges under Provincial heads compare as under with the original estimates (in thousands of rupees):—

1900-1901.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimates	36,43,	3,61,15,	3,97,58,	3,73,36,	24,22,
Actuals	40,39,	3,75,53,	4,15,92,	3,67,37,	48,55,

The chief causes for the improvement have been already alluded to above.

Under Local (excluding Debt accounts), the actual receipts exceeded the budget estimate by 1,37, while the charges fell short of the total allotment by 3,33,. The saving accrued mainly under Land Revenue (1,42,) in connection with the Patwári and Kanúngo Establishment and Land Record Surveys: Medical (66,) owing in large measure to the withdrawal for plague duty of Medical officers whose pay otherwise would have fallen on the District Board; Education (32,) chiefly on grants-in-aid and scholarships, and Police (24,) due to petty savings distributed over a number of items. There were considerable savings also under Public Works executed by or for District Boards. The economies indicated above were not attended with any administrative inconvenience and the strengthened balances of District Boards will facilitate the investiture of these local bodies with the increased financial responsibility which the Government hopes ultimately to confer.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

Direction.

The office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch, was held by the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Odling, C.S.I., from 1st April 1900 to 21st November 1900 and by Mr. G. J. Perram from 22nd November 1900 to the end of the year.

In the circles or Superintending Engineers' charges Mr. A. R. Sutherland and Mr. G. K. Watts held charge of the first and second circles respectively throughout the year. In the third Circle, Mr. J. Heinig held charge throughout the year, with the exception of a period from 25th May 1900 to 7th August 1900, when he was replaced by Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E.

Administrative changes.

The administrative changes during the year were (1) the abolition of the Ayarpatta Division in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence from the afternoon of the 10th July 1900, and (2) the continuance of the

Ayarpatta Sub-division as a permanent Sub-division for works in connection with the new Government House at Naini Tál, under the Executive Engineer, Kumaun Provincial Division. The Special Sub-division constituted in the same circle in connection with the construction of the bridge over the river Gumti at Lucknow was also abolished with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1900, from which date it was amalgamated with the Lucknow district.

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(2).—*Canals.*

Canal Expenditure.

The total Capital expenditure both direct and indirect, during the year amounts, after deducting refunds of revenue, to Rs. 5,71,892, or Rs. 7,19,745 less than the previous year, in which there was very heavy expenditure on special repairs to the Narora Weir, Lower Ganges Canal, and on constructing the Fatehpur Branch Canal and Ghátampur, both of which now approach completion. Nearly four lakhs were spent on Major Productive Works, one lakh on Protective Works and the remainder on Minor Works and Surveys.

New Works.

The most important of the new works completed or under construction are :—

The remodelling of the distributaries on the Rohilkhand Canals.

A new masonry groyne under Candi Bluff at Hardwár, sixteen new minor distributaries and the remodelling of distributaries, Ganges Canal.

New works on the Fatehpur Branch of Ghátampur Distributary and Protective Works below the Narora Weir on the Lower Ganges Canal.

Erection of drop gates on the Paricha Weir, Betwa Canal.

Construction of three new minor distributaries and the remodelling of numerous channels on the Eastern Jumna and Agra Canals.

Agricultural Works.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 39,322 under this head, chiefly on the construction of drainage works in tracts irrigated by the Ganges Canal, on the Agra Park Minor of the Agra Canal, and Rs. 19,943 on maintenance and repairs to works of the same nature.

Mileage of Channels.

During the year 259 miles of new channels were opened, of which 90 miles were on the Ganges Canal, 86 on the Lower Ganges Canal, 44 on the Fatehpur Branch and Ghátampur Distributary, and the remainder on the other canals. The total mileage now open amounts to 12,790 miles.

Area irrigated.

The total area irrigated by all canals including the Tarái and Bhábar is 2,125,027 acres, or 849,020 acres less than the previous year, due to well-distributed rainfall in the *kharif* and to the winter rainfall having been sufficient to mature most crops without canal water. The *rabi* area alone is 678,000 acres less than in the previous year. As compared with the previous year, indigo shows a recovery of 70,000 acres and cotton a further rise of 20,000. Every other crop shows a falling off. The area under cotton is the largest ever irrigated from these canals.

Revenue assessed.

The assessments direct and indirect of the year, *i.e.*, for the *kharíf* of 1900 and the *rabi* of 1900-1901 amount to Rs. 82,03,313, which fall short of those for the past four years, but exceed the average for the previous ten years, chiefly owing to an increase in the area under cotton and poppy.

Gross revenue realized.

The gross revenue realized amounts to Rs. 99,72,548, an increase of Rs. 3,10,577 on that of the previous year.

Working expenses.

The charges against revenue amounted to Rs. 34,47,901, or Rs. 2,52,989 more than in the previous year. The net revenue from canals of all classes amount to Rs. 65,24,647, an increase of Rs. 57,588 on the previous year. The Betwa Canal, the only Protective Work, again failed to earn a revenue sufficient to cover its working charges. The loss this year was Rs. 36,004, and including interest charges, the loss amounts to Rs. 2,04,300. This large deficit was due to the early failure of the river supply, so that no water was available in the reservoir for the *kharíf*. The new gates which have since been erected on the Paricha Weir will increase the storage of water by 780 millions of cubic feet, and it is anticipated that the additional supply obtainable will sensibly increase the revenue of future years. Minor works have yielded a net revenue of Rs. 1,50,861.

The four large canals classed as productive show a net revenue of Rs. 64,09,790. This represents a return of 7·7 per cent. on their total Capital cost.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The revenue report deals with the year ending 30th September :—

Outstanding arrears.

It is satisfactory to note the continued progress in clearing off the arrears of land revenue that had accumulated as a result of the famine. These arrears stood at 163 lakhs at the beginning of 1897-98 ; at 86 lakhs in the following year ; and at 42 lakhs in the year under review. Of the latter amount 8 lakhs were remitted, 34 lakhs remaining for collection, of which nearly 80 per cent. was realized.

Current revenue.

The total amount of land revenue due to Government on account of the year was nearly 619 lakhs. Over 606 lakhs were collected, leaving less than 13 lakhs outstanding. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of two-thirds of a lakh in the demand. Recent revisions of settlement gave an increase of over 3 lakhs, but against this must be set a decrease of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the greater portion of which was due to reductions or annulments of settlements in the deteriorated trans-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad Division and in Cawnpore. There was keen competition for canal water in the western parts of the provinces, where the rainfall had been inadequate, and the demand for occupier's rates was close on 80 lakhs, or scarcely 2 lakhs less than the demand of the famine year. The demand was collected practically in full.

Advances under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

The unfavourable character of the season caused larger demands to be made for agricultural advances. The total advances under the two Acts aggregated about 7 lakhs, and the percentage of collections

was 75 and 55 respectively. The circumstances of the season justified leniency in enforcing recoveries.

Rent Litigation, North-Western Provinces.

No less than 134,476 suits were instituted as compared with 124,221 in the previous year, though the returns of 1898-99 were the highest on record. The increase was due mainly to the large number of suits for arrears of rents, the dominating cause being the desire of the landlords to secure by decree the arrears of the famine year 1896-97, which would in another year have been time-barred.

Applications showed an abnormal increase of 70,619 on the figures of 1898-99. The extraordinary increase in the issue of notices of ejectment, the numbers of which were 94,283 as compared with 59,081 in the preceding year, was clearly due to the determination of the landlords to forestall, if possible, the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act and to deprive the cultivators of the security which the Act confers upon them. The increase in the number of notices of relinquishment by tenants leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the landlords exercised unfair pressure to induce the tenants to resign their holdings and to avoid the expense and uncertainty of legal proceedings.

Rent Litigation, Oudh.

Rent litigation in Oudh was of a normal character. There was a marked rise in the number of suits for recovery of occupancy. The year was, on the whole, a good one in Qudh, and the tenants evinced a keen desire to recover the holdings which had been abandoned in previous years of distress.

Coercive Processes.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions which prevailed in certain parts of the provinces, fewer writs were issued than in the previous year, and their issue was generally marked by discretion. It is satisfactory to note the large decrease in the number of cases of attachment of movables. The number of estates attached for arrears of revenue has, however, largely increased, nearly three-fourths of the attached estates being situated in the Allahabad Division, a fact which brings into prominence the revenue difficulties experienced in this part of the provinces.

Settlement Operations.

Settlement operations in Oudh are nearly completed, only one district, Gonda, being under assessment. In the North-Western Provinces, operations are in progress in six districts and have been finished in two. The settlements which have been concluded during recent years, while yielding the Government a considerable enhancement, cannot be said to be burdensome to the agricultural community, and the moderation of Government in fixing the assessment is acknowledged by influential classes of landlords.

State Properties.

There were 483 State properties in the provinces or 66 more than in the previous year. The rental demand rose from Rs. 8,39,191 to Rs. 8,61,605. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 9,40,670, of which 90 per cent. was collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue, cesses, cost of management and improvements, the net profits accruing to Government amounted to close on $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees.

Court of Wards.

Two hundred and two estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, as compared with 190 in the previous year. Fifteen

estates were released, the largest of these being the important Balrámpur Estate with a rent-roll of close on 20 lakhs of rupees. Next in importance was the Bhinga Estate, which was taken over by the Court in 1895 at the request of its proprietor. The largest estate which came under the management of the Court during the year was the taluka of Tiloi in the Rae Bareli district, with a rent roll of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. This estate which is free from encumbrances had until a few years previously been under the management of the Court of Wards, and the untimely death of its owner necessitated its resumption. The total area of the estates under management was 3,128,172 acres and the gross rental demand, including arrears, amounted to over $95\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, of which more than 78 per cent. was collected.

The incidence of the cost of management on income was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than in the previous year. The sum expended on works of improvement continues to be inadequate, and renewed attention has been drawn to the matter. It has been suggested that the experiment of sinking wells through the agency of selected tenants should be more generally extended. Good progress has been made in promoting the education of the tenantry and in furthering sanitary measures for the benefit of the estates. Over $27\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees were devoted to the liquidation of debts, and nearly two lakhs were invested on behalf of solvent estates in loans to embarrassed estates under the Court's management.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

In five districts and in parts of two others traverse surveys were carried out by the Imperial Survey Department establishment, which was placed under the orders of the Local Government in the beginning of the year. Survey operations and revision of the land records were completed by the Provincial Survey Department in one district, continued in three districts, and begun in three more. Altogether an area of 3,882 square miles was surveyed, and the records prepared for an area of 3,106 square miles.

The work of the kanúngos has been satisfactory during the year, and the Government is prepared to improve the *personnel* of this branch of the Revenue Establishments by reserving a reasonable number of naib tahsíldárships for supervisor kanúngos who possess the requisite educational qualifications and to recognise special claims by direct promotion to the tahsíldár grade.

The work of the patwáris showed improvement, and the percentage of men who passed the examination rose from 86 to 87 per cent. It is reported that the annual village papers were filed with commendable punctuality in nearly all districts. The pargana-books which contain statistics relating to the agricultural and economic history of each village have been intelligently maintained.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The working plan of the experimental farm was completed during the year and is being strictly adhered to. It is satisfactory to note that the series of experiments, which have extended over a long period, in acclimatizing foreign cottons of longer and finer staples than are at present produced in these provinces are proving successful. Some of the varieties are said to be now thoroughly acclimatized and to give

heavy yields, which have met with the approval of experts in the cotton industry.

Another experiment undertaken was the growing of sugar-beet as a field crop. The yield is said to have been fair; but the attempt to make sugar by indigenous processes proved a failure. Wheat seed is now distributed at three main centres, the Cawnpore Farm, the Meerut Demonstration Farm, and the Depôt at Partábgarh.

Reclamation of barren land.

While the reclamation of barren land continues to be the subject of special investigation, the programme of inquiries has been practically exhausted, and a note is being compiled showing the results of the work of the last twenty years. Various rain crops have been tested to determine which is the most suitable for ploughing in on land, of which the texture is at present defective. The attempt to produce a fodder reserve by protecting indigenous grasses and introducing new ones has practically resulted in failure, while the question of tree-planting cannot be regarded as disposed of until the extensive young plantations now in existence have been watched for some time longer.

Saharanpur and Lucknow Gardens.

The financial results of the two gardens continue to be satisfactory. The Saháranpur Gardens are maintained chiefly for experimental purposes, and a compilation is being made of the experimental results of past years in a form that will be useful to those who desire to grow plants of economic value not at present produced in the provinces: this compilation will be published from time to time in the Provincial Bulletin series. The principal function of the Lucknow Gardens is the supply of seeds and plants to the public. In both gardens there has been the usual difficulty in finding and keeping apprentices to be trained in gardening.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The number of provincial stallions on the register was one more than in the previous year, while the number maintained by Court of Wards' estates and private persons fell from 12 to 6. There was a small increase in the demand for the services of provincial stallions, but the results were less successful than in the preceding year. With regard to the scheme which has been started for utilizing cast mares for mule-breeding, it is to be regretted that the stock of mares is insufficient to meet the number of applications. It is satisfactory to note that there was a substantial decrease in the reported number of deaths from cattle-disease. Losses from rinderpest are, however, still great; and no improvement in this respect can be looked for until a second Veterinary Officer is appointed, who will be able to give sufficient attention to cattle-breeding and the investigation of cattle-disease. The necessity for creating such an appointment has been again urged on the Government of India. Eight Veterinary dispensaries were working during the year, and close on 3,000 cases were treated by their agency. The Veterinary establishment at present entertained consists of two Inspectors and 39 Assistants. It is intended ultimately to have two Assistants to each district, paid by District Boards, and one Inspector for each division, paid from Provincial revenues.

Emigration.

Fifteen thousand and twenty-six emigrants were registered for the Colonies as compared with 11,735 in the previous year, an increase of 28

per cent. The principal recruiting localities are Fyzabad, Basti, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. A classification of the number of persons registered during the year showed that nearly 55 per cent. belonged to the North-Western Provinces and 26 per cent. to Oudh. The number of emigrants who actually proceeded to the Colonies was 9,050, as compared with 7,925 in the preceding year. Of this number 3,808 went to Demerara, the only other Colonies which received over a thousand being Fiji, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

In the preceding year Inland Emigration was confined to the Gházipur district only, and 31 emigrants were recruited. During the year under report emigrants were recruited in Gházipur and Azamgarh, the numbers registered being 138 and 42 respectively. Free emigration outside Act I of 1882 is carried on extensively in the chief recruiting centres; but as no precise record of it is kept in any district, the number of labourers thus recruited cannot be ascertained. The recent amendment of the Emigration Law will, it is hoped, place the systems of emigration on a satisfactory footing.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise. The real receipts of the year, Rs. 65,17,815, exceeded those of 1898-99 by 5·44 lakhs, or 9·1 per cent. and were the highest ever recorded in the Provinces: 3·85 lakhs of the increase came from fees for vend of country spirits and drugs and for outstills, and 1·12 lakhs, from the great enhancement of duty on hemp drugs. The increase in license fees was extraordinary, and far out-balanced a decline in consumption.

Country liquor receipts. License fees rose from 9·70 to 12·21 lakhs, and the still-head duty from 22·76 to 22·89 lakhs of rupees. The still-head duty was raised in 25 districts. The consumption of liquor fell off from 1·169 to 1·088 millions of gallons; the decline occurring in the 25 districts above.

Hemp drugs. The imports of *gánja* fell from 927 maunds in 1896-97 to 371 maunds in 1899-1900, while those of *charas* rose in the same period from 1,663 maunds to 2,211 maunds: imports of *bhang* also declined. The duty on *charas* and *pathar gánja* was doubled from the beginning of the year.

Opium. Sales of opium were practically stationary. License fees improved, and the total receipts rose from 6·48 to 6·66 lakhs of rupees. The incidence of taxation was 10·69 as against 11·02 per seer. Discounts on purchases for official vend were abolished.

FOREST.

Area. There was a small increase of one square mile in the area of the reserved forests in these Provinces.

Demarcation. A sum of Rs. 8,966 was expended during the year in the demarcating of boundaries: demarcation has been completed in the Naini Tál and Kumaun Divisions, and in the Oudh Circle the Kauriala boundary has been laid down and is nearly completed. In the Jaunsár Division of the School Circle 68 miles of boundary ditching remained to be completed.

Demarcation is at a stand still in the district forests of Almora and Naini Tál, though some progress has been made in Garhwál.

Surveys.

Practically no survey work was undertaken during the year, but arrangements have been made to survey the 118 square miles of newly-acquired reserves in the hill divisions of the Central Circle.

Working Plans.

The Mukhtesar forest working plan was sanctioned during the year, and it is hoped that the plans for the entire Oudh Circle will receive the sanction of Government during the current year. A working plan for 154 square miles of the Jaunsár Division was carried out, and a plan for 279 square miles in the Dehra Dún Division was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Roads and Buildings.

One hundred and thirty-nine miles of new roads and paths were constructed, and 3,815 miles of existing roads were repaired. The total expenditure on buildings and communications amounted to Rs. 99,281 as against Rs. 97,911 in the past year. A headquarters house has been purchased at Jhánsi.

Offences.

A smaller number of persons were brought before the courts and there was an improvement in the percentage of convictions. The number of cases compounded remained practically the same. The number of undetected cases of injury by fire to forests fell from 94 to 79.

Conservancy.

The results achieved were satisfactory, particularly in the School Circle. An outbreak of incendiarism occurred in the Airadeo forest in the Naini Tál Division, the guilty villages being punished by a suspension of their rights for a period of two years. In the Oudh Circle the area burnt was considerably less than in former years.

Grazing.

The area open to grazing was increased by 8 square miles. The total number of cattle using the forests was 730,318 as against 687,830 in the preceding year, the increase being in the number of cattle grazing free.

Outturn.

Excluding district protected forests, timber to the amount of 42,65,000 cubic feet, firewood to the amount of 86,44,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,50,478 were removed from the forests during 1900-1901. The falling off in the outturn was entirely in the Oudh Circle, due to the shortage of railway wagons and the inability of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company to work up to its indent for sleepers.

Financial Results.

The total receipts showed an increase, being Rs. 16,26,559 as compared with Rs. 15,93,310 in 1899-1900. Expenditure fell from Rs. 9,86,023 to Rs. 9,63,755, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,62,804 as against Rs. 6,07,287 in the previous year.

The investigation into the relations existing between the Department and the agricultural communities referred to in last year's report has been brought to a conclusion. Careful detailed inquiry has established the fact that the villagers have been treated with care and consideration by the Forest officials. There has been less friction between the agricultural population and the Department than in the past; and the Department has shown itself ready to grant reasonable concessions to the villagers.

EDUCATION.

Attendance in Colleges and Schools.

The number of scholars and of State and Aided schools on the 31st March 1901 amounted, respectively, to 352,578 and 7,620. There was, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 71 in public and an increase of 29 in private, institutions, and a rise of 8,664 in the number of scholars attending public, and a decrease of 932, attending private, institutions. But slight variation is disclosed in the races and religions of scholars attending public institutions. The percentage of children at school to the population of school age (according to the census of 1891) remained practically the same, 6·1 against 6·05. The Provinces continue to show sustained progress, though they are still backward in education.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on public institutions during the year rose from Rs. 45,05,148 to Rs. 45,55,253. The increase which is shared by all kinds of institutions, mainly occurred in direct expenditure. Provincial revenues contributed an additional sum of Rs. 69,683 on colleges, of which the Thomason College, Roorkee, absorbed Rs. 44,485, and the Training College, Allahabad, Rs. 16,373. On general schools the expenditure from provincial revenues was slightly lower, whereas on special schools there was an increased expenditure from the same source of Rs. 17,590, mainly on the Reformatory School, Bareilly, which was placed under the Educational Department during the year. Local funds contributed an increase of Rs. 19,200, which was devoted to raising the pay of vernacular school teachers; from Municipal funds the expenditure varied little from that in the preceding year.

Colleges.

The average enrolment in colleges amounted to 1,248, or 182 lower than in the previous year; the decrease, which amounts to 14·6 per cent., was partly due to the outbreak of plague in the Benares Division; but colleges in other divisions show a slight decline in enrolment. Seventy-eight per cent. of candidates entering for the M. A. and D. Sc. examinations obtained degrees, a slight improvement on the figures for the previous year. The number entering for, and passing, the B.A. and B. Sc. examinations was higher, 60 per cent. against 54 obtaining passes (2 out of 4 candidates being successful for the B. Sc. degree). The number of candidates entering for the Intermediate examination rose from 472 to 526; but the results were again unsatisfactory, less than 38 per cent. passing. The alteration in the age for admission to the Entrance and School Final examinations, and the raising of the standard for matriculation—changes of far-reaching importance adopted by the University during the last two years—should in due time improve the quality of students who proceed to the higher examinations. Only 15 per cent. of passes were obtained by the candidates who entered for the examination in law; only 7 out of 214 candidates passed the LL.B. examination, and a similar number obtained the certificate of a High Court vakíl. Steps have been taken during the current year to improve the character of legal education by strengthening the staff of lecturers in law in the Muir College. The number of affiliations to the Sanskrit College at Benares continues to increase, and the college showed well in the examinations in that language. Thirty-four out of 182 male pupils studying at the Medical School at Agra passed out into the public service. Some advance was made in the past year, in the provision of suitable boarding-houses or hostels for

students. A new boarding-house was opened at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently laid the foundation-stone of a Hindu hostel at the Muir College.

Secondary Education.

In the number of public secondary schools and the scholars attending them a satisfactory increase is noticeable (from 522 to 546 and from 65,295 to 70,270 respectively); the increased expenditure thereby entailed was covered by a larger income from fees and "other sources." The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,69,412 against Rs. 7,50,555 in the preceding year. A distinct advance is observable in the number of pupils receiving instruction in the Middle and Primary stages; in the High stage the number was practically stationary. The number of public secondary schools for girls was 44 in 1900-1901 against 41 in 1899-1900, and the number of pupils 3,524 against 3,214. The results of the examinations of candidates for the Entrance, School Final, and English Middle show a higher percentage of passes. The School Final returns exhibit an advance made in the teaching of science in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The raising of the standard for matriculation is a recognition on the part of the Senate of the University of the fact that the time has come when the higher branches of secondary instruction hitherto undertaken by the arts colleges may with advantage be made over to the Principal, Anglo-Vernacular High Schools. A fair number of graduates now annually pass through the senior of the two classes in the Training College, and many of them are reported to be doing excellent work as Assistant Masters in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Of the capacity of our graduates to give higher secondary instruction in such subjects as English, History, Mathematics, and Oriental Classics there has never been any question. For some years they have done so with marked success in the Intermediate classes of the affiliated colleges. The brief history of the Training College has shown that a considerable number of them are anxious to acquire that technical skill which is indispensable for a really efficient school master.

Primary Education.

The number of District Boards' Primary Vernacular Schools for boys were—Upper Primary 1,904, Lower Primary 2,380. In spite of a decrease of 41 in the total number of schools there has been an increase in the enrolment and in the total fee income; inefficient schools having been abolished. The salaries of the lower paid teachers have been raised, resulting in an increase in the total expenditure on these schools of Rs. 26,000. Aided Vernacular Primary Schools for boys numbered 2,187 against 2,241 in 1899-1900. The decrease was accompanied in this instance by a decrease of 1,051 scholars; but there were more children in the Upper Primary stage than in the previous year, and, judging from the greater success obtained at the examinations, the schools were in a more efficient state. The increased expenditure, which was not high, was due to the schools earning larger grants.

Technical and Professional Education.

The Anglo-Vernacular Training College for teachers, which was moved during the year from Lucknow to Allahabad, showed a lower enrolment than in the previous year; the numbers, which rose from 19 in 1898-99 to 43 in the previous year, fell off to 32. Some of those who applied for and obtained stipends did not join the college when they

found it had been moved to Allahabad, and the extension of the course for Entrance passed men from one to two years acted as a deterrent to others. The decline in numbers was, however, only temporary, and the college has now a full graduate class. The number of students in the Normal schools continued to increase, and about half presented themselves at the examination; of these 80 per cent. passed, chiefly in the higher division. The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 1,056 against 982 in 1899-1900; the Civil students consisted of 87 English and 871 Native students, and the Military students of 78 English and 20 Native students. The enrolment at the Industrial School, Lucknow, rose from 126 to 155. The numbers at the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, showed a considerable rise; all the students with two exceptions passed the Entrance or School Final examination, and those who appeared at the annual examination were successful.

Female Education.

There was a slight decrease of 5 in the number of schools for native girls, but a considerable increase in the number of students. Progress has been most marked in the Meerut Division. The college for native women and girls, at Lucknow, conducted by the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, achieved remarkable success in the University examinations, and the aided schools, conducted mainly by Missionary societies, made satisfactory progress. The societies devote much time and expense to training female teachers for their Mission schools, and to the improvement in the quality of the teaching staff the success of the schools is mainly due. The absence of competent native teachers is generally the cause of the backward condition of female education in the Provinces.

European Schools.

The total number of aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 22 for boys and 25 for girls, the same as in the previous year. The expenditure from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 99,772 in 1899-1900 and Rs. 98,442 in 1900-1901. The progress of the students, judged by the results obtained in the Departmental Examinations, was fair.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

The control of the Reformatory School has now been transferred to the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Smyth, the newly-appointed Superintendent of the school, has joined his appointment. The existing arrangements are provisional, pending the transfer of the school to Chunár, where arrangements are being made by the Public Works Department to adapt the old fort buildings for accommodating the school. The number of boys on 1st January in the year under report was 256:78 boys were admitted, 76 discharged or transferred and one died. The total number (156) of boys admitted into hospital was rather less than in 1899. The conduct of the boys was on the whole good, and the instruction imparted up to the moderate degree advisable, seems to have been satisfactory. Industrial training was carried on as usual, and the working of the farm and factories resulted in a considerable profit. The expenditure on each boy in the Reformatory during the year was Rs. 55-12-6 as compared with Rs. 53-11-0 in 1899. The increase was due to the higher prices of food. Of 166 boys who have been discharged from the school during the last three years, 82 only could be traced, of whom 51 are following the trade taught in the school, and 31 are following some other trade, but are helped by what they learned at the Reformatory. There have been seven criminal convictions during 1900 of boys who had been in the Reformatory.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

The birth-rate (40·34) compared favourably with the decennial (1881-1891) and the quinquennial (1895-1899) means, which were 39·50 and 37·37 respectively. As usual, the prosperous districts of the Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra Divisions record higher rates than the congested districts situated in the eastern half of the Provinces. Calculated on the new census figures, the provincial average is 39·6 per mille, and the result is slightly more favourable to the eastern districts. The total number of births was 1,892,169, and exceeded the deaths by 432,030, giving a rate of increase of 9·21 as compared with 14·90 in 1899 and 9·97 in 1898. The proportion of boys to girls born (107·4 to 100) was exactly the same as in the preceding year. The only noticeable variation from the average is in Garhwál, where the number of boys and girls born is nearly equal. Garhwál is one of the few districts in which at the census of 1891 the female population was found to exceed the male. The death-rate of the year (31·13), was lower than the rate recorded in 1899 (33·19), and the quinquennial mean (32·70). The most striking feature of the statistics is the infantile death-rate (219·2), which is the lowest reported since 1895. The average for the ten years 1891-1900 is 230·1. The total number of deaths fell from 1,556,821 in 1899 to 1,460,139 in 1900, the ratio per thousand being 31·63 for males and 30·59 for females. While, on the whole, the death-rate in rural areas was less than in the preceding year, there were 22 districts which recorded a rural mortality in excess of the rural average. As in the case of towns, the rural mortality was highest in the canal districts of the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where also the quinquennial mean was generally exceeded. While the death-rate in rural areas has fallen as compared with the preceding year, the health of towns containing a population of over 10,000 souls, if judged by the death-rate, has declined. The urban death-rate was 42·13 per mille as compared with 39·04 in 1899 and 39·16 the quinquennial mean. Eighteen towns show a death-rate of over 50 per thousand, a rate which was reached in only three towns in the preceding year. One explanation of the high urban mortality is the influx of destitute persons in bad health from Bikaner and elsewhere into the towns of these Provinces.

Disease.

The number of deaths from cholera amounted to 84,960, a figure which has not been exceeded since 1894. The mortality rose steadily from March to June, when 14,846 deaths were registered, and during this period the epidemic was most virulent in the Fyzabad, Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions. During the latter half of the year cholera was present in all divisions except Kumaun, but only to a small extent in the Meerut, Agra and Allahabad Divisions. The mortality was highest among districts in Sultánpur (15·96), where the outbreak acquired renewed strength in November and December, and Bareilly, Rae Bareli, Ballia and Budaun showed high death-rates. The death-rate from small-pox is the smallest on record. The last outbreak of any severity occurred in 1897, and since that year the recorded rates per thousand have been ·05, ·04, ·03—a record which has hitherto been unapproached. The total mortality was 1,410, and cases occurred in every district except the

three Kumaun districts and Kheri. Deaths from fever fell to 1,106,030, and the provincial death-rate (23·58) was below the provincial mean (25·89). The mortality was unusually high from October to December. Eleven districts reported death-rates of 30 per mille or over, the lowest rates being reported from the Garhwál, Gorakhpur and Partábgarh districts. A scheme for the sale of quinine through landlords and their agents was introduced in the districts of the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions. The sale price of quinine packets has now been reduced by one-third and an increased sale of the drug is expected. Between 31st December 1899 and 16th March 1900, 156 cases of plague occurred, of which 121 proved fatal. The cases mostly occurred at the village of Mau Aima in the Allahabad district. Besides those in Mau Aima 25 cases of plague, or suspected plague, were reported from various parts of the Provinces, but the disease nowhere secured a lodgment, although plague was prevalent in the bordering districts of Bengal.

Sanitary Measures. At Agra the water-supply has been improved by the addition of a fourth filter and extensive repairs to the pumping machinery. In Allahabad similarly the engines were improved and works were successfully carried out to prevent leakage from the filtering and storage tanks; in Benares Rs. 99,019 were spent on the new sewerage works; in Cawnpore training works have effected a change in the course of the river desirable on both sanitary and financial grounds, and a fresh scheme for the disposal of sewage was accepted by the Board: at Mussoorie measures are being taken to improve the water-supply. The Sanitary Board held seven meetings during the year, and various drainage and other projects for the improvement of the sanitation of municipalities were considered.

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,549,233 and the number of successful re-vaccinations 52,000 against 1,511,436 and 47,292 in the preceding year. The increase in these operations, noticed in the report for the previous year, was maintained in spite of the deputation of some of the more experienced vaccinators on plague duty and of the necessity of exercising caution in conducting operations in districts in which plague prevailed. Thirty-eight districts show an increase, of which Bara Banki stands first. There was a slight decrease in the number of successful primary vaccinations in municipal towns. The statistics showing the number of children under one year in these towns available for vaccination and the number of successful operations performed on them exhibited generally the same peculiarities as last year.

Lunatic Asylums. The population of the four lunatic asylums (*viz.*, at Bareilly, Benares, Agra and Lucknow) was practically stationary, being 1,115 at the beginning and 1,112 at the end of the year. The daily average of inmates of the asylums (1,124) was higher than in the preceding year (1,083,) but was well within the accommodation, which provides for 1,260 lunatics. There were on 31st December 1900 seven European or Eurasian lunatics in the Bareilly Asylum, eight in the Benares, and one in the Agra Asylum. Government has now sanctioned the proposal that the buildings already erected at Agra in connection with the project for an

amalgamated asylum be made ready at once for occupation by European and Eurasian insanes.

The number of deaths in the asylums rose from 72 in 1899 to 82 in 1900, of which 21 were due to phthisis, 11 to anæmia and debility, and 10 to dysentery. On the other hand, the daily average sick fell from 93·19 to 89·46. The proportion of cases of insanity in asylums in which the cause is unknown has been reduced from 51·15 to 49·63 per cent., and of the cases newly admitted the cause has been recorded in 140 out of a total of 243 admissions. Owing to high prices and a large population, the cost of maintenance of the lunatics amounted to Rs. 81,548, or an increased expenditure of Rs. 11,660. On the other hand, the sum contributed by the friends of European and Eurasian lunatics (Rs. 2,389) showed a considerable advance on the contribution of the previous year (Rs. 1,563), and the cost of these lunatics to Government was reduced from Rs. 110-7-4 to Rs. 70-14-8 per head. The most important work carried out during the year was the introduction of the municipal filtered water-supply into the Benares Asylum Buildings for European and Eurasian lunatics were completed at Agra. These will eventually form part of a Central Lunatic Asylum at that place under the charge of a full-time Superintendent, to whose appointment the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The amount realized by asylum industries, which was Rs 9,516 in 1898 and Rs. 6,017 in 1899, fell to Rs. 3,036 in 1900, mainly owing to the Bareilly Asylum, which used to show a large profit in connection with the Dairy Farm, showing a loss. In the Benares, Agra and Lucknow Asylums, respectively, Rs. 1,212, Rs. 1,115 and Rs. 929 were realized.

Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions.

Four hundred and eighty-four hospitals and dispensaries were open in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the returns for 1900 including, as prescribed by the Government of India, the medical work done in Police, Railway, Forest and private dispensaries, which in these Provinces number 102. The number of new institutions opened during the year was eight, of which two were Canal and six District Board dispensaries. The total number of persons treated in public dispensaries was 3,633,170, or 365,495 less than in 1899. Allowance must, however, be made for 151,463 persons treated in 17 institutions the particulars of which have been transferred to the new form. The decrease was chiefly under out-door patients, and the cause of the smaller attendance at dispensaries must be sought in the general healthiness of the season and in some districts in the distrust created by plague measures. The daily average of in-door patients (2,457) was little less than in the preceding year. The total number of beds available in public hospitals and dispensaries was 4,342. Owing to the prevalence of cholera during the year 4,679 cases of this disease were treated in public hospitals and 293 cases in private and other dispensaries. In addition medical relief was afforded to 21,525 cholera patients who did not attend the hospitals. Cases of dysentery and malaria both show a decrease from 98,103 and 661,153 to 81,804 and 536,029. The total number of operations performed was 182,986 as compared with 180,190

in 1899. In Private, Railway, Police and Forest dispensaries 327,953 patients, in-door and out-door, were treated and 6,177 operations were performed during the year.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,42,068, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,34,601. Receipts from Government increased by Rs. 9,263, and receipts from local and other funds decreased by Rs. 44,143. Subscriptions from natives decreased by Rs. 7,504. On the expenditure side increased charges are shown on account of establishment, buildings and diet. The account of the invested capital of the dispensaries shows that the balance on 31st December 1900 stood at Rs. 16,00,259.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Legislation and Constitution.

There was no change in the number of Boards and Committees, nor were they the subject of any legislation during the year.

Accounts.

The powers and responsibilities of the Boards and committees, which had been extended in the preceding year by the transfer to these bodies of the administration of pounds, were still further developed in the year under review by the making over of the ferries on all local roads to their control.

The financial results were generally satisfactory. The year's income amounted to Rs. 54,89,752, inclusive of subsidies aggregating Rs. 6,47,253 from Provincial Revenues to cover deficits in the accounts of certain of the Boards. The expenditure was Rs. 53,02,135, and included a sum of Rs. 5,31,517 paid by surplus boards for Provincial services rendered to them. The surplus of the year's working (excluding debt transactions) amounted to Rs. 1,85,512, as compared with Rs. 89,611 in the preceding year, and the closing balances on the 31st March 1901 aggregated Rs. 11,35,390.

Education.

The number of scholars on the Boards' school registers again increased, and the work done was generally good in all departments. As regards primary education, the year's record was generally one of advancement. Considerable grants-in-aid to indigenous schools were given with, on the whole, satisfactory results. No great progress was made by female education. Apathy, if not active opposition, still prevailed in certain districts: on the other hand, elsewhere a growing appreciation of the benefits of such education was apparent.

Medical.

A considerable decrease in the number of patients attending the Board's Dispensaries occurred; this, however, was due in a measure to the healthy character of the year and partly also to fitful uneasiness connected with plague preventive measures, which should gradually disappear. At the same time, the means of medical relief were appreciably extended during the year.

Vaccination.

The work of the vaccination department was marked by a decided stride ahead in results achieved and in popularity.

Arboriculture.

The work in this department was somewhat uneven; but, on the whole, the careful working plans adopted by the boards were well worked up to, and much valuable work was done.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The important field of work in which this department is engaged was largely extended during the year with marked success.

Vital Statistics.

The work of checking the registration of births and deaths was carefully carried out in most of the divisions, but here and there the checking fell off. In two divisions, however, incorrect reporting and registration was suspected.

Sanitation.

A greater interest was taken, on the whole, in this field of work than in the previous year, and in many districts liberal allotments for the improvement of sanitation were freely utilized.

General Remarks.

The results of the year's work indicated a satisfactory, if slow, improvement in Local Self-Government; and, individual exceptions neglected, there was increased attention paid to the work by the non-official members, which is a guarantee for the development of the Boards and Committees, when the latter are given wider powers and responsibilities.

MUNICIPAL.

Legislation.

The year was the first in which the new Municipal Act (I of 1900) was in force for the whole twelve months. The Government and the boards were busy with the framing of rules under the new Act, and its provisions were extended and utilized in many other directions. The Municipal Account Code was drafted, notified, and published. The membership of many boards were reduced under section 13 of the Act to a more workable number. The institution of Provident Funds were largely extended.

Population.

The new census taken at the close of the year showed that the Municipal population had increased from 3,235,667 to 3,290,426, or by 1·7 per cent.

Chairmen.

Advantage was taken of section 20*(b)* of the new Act to add seven official Chairmen to the list of six previously appointed.

Members.

There were 104 boards with 1,392 members, of whom 1,028 were elected and 364 appointed. They comprised 741 Hindus, 381 Muhammadans, 268 Europeans, and two Pársis. Elections were held in 61 municipalities. The elective system was extended to Naini Tal. Attendance of members at the boards' meetings was good.

Accounts.

The total income was Rs. 51,50,260 and total expenditure Rs. 48,64,248. The aggregate closing balances of the year amounted to Rs. 14,37,573.

Octroi.

Octroi, in force in 82 Municipalities, produced a net income of Rs. 27,03,335 as compared with Rs. 26,35,404, in the previous year. The gross receipts were Rs. 35,77,607 and Rs. 35,14,008 respectively. The newly-imposed octroi at Dehra accounted for more than half of the increased income. The year was marked by a good *kharíf* and cane harvests. At the same time there was a decline in the rush of through trade in grains. Cawnpore benefited largely from the trade connected with the China expedition.

Water and Conservancy.

The boards spent on water-supply, drainage, conservancy and slaughter-houses Rs. 18,10,442 as against Rs. 16,42,635, in 1899-1900.

There was a general improvement in the sanitary conditions of the towns. Conservancy everywhere received close attention especially in the larger municipalities, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,86,053 to Rs. 10,75,387. The water supplied from the municipal works was of a high standard of purity, and was generally ample. Here and there waste and misuse were apparent.

Education.

The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,45,655 as compared with Rs. 1,42,893. The number of schools supported or aided by the boards, and of the pupils taught in them increased from 569 and 36,076 to 666 and 42,693, respectively. The claims of primary education for the masses were more freely admitted.

Vital Statistics and Vaccination.

The birth and death-rates were respectively 37·62 and 40·40 as compared with 48·95 and 38·92 in 1899-1900. The year was generally not a healthy one—fever, cholera and plague claiming many victims: small-pox was prevalent in a few municipalities; but vaccination work was generally well done.

General Results.

Financially, the year was a prosperous one: and the increased income was prudently expended. The penetrating inquiries of the Local Audit staff were productive of much good; but the tale of fraud and incompetence was much shorter, and both members and officials exercised a closer supervision over the details of the administration. The previous year's immunity from plague, however, did not remain unbroken; though protective measures were not relaxed. Cholera and fever prevailed more largely than in 1899-1900. The working of individual municipalities varied largely; but with few exceptions the administration of the boards was satisfactory, and in certain municipalities the standard of work was exceptionally high.

POLICE.

Statistics of Crime.

Reported crime showed an increase of 17 per cent. on the returns for 1899. The agricultural conditions of the year were not favourable in certain tracts, while prices ruled high throughout the Provinces. The result was pressure on the poorer classes, which made itself manifest in an increase of offences against property. If offences against sanitary and local laws be excluded, the increase in burglaries and thefts accounts for 90 per cent. of the net increase of crime. The increase is partly also attributed to improved reporting. The police enquired into 48 per cent. of the crime reported and in 48·2 per cent. refused inquiry; of cases enquired into 60·4 per cent. were sent before the Magistrates. Convictions were obtained in 85 per cent. of the cases sent up, a slight improvement on the returns for 1899. The returns of non-cognizable crime show a rise of nearly 6 per cent. on those for 1899, but the main increase was in offences against municipal bye-laws and under special and local laws. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for inquiry rose from 636 to 866. The proportion of cases referred was higher than in 1899, but as compared with years previous to 1899 the proportion is low.

Professional Crime.

There was a serious increase in dakáiti: 151 true dakáitis were committed by armed gangs. The crime was most prevalent in the

Meerut and Agra Divisions; Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Fatehgarh and Meerut all showing a large number of cases. The strong measures taken before the close of the year resulted in the breaking up of the gangs and in the arrest of some of the leaders. In Muttra and Bijnor good work was done in the suppression of dakáiti, and considerable success was achieved in Jhánsi, a district which from its surroundings is liable to be harried by dakáits. The proportion of convictions in dakáiti trials exhibited an improvement on the returns of 1899, the percentage of convictions being respectively 31·1 to 19·2, but it is still below a satisfactory proportion. Though dakáitis increased, robberies declined during the year. A fair measure of success, except in Budaun and Aligarh, was obtained against harbourers. True cases of false coining rose from 273 to 346, and prosecutions were not so successful as in 1899. Special inquiries made during the year do not point to any alarming spread of false coining.

Murders and Rioting.

The number of murders reported and the success obtained in their prosecution varied little from the returns of the previous year. Rioting cases showed a falling off, and prosecutions did not meet with the same success as in the previous year. The most important cases were the unfortunate plague riots in Cawnpore, and some agrarian riots accompanied with murder in Ballia. In Bánda, disputes as to the ownership of land thrown out of cultivation owing to bad seasons, led to a number of riots. The operation of the provisions of the law permitting security to be demanded for good livelihood appears to have been effectual in most districts, and markedly in some districts in which heinous crime was prevalent.

Reporting Agency.

The strength of the reporting agency was practically the same as in the preceding year in both Provinces. The incidence of all crimes reported per 10,000 of population rose from 40 in 1899 to 46·5. The incidence was abnormally high in Jhánsi (93·7), Benares (81·5), Lucknow (63·6). Three thousand seven hundred reports were made by *mukhiyas* or headmen of villages, on whose responsibility for reporting crime or serious apprehension of disturbance the Government has recently insisted. The lists of *mukhiyas* are being revised in all districts, and in selected parts of certain districts the experiment of associating *mukhiyas* with the police in the investigation of crime is being made, the principal object being to bring effective local opinion to bear on the conduct of the police, and to form a check on their proceedings in the investigation of crime.

The Police Force.

The punishment roll of Police officers was lower than in the previous year, particularly in the case of departmental dismissals. There was, however, an increase in the number of judicial punishments. The percentage of officers punished remained unchanged. Charges of torture declined from 8 to 5, of which 2 were brought home to the offenders. The reward roll, either by promotion or in cash, was smaller than in the previous year. Some progress was made in raising the pay of the town police and in substituting village *chaukidárs* paid in cash for the *jágír* system in Oudh. The punishment roll in the rural police which was unusually low in the previous year, shows a slight rise. The quartering

of additional police was rendered necessary in the Bijnor district by the prevalence of mail robberies and dakáitis, and in the city of Cawnpore in consequence of the plague riots. Various departmental questions of importance came before Government during the year. The Railway Branch of the Police in the higher grades is being reorganized, and the relations between the Railway and District Police have been placed on a sounder footing. The Police Training School was moved from Allahabad to Moradabad and placed under an experienced District Superintendent; the teaching staff was strengthened and the course of study was remodelled. During the year four officers were added to the strength of the controlling staff. Important proposals to strengthen the controlling staff of the Police force still further are now before the Government of India. The proposals are to appoint a third Deputy Inspector-General for the District Police, 14 Assistant Superintendents and 17 Circle Inspectors, and to create a new grade of Native Deputy Superintendents.

Eunuchs.

The total number of eunuchs on the register, which had decreased in the preceding year from 483 to 456, fell to 422 in the present year. The largest numbers of eunuchs are in Bahraich, Bara Banki, Ballia, Cawnpore, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, Aligarh and Agra districts. The names of 36 eunuchs were removed from the roll, 31 on account of deaths and 5 from other causes. There were no prosecutions during the year. The registers appear to have been properly maintained in almost all districts. Some improvement is observable in tracing the movements of eunuchs, and surveillance was generally satisfactory.

INFANTICIDE.

The Act is now in force in 15 districts, in which 264 villages were under the operation of the Act at the close of the year. The district of Hamírpur was entirely exempted from the Act. The population under six in the proclaimed villages on 1st April 1900 was 3,866 boys and 2,447 girls. Births were 1,075 and 946, and deaths 401 and 383 of boys and girls respectively. The child population on 1st April 1901, after allowing for arrivals and removals and for those who attained the age of six, was 3,703 boys and 2,519 girls. The figures are, on the whole, not quite so favourable as those of the preceding year. The average death-rate of infants was 48 boys to 52 girls, while the corresponding provincial figures are 52 boys to 48 girls. The percentage of deaths of girls under one year to the total girl births was 25·79 as compared with the provincial rate of 23·72. Of the 15 districts where the Act is still in force, Mainpuri, Etáwah, and Farrukhabad are specially open to suspicion of female infanticide. In six other districts suspicion attaches to a few villages only, and in the remainder infanticide is considered to be extinct. One hundred and twenty-eight of the proclaimed villages are in the Mainpuri district, in which 24 villages were reproclaimed during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

In the North-Western Provinces the number of offences reported (136,167 as compared with 125,751 in 1899) showed a considerable increase,

chiefly confined to offences against property. In Oudh the reported crime (45,073 offences) was 5 per-cent. above the returns of the preceding year, the increase occurring mainly under the heads of criminal trespass, theft, and hurt.

Convictions.

The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces was 159,037, of whom 88,815 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the year 1899 were 147,464 and 80,528. The percentage of convictions rose from 54 to 55. In Oudh the percentage of convictions again exhibited a falling off as compared with the preceding year (49·6 against 52·9), the total figures being 26,151 persons convicted against 26,445 acquitted or discharged.

Work of Courts.

In the North-Western Provinces the average duration of each case disposed of was 8 days in the Magisterial Courts and 42 in the Sessions Courts. In Oudh the corresponding figures were 7 and 37 days. The sentences inflicted were in both provinces on the whole heavier than in the preceding year. Whipping was in the North-Western Provinces ordered in 36 per cent. and in Oudh in 38·8 per cent. of the cases in which it was a legitimate sentence. The provisions of the Code as to first offenders were more freely exercised. Eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight persons as compared with 10,283 in 1899 preferred appeals in Courts of Sessions in the North-Western Provinces, and the percentage of convictions upheld fell from 78 to 75. In Oudh the appellate and revisional work before Courts of Sessions showed little variation over that of the preceding year, and was disposed of with equal despatch.

In the High Court of Judicature appeals on behalf of 2,519 persons (against 2,039 in 1899) were for hearing. The cases of 2,152 were disposed of and the percentage of unsuccessful appellants rose from 81 to 83. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, which consisted of only two Judges throughout the year, dealt with the cases of 1,131 persons, or 107 less than in 1899.

JAILS.

Population and Conduct.

The daily average of the convict population in the jails was 28,767 as compared with 27,439 in the preceding year. The admissions, both of male and female convicts, were more numerous. Of the convicts admitted, 4,905, or 12·8 per cent., were habituals. Of the convicts released, three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven were released on appeal, 24,560 on expiry of sentence, and 8,128 under the good conduct rules. The mark system continued to work satisfactorily. Eight prisoners only escaped during the year, and six of them were recaptured. The total number of punishments awarded was 43,873 against 39,768 in 1899; but the number of major punishments fell from 6,915 to 6,318. Nearly half of the increase in total punishments is accounted for by "formal warnings." Among major punishments, those by imposition of fetters and handcuffs fell in number from 4,502 to 3,967. Corporal punishments again decreased, *viz.*, from 326 to 295, although the jail population was larger. On the whole there is no reason to think that the conduct of the prisoners deteriorated.

Health.

The ratio of admissions to hospital was 791·8 per mille in 1899 and 763·9 in 1900: the daily average of sick 37 8 per mille and 35·8 per mille: and deaths from all causes were 22·2 per mille in 1899 and 22·1 in 1900. The death-rate of the year 1900 among the free population was 31·13. Mirzapur and Bánda Jails again present a death-rate of 40 per mille or over. Besides these, the Bareilly District Jail shows a death-rate of 45, attributed to the bad state of health of new admissions who were suffering from malaria and want: Cawnpore shows 40·9, but there were several deaths of prisoners immediately after admission: Jhánsi 65·4. At Jhánsi, owing to the scarcity, a large number of prisoners at admission were in a weak state of health. At this jail and at the Fatehpur and Allahabad District Jails, there were outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever.

Financial.

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 15,66,669 as compared with Rs. 12,37,507 in 1899. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 42-3-7 to Rs. 50-6-6. This is mainly accounted for by the dearness of food-grains, the total of dieting charges having increased from Rs. 5,89,711 in 1899 to Rs. 8,72,173 in 1900. About two-thirds of the grain procured during the year was stored in the jails at harvest time and this operation secured a net total saving to Government as compared with market prices, of Rs. 33,318. Twelve thousand and fifty-five convicts were employed on manufactures, others being employed on jail repairs, in gardens, as prison officers and servants, and in preparing articles for jail consumption. The net cash earnings of labouring convicts during the year stand at Rs. 2,02,591, giving an average earning of Rs. 7-1-0 per head on convicts sentenced to labour and of Rs. 16-12-0 per head on those employed on jail manufactures. All these figures are higher than in the preceding year. The depôt for sale of jail-made goods at Lucknow worked successfully and considerably increased its sales.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

In 1899 institutions and disposals of civil suits in the North-Western Provinces were abnormally low and the figures of 1900 showed a tendency to return to the normal. Ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy three suits (against 87,441) were instituted, and the disposals rose from 90,099 to 97,239, the pending file at the close of the year being 9,264. The average duration of contested suits has fallen from 68 to 64 days while in uncontested suits it has been the same as last year.

In Oudh, in courts of original jurisdiction, 52,489 civil suits were instituted against 48,842 in the preceding year; and the disposals were 54,053 against 48,313. Besides these 11,570 miscellaneous cases were disposed of by courts of original jurisdiction. The improvement in the average duration of suits which had been observed in previous years has been generally maintained.

In Kumaun institutions rose from 4,539 in 1899 to 4,619. The volume of work for disposal in the division was smaller: the number of disposals fell from 4,820 to 4,669, and the pending file rose from 420 to 549.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals from decrees for disposal in the North-Western Provinces in courts other than the High Court was 15,334 and the disposals were 11,730 as compared with 7,955 in 1899. The pending file of appeals has been thus materially reduced from 5,918 to 3,604 cases. The average duration of regular appeals before Subordinate Judges fell from 192 to 172 days, but in District Judges' Courts it rose from 184 to 256 days. In Subordinate Judges Courts in Oudh there were 1,814 regular appeals for disposal as compared with 1,865 in 1899 and the disposals being better, the pending file was reduced from 351 to 266 cases. District Judges disposed of 694 regular civil appeals as compared with 726 in 1899—the pending file has increased from 300 to 524 cases. The average duration of appeals has improved considerably in both classes of courts. In Kumaun the total number of appeals was 458 or 20 more than in the preceding year. Of these 407 were disposed of leaving 51 pending at the close of the year.

In the High Court of the North-Western Provinces there were for disposal 3,666 regular appeals of which 1,171 were decided. The pending file rose from 1,849 to 2,495 cases. During 1900 the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which consisted of only two Judges, dealt with 1,531 out of 2,562 cases of all kinds for disposal. The pending file at the close of the year was 1,031 as against 861 in 1899.

During the year 22 applications were made to Government for interference under rule 17 of the Kumaun rules. Interference was refused in 19 cases and one is pending. In the remaining two Government, after reference to the High Court of Judicature, set aside the Commissioner's order.

REGISTRATION.

There was an increase from 132,037 to 164,259 in the total number of compulsory registrations and from 75,183 to 83,791 in the total number of optional registrations. The increase in the total number of compulsory registrations was especially noticeable under the head of leases other than perpetual, and indicates the efforts made by landlords in the North-Western Provinces to discount the anticipated effects of the new Rent Bill. The rise in permanent leases was inconsiderable. Bareilly shows a large increase of optional registrations owing to a prosperous sugar season. This, and the continued rise in the registration of agricultural leases for one year, account for the increase in optional registration. The main features under miscellaneous transactions are a further decline in operations under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and a considerable rise in the number of applications for copies and searches. Prosecutions under the Act exhibit a satisfactory decrease. The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 4,26,110 to Rs. 4,96,142 and the expenditure from Rs. 2,37,086 to Rs. 2,55,851. The increased expenditure fell under the heads of the fixed salaries of, and the percentage earned by, registering officers. The number of inspections of offices made rose from 500 to 685.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results. The State was plaintiff in 14 cases and defendant in 56 cases. Of the former, 9 cases were decided in favour of the State, and none against it, the balance of 5 cases being still pending at the end of the year. Twenty-one cases were decided in favour of the State as defendant, 11 against it, 1 suit was compromised and 23 were left pending. In District Courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won 1 only out of 4 decided cases, and appearing as respondent won 2 out of 5 decided cases. In three cases a second appeal on behalf of Government was filed : one of these has been dismissed and two are pending. Before the High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court the State as appellant won 1 suit, and as respondent it won 8 suits and lost 1 suit. Municipal Boards were parties to 18 suits and appeals during the year, of which 9 were decided, 7 in favour of the Board and 2 against it.

Court of Wards. In Court of Wards' litigation, the estate was plaintiff in 107 suits, of which 75 were won and 4 lost, 3 being compromised or withdrawn and 25 remaining undecided: and was defendant in 102 suits, of which 33 were won and 8 lost by the estate: 7 were compromised or withdrawn and 54 remained undecided. Of appeals before District Courts the Court of Wards as appellant won 7 and lost 4, and as respondent won 16 and lost 5. Before the High Court or Judicial Commissioner the Court (as respondent) won 7 appeals and lost 2. The results show, as in the previous year, a high measure of success. In regard to value, out of claims amounting to Rs. 56,299 brought by the Court of Wards and decided, Rs. 43,417, or 77 per cent., were decreed, and out of Rs. 1,37,275 claimed (in suits decided) from it, decrees were given for Rs. 23,959, or 17·4 per cent.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps and the number of companies of active volunteers remained the same as in the preceding year. Their numerical strength rose from 4,378 to 4,525, while that of the reservists fell from 409 to 389. The percentage of efficients to the total strength of the infantry rose from 72 to 76 ; and in the cavalry also the percentage rose from 84 to 86. The percentage in the Reserve Force was 88 as against 89 in the preceding year. The funds of the corps were generally in a satisfactory condition at the close of the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 44,594 as compared with Rs. 34,255 in the previous year, the increase being due to credits afforded for printing work executed for census operations. The expenditure was Rs. 5,76,183 as against Rs. 5,40,854, but excluding the value of raw material from the Central Stores, the charges amounted to Rs. 3,01,245 only as compared with Rs. 2,92,905 in the previous year. The total value of the work during the year amounted to Rs. 6,51,017, a sum less by Rs. 1,08,944 than the value of the outturn in 1899-1900. A large amount of work done, however, could not be charged off within the year owing to a rush

of urgent work in connexion with the census and municipalities, and the decrease was purely nominal. The Press plant was augmented by a new oil-engine and some useful machinery. The nominal profit to the Government on the year's working of the Press (including branches) was 12·45 per cent. The work done in the Branch Press at the Naini Central Jail shows an increase as compared with that turned out in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 39,012, and the working showed an estimated profit equal to 47·01 per cent.

The receipts at the Book Depôt were Rs. 16,619, and its cost was Rs. 4,398. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 15,779 and Rs. 4,490.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of Meteorology.

Cold weather storms.—Both January and February were more disturbed months than usual and one of the seven depressions of January presented the unusual phenomenon of a depression passing westward in the cold weather. These depressions, however, had practically no effect on the weather until the middle of the month, when two regular cold weather storms gave general rain in Northern India. In the third week of the month moderately heavy rain was reported in these Provinces from a second storm: both this and the first storm gave heavy snow in the hills of Upper India. The depressions of February were shallow and diffused, and gave little rain to the reporting area; the temperature of the month was higher than usual consequent on the excessive cloud amount.

March was noticeable for the early appearance of hot weather conditions and the high pressures which prevailed over the country generally. April, on the other hand, was remarkably disturbed, especially during the first week. No less than four depressions entered Sind and the Panjáb, and gave general rain to the hills and the neighbouring reporting districts. May was also slightly more disturbed than usual, but the rain, which fell chiefly in thunder storms, was well distributed and normal.

The monsoon.—The monsoon currents were abnormally late and can hardly be said to have given any rain to the North-Western Provinces during the month of June. A slight temporary advance took place as a cyclonic storm moved northward over Bengal in the middle of the fourth week, but June ended and July began with hot dry weather. On the 5th of July the Bombay current strengthened and extended into the North-Western Provinces, where it gave light rain, which increased on the following days, especially in the submontane districts; but from the 8th to the 11th practically no rain fell. A cyclonic storm moved across from the Bay at the end of the second week and gave moderate to heavy rain. In August four well marked cyclonic storms passed into India from the Bay, but of these the third and the fourth alone gave any rain to these Provinces, and this fell chiefly in the south and west of the reporting area. On the 23rd, however, as the third storm filled up, the Arabian Sea current passed over these Provinces and gave good rain to nearly all the districts. In early September the Bay current gave good rain to the greater part of these Provinces and a land-formed depression in the north-west gave heavy rain to the Delhi and the Meerut Divisions about the 14th. The last storm formed at the head of the Bay about the same time and passed across to Seoni, whence it moved northerly to the north of Allahabad, filling up on the 27th after giving very heavy rain to the south and eastern districts of these Provinces.

Owing to the late advent of the monsoon the rainfall was in considerable defect from the normal over all the reporting divisions, with the exception of Meerut, which was in excess. At the same time the rain was well distributed and there were few torrential downpours. Of these one may be noticed. At Mahárájganj in

the Gorakhpur district during the three days onding at 8 A.M. on the 28th September 25 inches were reported; of this 17·31 inches were reported for the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 28th.

The close of the year.—The period following the cessation of the monsoon current was fairly satisfactory for agriculture in these Provinces. A cyclone from the Bay in the second week of October gave general rain to the eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces and also to the greater part of Oudh; some specially heavy local falls were reported from this storm. November was dry and warmer than usual, but December was more than usually disturbed and the "Christmas rains" presented the rare occurrence of rain falling on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. The winter rain was heavy and general, and made good the defect for the whole year in all the reporting areas.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year was averaged 0·8° higher than usual and 0·5° lower than the mean of 1899. For the fifth year in succession the mean temperature was in excess of the normal. In March, June, July, and November the excess was greatest. The excess in March was due, as already stated, to the early appearance of hot weather conditions, while the lateness of the monsoon was accountable for the abnormal temperatures of June and July. April and September were much cooler than usual owing to excessive rainfall; October was also cooler than usual. The heat in November, which was 3° above normal, was due to the lack of any rain in the reporting area.

Chakráta is the only station which reports a mean temperature below the yearly normal. Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, Lucknow, and Allahabad show an excess of between one and two degrees, while Jhánsi, Sutna, Jaipur, Sámbhar, Ajmer show an excess of two degrees or over. The other stations show little variation from the normal. Gorakhpur is again one of the coolest stations relatively to the normal; the Rájputána and adjacent stations being the hottest.

The mean monthly temperature for Jhánsi was 98·8° in June, an excess of 5·3° over the normal. The mean monthly maxima in June were, owing to the late monsoon, much higher than usual.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure of the year was in excess of the normal on the average of all the reporting stations. Pressure for March was practically normal, for January and February it was in slight defect, but for the other months, except August and November, there was slight to considerable excess. It was relatively greatest in September and October; in September the excess was for the most part in the north of the Provinces and in October it was general.

In August pressure was in considerable defect, the mean for the month over the reporting area showing a deficiency from the normal of ·026″. Jhánsi, Nowgong and Sutna returned defects of ·058″, ·059″ and ·056″ respectively for this month. Pressure was highest in December, when the provincial mean was 30·103″, and lowest in June when it was 29·519″.

The most abnormal feature of pressure distribution was the excess in April and the large excess in May. To this was due the lateness of the arrival of the monsoon. Similar phenomena occurred in 1877, 1878, 1885, 1889, and 1891, and in four of these years the monsoon was considerably delayed.

RAINFALL.

The average total rainfall for the year was practically normal; but as has been stated above, the fact is due to the excessive rain of January and December of the year under review. Defect from the normal was large in June and with few

exceptions in July also. The rainfall of August was sufficient and well distributed, but it was also in general defect, the Allahabad Division alone showing excess. September was marked by heavy rain, and throughout the reporting area the fall was largely above the normal. October and November were practically rainless except for a severe cyclonic storm in the second week of October, which affected the Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions as well as the greater part of Oudh.

The winter rains began early and were unusually heavy.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 1st March 1893.]

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

[For the above standard section, see page 5 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1900.]

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Survey.—The Provincial surveys have continued under the supervision of Mr. G. B. Scott. Traverse surveys were carried on in Etáwah, Etah, Mainpuri, Gonda, and Jalaun and in certain villages in Aligarh and Kheri; the total area traversed being 2,753 square miles and the expenditure Rs. 69,376 or Rs. 25·2 per square mile.

In the cadastral section the revision of maps and records was completed in Pilibhít, continued in Farrukhabad, Gonda, and Azamgarh, and commenced in Etah, Etáwah, and Mainpuri: 152 villages in Aligarh and 27 in Kheri were also surveyed. The total area surveyed was 3,882 square miles and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,61,903 or Rs. 67·46 per square mile, exclusive of Rs. 50,092 on account of headquarters establishments.

In the cartographical section, the maps of Sháhjahánpur have been completed, and good progress made with the maps of Bareilly, Bahraich, Kheri, and Meerut. The cost has been Rs. 15,108.

Oudh Settlements.—On the receipt of the final report, the settlement of the Fyzabad district was confirmed by Government. The revision of the Sandíla tahsíl in the Hardoi district has been completed, but the report was not received until after the close of the year. In Kheri the inspection and assessment of the seven remaining parganas of the district were completed, and the assessments of two parganas, Kakra Mailani and Bhur, sanctioned. The revised assessments of the remaining five parganas were reported for sanction after the close of the year. In Gonda Mr. H. R. C. Hailey has since his appointment as Settlement Officer in December 1899, inspected and assessed parganas Paharpur and Gonda; but the reports were not received until after the close of the year.

North-Western Provinces Settlement.—The final settlement report of the Budaun district is still awaited. The fairing of records in Bijnor has been completed. In Meerut, parganas Meerut and Bághpat were inspected and assessed, and the settlement work of the district practically completed. In Sháhjahánpur the work of inspection and assessment has been completed. Attestation work has also been practically finished in this district but a great deal of fairing and other work remains to be done. In Bareilly, tahsíls Bareilly and Mirganj were inspected and assessed, and attestation work completed for the whole district. The fairing work is also well advanced. The Settlement Officer has also been placed in charge of the settlement of tahsíl Bisálpur in the Pilibhít district, in which the attestation work has made some advance. In Farrukhabad Mr. H. J. Hoare, since assuming charge as Settlement Officer in November 1899, has inspected and assessed the Kaimganj tahsíl. Aligarh was brought under settlement in October 1899 and Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt appointed Settlement Officer. Attestation work has been nearly completed in tahsíl Aligarh, and is in progress in tahsíls Atrauli, Khair, and Iglas. Aligarh tahsíl was inspected, and the rent-rate report submitted. In Almora, the survey and attestation work of Káli Kumaun (so far as undertaken) was completed and the pargana inspected and assessed. Mr. Goudge, the Settlement Officer, Almora, has also been placed in charge of the settlement of the hill pattis of the Naini Tál district, and attestation work there has made some progress.

Extension of Settlement.—The settlements of the Etáwah and Fatehpur districts have been extended for 10 years.

Forecasts.—Proposals for revision of settlement in the Cawnpore and Allahabad districts have been considered, and the Board have submitted their recommendations to Government.

Work of Settlement Courts.—Part of the case work of Settlement Courts has already been referred to. In all, Settlement Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had to dispose of 70,929 original cases, and disposed of 52,098 within the year; those remaining for decision being principally enhancement cases. Appeals to Settlement Officers numbered 1,314, of which 872 were disposed of. Commissioners decided 332 out of the 389 appeals filed in their courts.

Cost of Settlement Operations.—The aggregate cost of settlement operations during the year amounted to Rs. 4,08,894.

(2) AND (3)—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

State properties.—Sixty-six estates, petty nazúl properties for the most part, were added to the estates under the Board's supervision in the year under report, bringing the total number of estates up to 483. The only very extensive estates are the special State properties in the Kumaun Division and the Dúdhi estate in the south of Mirzapur. The total current rental demand amounted to Rs. 8,61,605 as compared with Rs. 8,39,191 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 22,414, due mainly to the rise in forest and other receipts in Kumaun. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 9,40,670, of which Rs. 8,52,169 or 90 per cent. was collected. If, however, the Kumaun estates, in which the rental was collected practically in full, are excluded, 74 per cent. of the demand was realized as against 69 per cent. in the preceding year. In the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates 71 per cent. of the gross demand was realized. The outstanding balance of Rs. 88,501, of which Rs. 16,749 is classed as doubtful; Rs. 1,666 as nominal, and Rs. 10,579 as irrecoverable. After credits to land revenue and rates, there remained a surplus of Rs. 6,58,425, of which Rs. 3,86,859 were spent on establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 2,71,566 as compared with Rs. 2,52,692 in the preceding year.

Sale of waste land.—The total demand, inclusive of outstandings, for the price of confiscated, escheated, and waste lands recoverable within the year was Rs. 27,829, of which all but Rs. 84 was collected.

4.—COURT OF WARDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Two hundred and two estates were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. The charge of 15 estates was assumed, and 14 estates were relinquished. The rental demand for the year rose from 74½ to 76 lakhs. Seventy-four of the estates were held on behalf of persons disqualified from management, the great majority of these estates being administered on behalf of minor and female proprietors. Sixty-five of the 202 estates under management during the year belonged to Oudh landlords, and no less than 18 of the 26 estates with a rental in excess of Rs. 50,000 were Oudh estates. The Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Allahabad, and Fyzabad Divisions contributed the greatest number of estates under management: Kumaun, Gorakhpur, Agra, and Benares a smaller number. At the close of the year there were 188 estates under management against 190 at the close of 1898-99.

The 15 estates relinquished during the year include the large Balrámpur property, which was handed over to the owner on his attaining his majority on 19th July 1900, the title of Mahárája being conferred upon him a few months later. The

Court of Wards is entitled to just credit for its management of this immense property. During its seven years' incumbency 175 villages were purchased at a cost of over 30 lakhs. The estate rental was increased by over four lakhs without any complaint of excessive enhancement of rent, and its irrigated area trebled. Direct management was instituted in nearly 400 villages which had previously been given in lease, and grain rents were commuted to cash in over 700 villages. Despite large purchases of property, and an expenditure of over 7½ lakhs in schools and works of improvement, there was a balance of over 34 lakhs of rupees invested in Government paper or advanced on loan when the estate was handed over. Hardly less satisfactory results, though on a smaller scale, were obtained in the Pandriganeshpur and Bhinga estates. The former, the property of a descendant of the Panjáb Ruling Family, was practically cleared of debts, which when management began exceeded four lakhs of rupees. In the Bhinga estate, of which charge was assumed in 1895 at the request of the proprietor, Rája Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., the rental was increased by over Rs. 20,000, claims amounting to close on a lakh of rupees being met, and large sums expended on sanitary improvements. In one of the relinquished estates (Chaube Sadhari Lal's in Cawnpore) the results of management have been less successful, and the financial position of the property is less satisfactory, than when charge was assumed six years ago. The male proprietors resented the management and hampered it in every possible way.

The largest of the estates which came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year was Tiloi in the Rae Bareli district with a rent-roll of two and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The estate was released from management five years ago, when its proprietor, Rája Surpal Singh, came of age. His untimely death necessitated the resumption of charge. The estate is free from debt; and the large sums will be available for improvements. Less important estates were Kali Charan's in the Bareilly district, the Mianganj estate in Unao, and the Chandania estate in Rae Bareli. The two former estates have a special claim to consideration, for they were granted for loyal services in the Mutiny.

The total area of the estates under management fell from 3,201,864 acres in 1898-99 to 3,128,172 acres in the year under review, the decrease being practically confined to the estates in the North-Western Provinces. The cultivated area, however, showed a decrease of less than 23,000 acres, and there was, as already noted, a rise in the rental demand of 1½ lakhs, the Balrámpur estate alone contributing Rs. 88,000 of the increase, which was mainly due to the enhanced value of the grain rentals. The percentage of collections to demand rose from 78 to 80 per cent. The proportion of the revenue demand to the rental demand was 48·2 per cent., but if the figures for the Balrámpur estate are excluded, it stands at 50 per cent. The percentage of the revenue demand to the rental collections, including arrears, was 54 per cent. If arrears are excluded, the figure is 58 per cent. A lower percentage would have been shown had greater vigour been infused into the work of collection, and it must be remembered that the Court of Wards' properties necessarily comprise a large number of estates in which bad management accounts for the deterioration of assets. But, allowing for these facts, there clearly remain estates in which, owing to the deteriorated condition into which the owners' bad management has reduced them, a reduction, either temporary or for the remainder of the period of settlement, of the revenue demand is needed: and the Lieutenant-Governor, while noting that the orders issued last year on the subject are receiving the attention of the Board, would have been glad to learn that necessary action had been taken to give relief where it was needed.

The entire rental demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 95,30,451, of which Rs. 73,18,764 were collected. Ninety per cent. of the current demand was collected: and, after deducting Rs. 4,76,894 on account of remissions granted or sums secured by decrees or bond, the Board showed realizations of 30 per cent. of the

arrears demand: the total outstanding balance being reduced from 20 to 17 lakhs. The results are so far satisfactory, but the remarks of the Board indicate clearly that in a very large number of districts collections are poor and inadequate. It is true that in certain parts of the Provinces the harvests were unsatisfactory; but prices ranged high, and from the agricultural point of view the year could not be considered a bad one. As far as current collections are concerned, Agra with a percentage of collections of 97 per cent., Fyzabad with 95 per cent., Lucknow with 94 per cent. (excluding the figures of the Tiloi estate, which came under management as the year was closing), and Meerut with 93 per cent., gave very good results. The same remark applies to the Balrámpur estate with a percentage of 93. But the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions, with percentages of 85, 84, 82, and 78 per cent., showed badly: and the percentage of arrear collections in all divisions, except Agra, Fyzabad, and Meerut, were more or less inadequate. The collections in the Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi, and in all the districts of the Benares Division, reflected little credit on the management, the results in Ghâzipur being deplorably poor. In the Dube estate in Jaunpur progress is being made, and its affairs are being placed on a sound basis. But, taking the Provinces as a whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers better results should have been obtained. In divisions where arrears of current demand amount, as in the cases above noted, to 15, 16, 18 and 22 per cent. respectively, it is clear that the management is defective. The Lieutenant-Governor has already laid it down that if the rentals are anywhere excessive, it is the duty, as it is within the power of the Court of Wards to reduce them; that a large proportion of rental should remain uncollected for successive years in several divisions is in every way unsatisfactory.

The charges of management showed a tendency to increase. They fell in 1897-98 as low as 6 per cent. on the gross income: in 1898-99 they rose to 7¼ per cent., and in the year under review to 7⅛ per cent. The reasons for this increase are not stated and the question needs attention, for the increase in cost is continuous, and, as was pointed out last year, the withdrawal of the Balrámpur estate will largely raise the provincial incidence. In 18 districts the special scheme of management was in force, with percentages of cost varying from 5·8 in the Balrámpur estate to 13·03 in Ghâzipur and 13·5 in the Bahraich district. These percentages rightly include the 2 per cent. contribution levied under Act X of 1892 towards the cost of superior management which has not hitherto been shown in the accounts. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that where the cost of management exceeds 10 per cent., inquiry is necessary to ascertain whether reduction cannot be effected. It is hoped that with the proposed reorganization of the Court of Wards' establishment greater efficiency and economy in management may be attained.

The accounts of 39 estates were examined during the year by the Local Audit Fund establishment. In the majority of these no serious irregularities were disclosed by the audit; but in Ghâzipur, Jaunpur, and Partábgarh an unsatisfactory state of affairs came to light. In Ghâzipur the supervision had been lax and inadequate, and frauds had in consequence occurred. The case has been recently dealt with by Government.

The elimination of inadequately paid underlings and the employment of village headmen and respectable tenants in their place continue, and have proved successful in those districts, such as Gonda and Bara Banki, where discrimination has been shown in the selection of the men. It is noticeable that in both these districts the collection of rents has been excellent, and this is attributed in a great measure to the assistance given by the headmen. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that in the majority of districts where the experiment has been attempted it has proved a success. In the few districts where failure is reported the Board should by inquiry satisfy themselves whether men of the right stamp have been selected for the posts, and whether adequate inducements have been held out with a view of

ensuring good work. His Honor is anxious to see the scheme extended as far as is possible: believing that it will tend to minimize friction in rental collections, and add generally to the efficiency of the Court of Wards' management.

The expenditure on works of improvement in the North-Western Provinces continues to be very inadequate, and less has been spent in the Oudh estates than in the preceding year, although special attention was directed to the matter last year. In the North-Western Provinces only Rs. 29,003 were expended, and in Oudh Rs. 99,902. It is true, as is pointed out by the Board, that sums of Rs. 65,986 and Rs. 75,578 have been spent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, on the maintenance of estate property; but the fact remains, after excluding the Balrámpur figures, that in the North-Western Provinces less than 1 per cent. of the gross income is devoted to improvements proper, and in Oudh only a little over 2 per cent. It may be admitted that in the canal-irrigated districts of the northern Doáb there is not much scope for improvements, which, in Indian villages, chiefly take the shape of an increased water-supply. But the statistics given indicate that there are many estates in which irrigation by means of wells could be suitably extended, and in which the existing allotments for improvements are inadequate: and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see the experiment of sinking wells through the agency of selected tenants more generally extended. The advances given to tenants during the year were not on a large scale: in all Rs. 76,732 were expended in about equal proportions between the tenantry of the North-Western Provinces, the Oudh, and the Balrámpur estates. The year was, on the whole, favourable, and the demand for advances was not keen. In the Balrámpur estate Rs. 14,300 was advanced from the Agricultural Bank, from which, though the direct profit has been small, the estate has benefited largely. Little has been attempted in the direction of agricultural experiments. The Director of Agriculture has prepared a note summarizing the attempts made at improvement, but it cannot be said that any decisive results have been obtained, though it is satisfactory to note that in two estates in the Allahabad district some úsar has been reclaimed, the experiment proving a financial success.

Village sanitation has progressed during the year, and in the Balrámpur estate the number of villages to which the special sanitary rules have been extended has increased from 590 to 750. The number of cases of successful vaccination has fallen slightly from 63,717 in the preceding year to 60,166. No new dispensary has been opened during the year on any estate, but the Barhaj hospital in the Majhauli estate has been opened and a new building for the Haidarganj dispensary in Fyzabad is approaching completion.

The majority of the well-to-do Oudh Wards, and some from the North-Western Provinces, continued their education at the Colvin School at Lucknow with satisfactory results. Two have passed the Entrance class and a few the middle class examination. One of the Farrukhabad wards, a student of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, has taken his degree, and been selected for Government service. The education of the female wards has not been neglected, and the results are reported in some cases to be very promising. Fair progress has been made in promoting the education of the tenantry, and four additional schools have been opened in the Balrámpur estate, which has now 63 village schools.

Rs. 25,08,161 have been devoted during the year to the liquidation of debt, a much smaller sum than was available in the previous year. Adding Rs. 1,98,383 sums remitted by creditors or disallowed by the Courts, the total stands at Rs. 27,26,497. The total liabilities of the estates, when superintendence was first assumed, were Rs. 1,75,01,975, and the debts still due are Rs. 1,60,11,306. But this sum includes the enormous decree for dower exceeding 53 lakhs given against the small Rámpur estate in Moradabad since the superintendence of the estate was assumed. The returns furnished by the Board do not show how much of the debt liquidated within the year has been liquidated from the profits of the year, and it

will be convenient in future to have information supplied from each estate showing (i) the amount of debt cleared off by incurring other debts, (ii) the amount cleared off by sale of property, (iii) the amount cleared off by surplus profits for the estates as a whole. In the Eka (Mainpuri), Pawayan (Sháhjahánpnr), Sikri (Jalaun), Dube (Jaunpur), Anapur (Gházipur), Karan Singh (Naini Tal), Birhar Garha (Fyzabad) estates the debts now due are considerably higher than when superintendence was assumed. In the Pawayan, Dube, and Birhar Garha estates satisfactory progress is now reported, and it is hoped that these estates will be freed from their burdens. But the financial condition of several important estates—Sardhana, Murármau, and Oel,—the first in particular, continues to be a source of anxiety. It is satisfactory to learn that the Katesar estate in Sítápur has begun to clear itself: Rs. 43,000 of principal having been discharged, and a further payment of Rs. 70,000 being expected in the current year. Solvent estates invested Rs. 1,81,333 during the year on mortgage, the Balrámpur estate being the chief lender.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met twice, on the following dates:—

At Lucknow on 2nd April 1900, and at Allahabad on 15th November 1900.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Five Bills were dealt with during the year, *viz.*—

(1) The Oudh Settled Estates Bill.

(2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act, 1891, Amendment Bill.

(3) The North-Western Provinces Tenancy Bill.

(4) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill.

(5) The Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill.

The first Bill passed into law and is now Act No. II of 1900.

The second and third Bills were introduced during the year; and the last two were pending from the preceding year.

Four of the Bills (Nos. 2 to 5) were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

Act No. II of 1900 makes better provision for the preservation of certain estates and other immoveable property in Oudh. It was the outcome of representations that were made from time to time by the talúqdárs of Oudh as to the necessity of taking steps to preserve the integrity of the talúqdári system which was threatened by the pecuniary embarrassment in which many of the old families had become involved. The Act is intended to protect the future interests of the community by enabling a talúqdár to entail the whole or a portion of his estate and in this way to place it beyond the danger of being lost to his family by the extravagance of spendthrift heirs.

3.—Police.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The total volume of reported crime shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the returns for 1899, and, with the exception of the famine years 1895 to 1897, is the highest in the last decade. The agricultural conditions of the year were not favourable in certain tracts, while prices ruled high throughout the Provinces owing to export of grain to other parts of India where famine prevailed. The result was pressure on the poorer classes, which made itself manifest in an increase of crime under the head of offences against property. If offences against sanitary and local laws be excluded, the increase in burglaries and thefts accounts for 90 per cent. of the net increase of crime over the totals for the preceding year.

But the increase is not attributed to the pressure of hard times alone; it is also attributed to improved reporting, particularly of burglaries.

The police enquired into 48 per cent. of the crime reported and in 48·2 per cent. refused enquiry; of cases enquired into 60·4 per cent. were sent before the Magistrates and in 31·3 per cent. no clue was obtained. The figures vary little from those

of the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 85 per cent. of the cases sent up, a slight improvement on the returns for 1899.

Failure to obtain better results is attributed to the frequent transfers of station officers, to the neglect of the important station registers (VIII), (X), and (XA), which deal with the history of crime, and to the want of co-operation in some instances between the police of adjoining districts.

The returns of non-cognizable crime show a rise of nearly 6 per cent. on those for 1899. The main increase is in offences against municipal bye-laws and under special and local laws, matters which do not indicate an increase in criminality in the usual acceptation of the term. The number of such cases referred to the police for inquiry rose from 636 to 866, of which 99 were cases under the Excise and Opium laws and 244 of taking security under section 106 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The proportion of cases referred for inquiry was higher than in 1899, the difference being about 2 per cent., but as compared with years previous to 1899 the proportion is low.

The most unsatisfactory feature in the criminal administration of the Provinces during the year is the increase in dakáiti. Doubtless many of the cases were only technical dakáitis; but 151 true dakáitis were committed by armed gangs. The crime was most prevalent in the Meerut and Agra Divisions; Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Fatehgarh, and Meerut all showing a large number of cases. Two gangs which harried these districts and the districts of Budaun and Moradabad in the Rohilkhand Division have now been broken up, and there is reason to hope that organized crime of this nature will decrease in the current year.

The three worst districts for cases of a professional type in which arms were used were Aligarh (21 cases), Jhánsi (20 cases), and Agra (15 cases).

The strong measures taken before the close of the year resulted in the breaking up of the gangs which infested the above-mentioned districts and in the arrest of some of the leaders. Since the year closed, one of these ringleaders has been shot and the other captured. Failure to maintain due surveillance over local bad characters and want of co-operation between station officers contributed to the prevalence of dákáiti.

In Muttra and Bijnor good work was done in the suppression of dakáiti, and considerable success was achieved in Jhánsi, a district which from its surroundings is liable to be exploited by dakáits.

The proportion of convictions to discharges in dakáiti cases exhibited an improvement on the returns of 1899, the percentage of convictions being respectively 31·1 to 19·2, but it is still below a satisfactory proportion.

If dakáitis increased, robberies, on the other hand, seem to have declined during the year. A fair measure of success, except in Budaun and Aligarh, was obtained against harbourers.

The number of murders reported and the success obtained in their prosecution varied little from the returns of the previous year. Eighteen cases occurred of the murder by women of their children. In 13 cases (five of legitimate, and eight of illegitimate, children) referred by Sessions Judges the Local Government mitigated the sentence. Five other cases of this nature came otherwise before the Local Government and the sentence was in every instance reduced.

Rioting cases showed a falling off, and prosecutions did not meet with the same success as in the previous year. The most important cases were the unfortunate plague riots in Cawnpore, and some agrarian riots accompanied with murder in Ballia. In Bánda, disputes as to the ownership of land thrown out of cultivation owing to bad seasons, led to a number of riots.

True cases of false coining rose from 273 to 346, and prosecutions were not so successful as in 1899. Special inquiries made during the year do not point to

any alarming spread of false coining. In one case in Aligarh the coiner took to counterfeiting sovereigns and gold mohars.

The operation of the bad livelihood sections appears to have been effectual in most districts, and markedly in some districts in which heinous crime was prevalent. The average security demanded fell from Rs. 230 to Rs. 193 (Rs. 212 in 1898), showing that Magistrates have, as a rule, carried out the directions of Government.

More success was obtained in proving previous convictions than in 1899, the percentages being 18·58 against 17·7. There was still further progress in the identification of criminals by means of the finger impression system and by the use of anthropometrical cards. The former method was particularly effective. On the other hand, the Magistrates, notably in Oudh, committed fewer habituals to the sessions than in the previous year.

The numbers on the registers of absconded offenders at the close of the year differed little from those at the end of 1899. The complaint is repeated that the registers are swollen with the names of persons who are never likely to be arrested, and that rewards are not widely notified. Good work was done in arresting offenders in Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Bulandshahr, and Agra.

The strength of the reporting agency was practically the same as in the preceding year in both Provinces. The incidence of all crimes reported per 10,000 of population rose from 40 in 1899 to 46·5. The incidence was abnormally high; in Jhánsi (93·7), Benares (81·5), Lucknow (63·6). The existence of distress in the district due to high prices, the immigration of paupers from the neighbouring Native States, and in a less degree the influence exercised over the *mukhiyas* (village headmen), appear to account for the high incidence in Jhánsi. The large city population, relatively to the rural population, fully accounts for the high incidence in the two latter districts.

The reports made by *mukhiyas* rose from 3,236 to 3,709; but the returns are manifestly incorrect, only reports in which the *mukhiyas* accompany the *chaukidárs* to the *thána* being counted as reports by *mukhiyas*. The districts of Gházipur, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Basti, and Bahraich show the largest number of reports.

The lists of *mukhiyas* are being revised in all districts, and in selected parts of certain districts the experiment of associating *mukhiyas* with the police in the investigation of crime is being watched. The object Government has in view is to bring effective local opinion to bear on the conduct of the police, and to form a check on their proceedings in the investigation of crime in rural tracts, and thereby either refute or prove the constant complaints of oppression and arbitrary conduct brought against the police. With the elimination from the lists of persons who from their antecedents or inferior social position are unfitted for appointment as headman, and with the proviso that due consideration is paid by the District Officers to the persons selected to the post of *mukhiyas*, the experiment may eventually achieve the object in view.

Very little advance was made in reforming the Sanauriahs and Barwárs. All the prosecutions against members of the latter tribe proved successful; the finger impression system was usefully employed in the identification of offenders. The process of reforming these tribes must necessarily be slow; their predatory habits and wandering proclivities do not dispose them to agricultural pursuits or to labour in the mills. More satisfactory results were obtained with the Sánsiahs, who are mostly engaged in cultivation. No progress has been made in reclaiming the Doms and Haburahs, who are not proclaimed under the Act. The surveillance over these tribes has been closer, and they have been confined more to their settlements.

The punishment roll of Police officers was lower than in the previous year, particularly in the case of departmental dismissals. There was, however, an increase in the number of judicial punishments, and it seems fairer to the offenders to put them on their trial when the evidence is sufficient to warrant a prosecution than to deal with their cases departmentally.

The percentage of officers punished remained unchanged. Charges of torture declined from 8 to 5, of which 2 were brought home to the offenders. The reward roll, either by promotion or in cash, was smaller than in the previous year.

Some progress was made in raising the pay of the town police and in substituting village *chaukidârs* paid in cash for the *jágír* system in Oudh. The punishment roll in the rural police, which was unusually low in the previous year, shows a slight rise.

The quartering of additional police was rendered necessary in the Bijnor district by the prevalence of mail robberies and dakáitis, and in the city of Cawnpore in consequence of the plague riots.

Various departmental questions of importance came before Government during the year. The amendment of the rules relating to time-expired convicts and the scheme for associating *mukhiyas* with the police in inquiries, have already been discussed. The Railway Branch in the higher grades is being reorganized, and the relations between the Railway and District Police have been placed on a sounder footing.

The Police Training School was moved from Allahabad to Moradabad and placed under an experienced District Superintendent; the teaching staff was strengthened and the course of study was remodelled, while a larger number of outside candidates were admitted.

During the year four officers were added to the strength of the controlling staff, but important proposals to strengthen the controlling staff of the Police force still further are now before the Government of India. The proposals are to appoint a third Deputy Inspector-General for the District Police, 14 Assistant Superintendents and 17 Circle Inspectors, and to create a new grade of Deputy Superintendents corresponding to Deputy Collectors in the executive service. The staff at present is not sufficient for the work it has to do: and it is only by control from above that the action of the subordinate officers can be stimulated and controlled.

EUNUCHS.

The figures for registered eunuchs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year under report were as shown in the table below :—

Provinces.	Number originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Resultant number registered at end of year.
North-Western Provinces	1,096	274	1	26	249
Oudh	298	182	1	10	173
Total ...	1,394	456	2	36	422

The total number on the register had decreased in the preceding year from 483 to 456, and there is a further decrease to 422 in the present year. The largest numbers of eunuchs are in Bahraich (33), Bara Banki (29), Ballia (27), Cawnpore (26), Rae Bareli (25), Hardoi (23), Gorakhpur (19), Aligarh (18), and Agra (15). The names of 36 eunuchs were removed from the roll, 31 on account of deaths and 5 from other causes. Most of the eunuchs are now very old and decrepit, and, as a rule, they subsist chiefly by begging.

There were no prosecutions during the year. The registers appear to have been properly maintained in all districts, except Basti, Azamgarh, Etah, Rae Bareli, and Hardoi; in Benares, Mirzapur, Ghâzipur, Sultânpur, and Gonda the property registers are reported to be defective. Some improvement is observable in tracing the movements of eunuchs, and surveillance was satisfactory except in the Benares Division.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

A.—Returns of Crime.

The number and distribution of Sessions Divisions in 1900 remained unaltered, *viz.* 20 Sessions Divisions comprising 36 districts.

The Subordinate Judge of Jaunpur exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Jaunpur Sessions Division throughout the year. The Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad was sent on deputation to Budaun as a 2nd Additional Sessions Judge from 20th September to 23rd November, the Farrukhabad Judgeship remaining vacant for one month. There was an Additional Sessions Judge at Agra from 3rd June to 29th September; at Meerut from 18th July to the end of the year; and at Saháranpur from the 21st July to the end of the year.

The number of offences (1) reported, (2) returned as true, and (3) brought to trial during the year, were respectively 136,167, 106,320, and 97,891 as compared with 125,751, 99,063, and 89,306 in 1899. The increase in the volume of crime coming before the Courts was chiefly confined to offences against property. Dakáiti was prevalent, 1,235 persons being convicted as against 958 in 1899. In the Agra district 461 persons were brought to trial for dakáiti and robbery.

The percentage of (1) cases returned as true and of (2) cases brought to trial to offences reported was respectively 78·and 71·8 as against 78·7 and 71·4 in the previous year.

B.—Business coming before the Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases disposed of by Magistrates was 96,415 as against 88,406 in 1899. Of these 18,667 were tried by Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and 75,602 by Stipendiary Magistrates. The number of summary convictions rose from 18,651 in 1899 to 20,498. Of 166,336 persons brought to trial 88,220 or 53· per cent. were convicted. The average duration of trials varied from four days in the Courts of Benches to ten days in the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates.

The Courts of Session disposed of 2,284 cases, or 151 more than in the previous year. The average duration of trials rose from 37 to 42 days. Of the total number of persons under trial (5,097) 3,035 were sentenced and one was dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. Five hundred and fifty persons remained under trial at the close of the year. Two hundred and ten persons were tried by a jury, in the case of 195 the Judge agreed with the verdicts and in 15 reference was made to the High Court. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 4,066 as against 3,357 in 1899. As regards 2,796 the finding of the assessors was accepted by the Judge: as to 513 he differed from one or more assessors and as to 757 he differed from all the assessors.

Six persons were tried by the High Court of whom five were convicted and one acquitted.

One hundred and four cases affecting 109 British European subjects were brought to trial during 1900. Fifty-eight persons were convicted, 49 acquitted or discharged, and two remained under trial at the close of the year.

C.—Punishments inflicted on conviction.

The details of the punishments inflicted were as follows :—Death 91, transportation 496, penal servitude 2, imprisonment 25,557, fine 52,799, whipping 8,154. Sentences of transportation largely increased owing to the prevalence of dakáiti. Sentences of whipping were also more numerous than in the preceding year. Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-two persons (as against 4,080 in 1899) were ordered to find security to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour. Fifty-eight boys were sent to the Reformatory School, and 91 youthful offenders were released under the provisions of section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. Five hundred and four persons were released on probation under the first offender's section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and it was necessary to take proceedings against 75 under section 563 of the Code.

Of the 8,154 sentences of whipping inflicted, 7,505 were in lieu of and 547 in addition to other punishments: while 102 were inflicted on juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping. Seven thousand and sixty-nine were inflicted on first conviction.

D.—Appeals and Revisions.

During the year 6,217 persons appealed to District Magistrates and 11,678 to Sessions Judges against the sentences passed on them by Subordinate Courts. In the Courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of in which sentences were upheld was 73 and in Sessions Courts 75. The average duration of appeals rose from 11 to 14 days in Courts of District Magistrates and fell from 17 to 16 days in the Courts of Sessions Judges.

Appeals by 2,519 prisoners and by Government in the case of 29 persons were before the High Court for disposal. The appeals of 2,154 were disposed of, and in 1,796 cases (or 83 per cent.) the original sentence was upheld. In the Government appeals the order of acquittal was reversed in the case of 19 persons and upheld in the case of one.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight persons were dealt with under the revisional powers of the High Court. The sentences passed on 921 persons were not disturbed; in 107 cases the sentence was enhanced, in 91 reduced or otherwise altered and in 236 cases the proceedings were quashed.

(b)—Oudh.

The appended table shows the principal figures for the year 1900 in comparison with those of the preceding year :—

		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons—				
					Under trial during year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under Indian Penal Code.	1899 ...	28,721	18,872	19,348	33,335	18,867	13,371	152	945
	1900 ...	31,418	20,522	21,019	35,793	21,148	13,643	66	936
Offences under Criminal Procedure Code and Local Laws.	1899 ...	14,281	12,606	12,756	18,645	4,898	13,545	16	186
	1900 ...	13,655	11,857	12,003	18,046	5,297	12,508	14	227
Total ...	1899 ...	43,002	31,478	32,104	51,980	23,765	26,916	168	1,131
	1900 ...	45,073	32,379	33,022	53,839	26,445	26,151	80	1,163

The total number of reported offences showed an increase of 2,071, or 5 per cent. over the returns for 1899, while the cases returned as true showed a proportionate decrease of 2 per cent. The increase in reported crime occurred in offences under the Penal Code, noticeably under the heads of criminal trespass (813), theft (661), and hurt (429); there was a falling off in offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special and local laws.

The percentage of convictions (persons), which has steadily declined since 1897, when it stood at 59·1, again exhibited a falling off as compared with the preceding year (49·64 against 52·93). The falling off was particularly marked in the Courts of Special Magistrates and of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and was noticeable in the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates. It was more pronounced in all magisterial courts in offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special and local laws than in offences under the Penal Code.

The average duration in magisterial courts was, in consequence of the increase of work, slightly higher than in 1899, the figures being 7·84 against 7·47 days. In Courts of Session it rose from 34·76 to 37·11 days.

The number of punishments awarded declined in consequence of the falling off in convictions, though the sentences imposed were, on the whole, heavier than in the preceding year. Whipping was ordered in 36·8 per cent. of cases in which it was a legitimate sentence, an improvement on the returns for 1899. The provisions of the Code as to first offenders were more freely exercised. The action taken under the preventive sections of the Code (Chapter VIII) compares unfavourably with that taken in the previous year, and, in view of the increase of crime, is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns.

The appellate and revisional work before the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates showed little variation over that of the preceding year, and was disposed of with equal despatch. Appellants were slightly more successful in appeal.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which consisted of only two Judges throughout the year, dealt with the cases of 1,131 persons, or 107 less than in 1899, when the Court consisted of three Judges; the average duration was naturally a little higher than in 1899, being 38·8 against 37·6 days.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The daily average during the year 1900 of the convict population in the jails of these Provinces was 28,767 as compared with 27,439 in the preceding year. The admissions, both of male and female convicts, were more numerous, and the cause generally assigned for this fact by Jail Superintendents is the high price of food. Of the convicts admitted, 4,905, or 12·8 per cent., were habituals. The percentage is about the same as in previous years (12·03 in 1898 and 10·96 in 1899), and does not show that recent reforms in jail management have yet had the effect of deterring habitual offenders: this result it is expected will follow when the arrangements for separate confinement at night are complete in all central jails.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven convicts were released on appeal, 24,560 on expiry of sentence, and 8,128 under the good conduct rules, as compared with 2,811, 20,745, and 9,277, respectively, in the previous year. The mark system was favourably reported on by all Superintendents of Jails. Eight prisoners only escaped during the year, and six of them were recaptured.

The total number of punishments recorded in jails was 43,873 against 39,768 in 1899; but the number of major punishments fell from 6,915 to 6,318. Considering the increase in the daily average convict population, there is no reason to think

that the conduct of the prisoners deteriorated. Nearly half of the increase in total punishments is accounted for by "formal warnings," which rose in number from 12,975 to 14,901. Among major punishments, those by imposition of fetters and handcuffs fell in number from 4,502 to 3,967. Corporal punishments again decreased, *viz.* from 326 to 295, although the jail population was larger. There was again a very large increase (from 5,812 to 10,032) in the number of times that fetters were imposed for safe custody.

The total sickness and mortality showed a slight improvement as compared with 1899, both years having been healthy years in the jails. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 791·8 per mille in 1899 and 763·9 in 1900: the daily average of sick 37·8 per mille and 35·8 per mille: and deaths from all causes were 22·2 per mille in 1899 and 22·1 in 1900. The death-rate of the year 1900 among the free population was 31·13. Of the jails which were previously mentioned as showing a high death-rate, Mirzapur and Bánda again present a death-rate of 40 per mille or over. Besides these, the Bareilly District Jail shows a death-rate of 45, attributed to the bad state of health of new admissions who were suffering from malaria and want: Cawnpore shows 40·9, but there were several deaths of prisoners immediately after admission: Jhánsi 65·4. At Jhánsi, owing to the scarcity, a large number of prisoners at admission were in a weak state of health. At this jail and at the Fatehpur District Jail (death-rate 55 per mille) and at the Allahabad District Jail (death-rate 30), there were outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever, which were held in check by the usual precautions.

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 15,66,669 as compared with Rs. 12,37,507 in 1899 and Rs. 14,12,152 in 1898. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 42-3-7 to Rs. 50-6-6. This is mainly accounted for by the dearness of food-grains, the total of dieting charges having increased from Rs. 5,89,711 in 1899 to Rs. 8,72,173 in 1900. About two-thirds of the grain procured during the year was stored in the jails at harvest time, the remainder being purchased in the market, and though in a few places the result of storage operations was a small loss (as compared with market rates), the net total saving to Government was Rs. 33,318. Twelve thousand and fifty-five convicts were employed on manufactures, others being employed on jail repairs, in gardens, as prison officers and servants, and in preparing articles for jail consumption. The net cash earnings of labouring convicts during the year stand at Rs. 2,02,591, giving an average earning of Rs. 7-1-0 per head on convicts sentenced to labour and of Rs. 16-12-0 per head on those employed on jail manufactures. All these figures are higher than in the preceding year. The depôt for sale of jail-made goods at Lucknow worked successfully and considerably increased its sales.

Reformatory.—The control of the Reformatory School has now been transferred to the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Smyth, the newly appointed Superintendent of the School, has joined his appointment, in which he is assisted for the immediate present by the advice of Captain Jennings, I.M.S., hitherto the Superintendent of the School, who has been continued temporarily in medical charge. The existing arrangements are provisional, pending the transfer of the school to Chunár, where arrangements are being made by the Public Works Department to carry out the necessary alterations in the old fort buildings selected for accommodating the school.

In the year 1899 the number of boys on 1st January was 240: 66 were admitted: 50 were discharged or transferred. In the year under report the opening number was 256 boys: 78 boys were admitted, 76 discharged or transferred and one died. The health of the new admissions at the time of their arrival is stated to have been worse than in the previous year. The total number (156) of boys admitted into hospital, however, was rather less than in 1899; but the cases

were generally more severe. The conduct of the boys was on the whole good, and much the same as in the previous year.

The instruction of the boys, up to the moderate degree advisable, seems to have been satisfactory. Industrial training was carried on as usual, and the working of the farm and factories resulted in a considerable profit. The expenditure on each boy in the Reformatory during the year was Rs. 55-12-6 as compared with Rs. 53-11-0 in 1899. The increase was due to the higher prices of food.

Of 166 boys who have been discharged from the school during the last three years, information regarding 82 only could be obtained through District Magistrates, though some others are said to be doing well. Of the 82 traced, 51 are following the trade taught in the school, and 31 are following some other trade, but are helped by what they learned at the Reformatory. There have been seven criminal convictions during 1900 of boys who had been in the Reformatory.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The number of permanent Civil Courts was the same as in 1899. An Additional Judge was sanctioned temporarily for Agra from 3rd June to the 29th September, and Additional Judges were working at Saháranpur from 21st July to the end of the year and at Meerut from the 18th July to 31st December 1900. There was an Additional Subordinate Judge at Saháranpur for the whole year, at Aligarh from 19th March, and at Gorakhpur from 30th March to the end of the year. The Subordinate Judge of Mirzapur was transferred to Meerut as Additional Subordinate Judge for six months from the 21st September 1900. There was also an Additional Subordinate Judge at Moradabad from 26th February to the 31st December and from 29th September the Additional Subordinate Judge of Gházipur was transferred to Moradabad to work as second Additional Subordinate Judge. An Additional Munsif worked at Meerut for the whole year and he was assisted by a second Additional Munsif for the last two months of the year.

The number of suits for disposal in courts of original jurisdiction, except the Courts of Village Munsifs, rose from 98,633 to 106,503. Of these 97,239 were disposed of and 9,264 left pending at the close of the year. Suits relating to money and moveables rose from 62,187 to 68,286, and suits for immoveable property from 7,260 to 8,546; the increase under other heads was small. The total value of the subject-matter in dispute in the regular courts was Rs. 3,45,95,918 against Rs. 3,86,31,532 in 1899, showing a decrease of Rs. 40,35,614 notwithstanding the increase in institutions.

The number of contested suits disposed of was 27,642 or 28·4 of the total number of suits decided. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff in 20,489 and for the defendant in 7,153 contested cases.

Thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-four suits were decided *ex-parte*. In contested cases the average duration of suits fell from 68 to 64 days and in uncontested suits remained unchanged (28 days). Two uncontested suits were disposed of by the High Court and the duration of 1,781 days is explained by the fact that one of them was connected with the liquidation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank.

The total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts was high, being 108,490 as against 100,782 in 1899. Disposals increased from 89,009 to 95,787, but the pending file rose by 830 cases from 11,773 to 12,603. The amount realized in execution (Rs. 65,00,206) was slightly less than in the preceding year; 52,174 of the applications disposed of or 54 per cent. were wholly infructuous.

The number of appeals from decrees before the Subordinate Courts was 15,334, an increase of 1,461. Disposals increased by 3,775 and the pending file was

reduced from 5,918 to 3,604 cases owing chiefly to the larger number of Additional Judges and Subordinate Judges working during the year. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four appeals were at the close of the year pending for more than three months as against 3,941 on 31st December 1899. The duration of appeals in Subordinate Courts rose from 189 to 207 days. There were 390 or 20 fewer miscellaneous appeals for disposal. Of these 324 were disposed of and 66 left pending.

The High Court disposed of 2 original suits and 471 (as against 413 in 1899) miscellaneous cases during the year.

Of 778 appeals from original decrees for disposal, 209 were decided (174 after contest). The pending file rose from 455 to 569 cases. Nine hundred and twenty second appeals were heard and 1,897 left pending. The High Court also disposed of 42 appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent. In contested appeals 68·8 per cent. of the decrees appealed against were confirmed and in second appeals 57·2.

There were 103 Courts of Village Munsifs at the close of the year 1900 in the districts of Saháranpur, Meerut, Moradabad, and Sháhjahánpur. Twelve new courts were established during the year in the Moradabad district, but in 10 of them there were no institutions. There were in all 4,167 suits for disposal as compared with 2,815 in 1899. Of these 3,832 were decided and 208 transferred by District Munsifs to their own courts, leaving 127 pending. Of the 3,832 suits disposed of by the Village Courts, 484 were decided without trial, 3,043 after trial without contest, and 305 after contest. The most numerous classes of suits instituted were suits based on oral contract (1,849) on account stated (503) and for price of goods sold (748). Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-four cases were for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 20.

(b)—Oudh.

The following table exhibits the principal statistics of the year in connection with the work of the Courts of original jurisdiction as compared with those of 1899 :—

	Civil suits.						Miscellaneous cases.			
	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Unpaid tribunals ...	2,932	3,621	2,846	3,833	372	244	203	269	38	18
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	17,233	21,748	16,845	22,335	3,750	3,917	7,423	8,487	780	780
Small Cause Courts,	28,670	27,106	28,611	27,877	2,342	1,793	1,991	1,964	166	135
District Courts ...	7	14	11	8	4	13	729	850	153	276
Total ...	48,842	52,489	48,313	54,053	6,468	5,967	10,346	11,570	1,137	1,159

The total number of suits instituted, which had declined year by year since 1894, thus showed a considerable increase. Of this increase suits for money or movable property contributed 1,901, or rather more than half.

No Additional Civil Judges were appointed during the year, but the Courts disposed in 1900 of 5,740 more original civil suits than in 1899, and a material reduction in the pending files was effected. There was a further increase in the work done by Honorary Munsifs.

The improvement in the average duration of suits which had been observed in previous years has been generally maintained. In Subordinate Judges' Courts in particular the average duration of contested cases has fallen from 146 to 108 days, and compares favourably with the corresponding figure (140) in the North-Western Provinces. The duration in Munsifs' Courts is much higher than in the North-Western Provinces (76 as against 60 days), and there are still a number of old cases pending on the file.

In Subordinate Judges' Courts there were 1,814 regular appeals for disposal as compared with 1,865 in 1899; and, the disposals being better, a reduction was effected in the pending files, which fell from 351 to 266 cases. District Judges disposed of 694 regular civil appeals as compared with 726 in 1899 out of a total of 1,218 cases for disposal. The amount of criminal work and rent appeals disposed of by District Judges was smaller than in 1899. The pending file has increased from 300 to 524 cases, of which 246, as compared with 144 in 1899, are of old standing. The average duration of appeals has improved considerably in both classes of Courts. In District Judges' Courts it was 126 days in 1900 as compared with 264 days in 1899 and 452 days in 1898. Appellants were more successful than in 1899. The percentage of interference in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 42·5 and in District Judges' Courts 35·1. In 1899 the percentages were 40·3 and 30·0 respectively.

The receipts from court fees other than process fees realized during the year were, owing to increased institutions, Rs. 5,63,855, or Rs. 56,851 more than in 1899. A large number of suits valued at Rs. 10,000 or over were instituted.

The term of the appointment of the second Additional Judicial Commissioner expired on the 31st December 1899, and during 1900 the Judicial Commissioner's Court consisted of two Judges. Of 2,562 cases of all kinds for disposal, the Court decided 1,531 as compared with 1,774 in 1899. The file of cases pending at the end of the year rose from 861 to 1,031.

(c)—Kumaun.

The following table exhibits the work for disposal by the Civil Courts of Kumaun during 1900 compared with that of the preceding year :—

District.	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		Suits.		Miscellaneous.			
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Naini Tál ...	1,558	1,585	280	252	67	103	8	14	1,041	1,019
Almora ...	2,167	2,196	173	179	161	172	13	11	986	949
Garhwál ...	1,486	1,390	66	95	124	109	4	6	613	583
Total, District Courts	5,211	5 171	519	526	352	384	25	31	2,640	2,551
Commissioner's Court	2	1	10	4	86	74	9	6	...	...

Institutions rose from 4,539 in 1899 to 4,619. The most noticeable increase was in suits on written and verbal contracts in the Naini Tál district, and is attributed to a prosperous season. In Almora and Garhwál there was, on the contrary, a falling off in suits for money and movables, but a considerable increase in suits for title and other reliefs. Of 4,153 suits which could be valued in money, 2,828, or nearly two-thirds, were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. The petty nature of the litigation is particularly noticeable in Almora, where of 1,679 suits 616 were for sums not

exceeding Rs. 10 and 641 for sums between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. It is, therefore, not surprising that over 34 per cent. of the decided suits in that district were dismissed for default, the claims being probably settled out of court.

The following table shows the original work disposed of by the Civil Courts in each district :—

District.	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.						Average duration of days in original suits.			
	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Naini Tál ...	1,558	1,585	1,418	1,434	139	151	280	252	267	233	13	19	57	68	38	40
Almora ...	2,167	2,196	2,022	1,989	145	207	173	179	162	162	11	17	57	59	36	26
Garhwál ...	1,486	1,390	1,378	1,245	108	145	66	95	63	85	3	10	52	39	30	22
Commissioner's Court.	2	1	2	1	...	..	10	4	9	4	1	...	216	13	35	...
Total ...	5,213	5,172	4,820	4,669	392	503	529	530	501	484	28	46	...	...	...	...

The volume of work for disposal in the division was smaller than in 1899, but the percentage of disposals fell from 92 to 90, the decrease being most noticeable in Almora and Garhwál. The number of undecided suits consequently rose from 420 to 549. The smaller outturn is attributed to changes of officers and the additional executive work thrown on the staff at the close of the year by the approaching census. The total number of cases decided *ex parte* declined, but the percentage (27·89) in Naini Tál is still high. There is also a decrease, except in Almora, in the number of suits dismissed for default. Although the number of disposals is smaller than last year, the improvement in the average duration of suits in uncontested cases in Almora and Garhwál is marked. In contested cases the average, 68 days, is high in Naini Tál, and is attributable to protracted cases in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The average duration in the Commissioner's Court was abnormally high in the previous year, owing to a complicated suit about the temple at Badrináth.

There is little change in the results of application for decrees, which were fewer in all districts. Decree-holders were, as usual, most successful in Garhwál and fared worst in Naini Tál, the percentage of success to disposal being 57 in the former and 31 in the latter district.

The total number of appeals for disposal was 458, or 20 more than in the preceding year. Of these 407 were disposed of, leaving 51 pending at the close of the year. In 1899 and 1900 the number of contested appeals was the same, *viz.* 308, but, while in 1899, 210 decrees were confirmed, in 1900 the number was 184. The percentage of successful appeals in contested cases was 26·6 as against 25·9 in 1899, and a considerable number of cases were remanded. In miscellaneous appeals, which numbered 37, the orders of the lower Courts were disturbed in 7 cases. During the year 22 applications were made to Government under rule 17 of the Kumaun Rules. Interference was refused in 19 cases, and one is pending. In the remaining two, Government, after reference to the High Court of Judicature set aside the Commissioner's order.

The total amount of process fees received during the year was Rs. 11,499, and after deducting charges on account of establishment the balance amounted to Rs. 3,926. The income and expenditure account shows a deficit of Rs. 21,270

as compared with Rs. 14,519 in 1899. The deficit in Naini Tál and Almora increased, and the surplus in Garhwál declined, owing to increased charges on account of salaries of officers and their establishments.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces.

At the beginning of the year the Act was in force in 16 districts and in 268 villages. During the year 28 villages were exempted and 24 villages (all in Mainpuri) reproclaimed, leaving 264 villages under the operation of the Act at the close of the year. The district of Hamírpur was entirely exempted from the Act.

The following figures give the main results of the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Population under six on 1st April 1900	... 3,866	2,447
Births	... 1,075	946
Deaths	... 401	383
Arrivals	... 420	337
Removals	... 481	397
Transfers to over six	... 776	431
Resultant population on 1st April 1901	... 3,703	2,519

Judging the average ratio of births and deaths of the female population under one year of age in the light of the prescribed tests, the figures are, as regards the prevalence of infanticide, less favourable than those of the preceding year. The average death-rate of infants was 48 boys to 52 girls, while the corresponding provincial figures are 52 boys to 48 girls. The percentage of deaths of girls under one year to the total girl births was 25·79 as compared with the provincial rate of 23·72. Of the 15 districts where the Act remained in force, Mainpuri, Etáwah, and Farrukhabad were specially open to suspicion of female infanticide. In six other districts suspicion attaches to a few villages only, and in the remainder infanticide is considered to be extinct.

In Saháranpur the proportion of boys to girls is 176 to 100, but otherwise the figures do not suggest infanticide. Five villages (out of 31 proclaimed) were exempted during the year, and Government has since sanctioned the exemption of four others. In Muzaffarnagar six villages were under the rules, but the District authorities consider that infanticide has died out. The Government has recently sanctioned the exemption of three of these six villages, but declined to exempt those villages which at present do not satisfy the prescribed tests. In the Mainpuri district there were 128 villages under the rules, 24 villages having been reproclaimed, and 17 of these are classed as specially guilty. In the Etáwah district it was suspected that four deaths of infants were due to asphyxia, but three of these cases fell through owing to want of evidence. In the fourth case the father and mother of the girl were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the 14 villages in the Farrukhabad district still under the rules at the close of the year, Government has since exempted four, and also two villages in the Cawnpore district.

In Bijnor a case of poisoning was suspected, but remained unproved. The registers have been found to be incorrect and are being brought into order. In Bareilly the proportion of boys to 100 girls was 142 at the beginning and 185 at the close of the year; the population is, however, very small and deductions from the figures are doubtful. In Budaun the percentage of girls has decreased: here also the figures are small. In Sháhjahánpur the figures are slightly more favourable.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There were before the Courts of first instance 14 cases in which the State was plaintiff, and 56 cases in which it was defendant. Of the former, 9 cases

were decided in favour of the State, and none against it, the balance of 5 cases being still pending at the end of the year. Twenty-one cases were decided in favour of the State as defendant, 11 against it, 1 suit was compromised and 23 were left pending. In District Courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won 1 only out of 4 decided cases, and appearing as respondent won 2 out of 5 decided cases. In three cases a second appeal on behalf of Government was filed: one of these has been dismissed and two are pending. Before the High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court the State as appellant won 1 suit, and as respondent it won 8 suits and lost 1 suit.

In Court of Wards' litigation, the estate was plaintiff in 107 suits, of which 75 were won and 4 lost, 3 being compromised or withdrawn and 25 remaining undecided: and was defendant in 102 suits, of which 33 were won and 8 lost by the estate: 7 were compromised or withdrawn, and 54 remained undecided. Of appeals before District Courts the Court of Wards as appellant won 7 and lost 4, and as respondent won 16 and lost 5. Before the High Court or Judicial Commissioner the Court (as respondent) won 7 appeals and lost 2. The results show, as in the previous year, a high measure of success. In regard to value, out of claims amounting to Rs. 56,299 brought by the Court of Wards and decided, Rs. 43,417, or 77 per cent., were decreed, and out of Rs. 1,37,275 claimed (in suits decided) from it, decrees were given for Rs. 23,959, or 17·4 per cent. Out of 30 miscellaneous proceedings to which the Court of Wards was a party, 16 were decided in its favour and 9 against it (5 remained pending).

Municipal Boards were parties to 18 suits and appeals during the year, of which 9 were decided, 7 in favour of the Board and 2 against it.

9.—Registration.

The following table contrasts the principal figures for 1900-1901 with those of 1899-1900:—

Year.	Compulsory registration.			Optional registration.			Total number of documents registered.	Miscellaneous transactions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.					
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900 ...	131,983	54	132,037	38,055	37,128	75,183	207,220	73,108	4,26,110	2,37,086	1,89,024
1900-1901 ...	164,188	71	164,259	43,006	40,785	83,791	248,050	81,456	4,96,142	2,55,851	2,40,291
Difference ...	+32,205	+17	+32222	+4,951	+3,657	+8,608	+40,830	+8,348	+70,032	+18,765	+51,267

The increase in the total number of compulsory registrations was especially noticeable under the head of leases other than perpetual, and indicates the efforts made by landlords in the North-Western Provinces to discount the anticipated effects of the new Rent Bill. The increase was striking in the registration districts of the Meerut Division, where the landlords are powerful. Thus Aligarh shows 10,787 such leases against 2,684 in the preceding year; Saháranpur 6,086 against 2,195; and Meerut 3,943 against 1,312. The rise in permanent leases was inconsiderable.

Bareilly shows a large increase of *sattas* owing to a prosperous sugar season. This, and the continued rise in the registration of agricultural leases for one year,

in spite of their exemption under Government orders, account for the increase in optional registration.

The main features under miscellaneous transactions are a further decline in operations under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and a considerable rise in the number of applications for copies and searches.

Prosecutions under the Act exhibit a satisfactory decrease. One case of false personation was detected by means of thumb impressions, and a Sub-Registrar was convicted of neglect of duty in respect of the registration of a will.

The receipts of the Department increased by Rs. 70,032 and the expenditure by Rs. 18,765. The increased expenditure fell under the heads of the fixed salaries of, and the percentage earned by, registering officers.

The number of inspections made rose from 500 to 685. Registrars made, however, fewer inspections than in the preceding year. The Registrars of Agra and Gonda inspected only one office each out of 13 and 11, respectively, in their districts, though in the previous year they inspected all their offices.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

The year under review marked the beginning of a new period in the history of municipal self-government in these Provinces, being the first year in which the new Municipal Act, I of 1900, was in force for the whole twelve months. The Government and the boards were busy with the framing of rules under the new Act; and much important work was done in extending and utilizing its provisions in many other directions of municipal administration. The undertaking in the direction of regulating municipal business was the compilation of a complete set of accounts for the boards, with rules for the collection of taxes and financial procedure generally, which were framed by the Government during the year in consultation with the Examiner, Local Funds Accounts, and the Secretaries of several of the bigger municipalities, and were finally notified, after exhaustive criticism and discussion, as the Municipal Account Code. The Code came into force with effect from the 1st April 1901. The revision of the general Municipal Manual also was undertaken during the year, and was all fairly advanced by its close. Another important measure of the year was the reduction, under section 13 of the Act, of the number of the members of many of the boards in which the representation was unduly large in ratio to the population or in which the membership had become too unweildy for efficient working.

A minor, though not unimportant, reform was the establishment, by a large number of boards of Provident Funds for the benefit of their employès—a direct incentive to better and more honest work by municipal subordinates.

The number of municipalities remained the same, *viz.* 104; the number in which octroi is in force increased from 81 to 82 by the imposition of this tax in the Dehra municipality.

The new census taken towards the close of the year shows that the population within municipal limits had increased from 3,235,667 to 3,290,426, or by 1·7 per cent. The population of the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Lucknow Divisions was larger by 22,139, 27,109, and 19,393 persons respectively; while that of the Benares Division had fallen by 19,686. In the remaining divisions the variations were small.

Elections were held in 61 municipalities, and the returns show that the lively interest taken in the former year was maintained during the year under review.

As stated last year, the District Magistrates are, by virtue of office, Chairmen of the six important boards of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Lucknow, and Moradabad. During the year under review advantage was taken of the powers conferred by section 20(*b*) of the new Act to appoint the District Magistrate of Jhánsi

to be Chairman of the board of that place; the Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalitpur to be Chairman of the Lalitpur board; the District Magistrate of Jalaun to be Chairman of the three small boards of Kálpi, Kúnch, and Orai; and the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tál to be Chairman of the Haldwáni and Naini Tál boards. In the remaining municipalities of the Provinces the boards in almost all cases elected the District Magistrate as Chairman. In Fyzabad a non-official Chairman continued to preside over the board.

The total number of members on the boards at the end of the year was 1,392. Of these 144 were appointed by virtue of office 220 by name, and the remaining 1,028 were elected. The number of Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively, was 741 and 381, and of Europeans including 2 Pársis was 270. The elective system was tentatively extended to the Naini Tál municipality, the board of which was purely a nominated body before: three seats have now been thrown open for election to representatives of the house-owners and residents of the station.

The octroi schedules of the Agra, Budaun, Bijnor, and Jhánsi municipalities were revised during the year; and the following new taxes were imposed:—

(1) A bungalow conservancy tax in the Naini Tál municipality.

(2) A tax on sugar refiners in the Chandausi municipality.

(3) House taxes in the Cawnpore and Muzaffarnagar municipalities.

The Municipal Account Code incorporates a complete set of rules made under section 187(1) of the Act for the assessment and collection of octroi, and for the collection of all other taxes in force in the municipalities. The octroi rules apply to all boards levying this form of taxation, and supersede the multifarious rules formerly in force in the different municipalities. A great number of other rules and bye-laws, dealing with various subjects were also made under the new Act. The more important of these were the rules framed for the assessment and collection of the taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the new election rules for Naini Tál. Among others were some much needed rules for the control and regulation of hack-boats plying on the river at Benares, and a uniform set of rules for the newly established municipal Provident Funds. The boundaries of the Agra, Fyzabad, Jalesar, and Bela Partábgarh municipalities were revised during the year.

The total income of the year was Rs. 51,50,260 and the total expenditure Rs. 48,64,248. The figures for 1899-1900 were Rs. 48,33,805 and Rs. 47,31,725 respectively. The real increase in the income, exclusive of borrowed money, was from Rs. 47,84,805 to Rs. 49,60,260, and was general to all the divisions except Kumaun, where there was a slight falling off. The aggregate closing balances of the year amounted to Rs. 14,37,573, or Rs. 2,86,012, in excess of the opening balance of Rs. 11,51,561; and there were very few boards in which the financial position gave cause for anxiety.

The boards which held the largest balances at the close of the year were:—

	Rs.
Benares with a balance of	2,89,702
Cawnpore „	1,61,052
Bareilly „	53,645
Naini Tál „	52,206
Mussoorie „	40,320
Tilhar „	31,553
Allahabad „	30,624

Compared with the corresponding figures of opening balances shown in last year's review, these statistics suggest, except in Allahabad, a tendency to hoarding. But in every case there were special reasons for accumulating funds.

The mainstay of municipal taxation in the Provinces continues to be octroi, which is in force in 82 out of the 104 municipalities. The total gross and net receipts under this head compare with the figures of 1899-1900 as under :—

	Gross. Rs.	*Net.* Rs.
1900-1901	35,77,607	27,03,335
1899-1900	35,14,008	26,35,404
Increase	63,599	67,931

A large portion (Rs. 33,279 net) of the increase is accounted for by the newly imposed octroi at Dehra, where the receipts have more than answered expectations. But the year as a whole was a more prosperous one than the last; there was a larger local consumption of both necessities and luxuries; simultaneously there was a decline in the rush of through-trade to other parts of India, and the commerce in food-stuffs in the southern and eastern parts of the Provinces resumed more normal conditions. In the Meerut Division the octroi receipts were moderate, except in the Aligarh municipality, where the income from octroi was swollen by abnormal imports of sugar of which large stocks are said to have been accumulated for future export. In the Rohilkhand and Fyzabad Divisions the receipts show considerable improvement. In the former division the increase was mainly under the head of grain; imports increased by 7 lakhs of maunds, the rise being most notable in the case of the cheaper grains which a good *kharif* brought freely on the market. Imports of cloth also improved in sympathy with agricultural prosperity; and through-trade was not, on the whole, so active as in the previous year. In the Fyzabad Division the municipality of Fyzabad itself showed a rise of Rs. 14,340 in the net receipts, a result attributable to a good cane harvest and large imports of *gur*. In the smaller municipalities the grain trade was not so active as in 1899-1900, and the figures of imports and exports were nearer the normal, the decline of imports since the preceding year being over 3½ lakhs of maunds. The Agra divisional total showed a decrease of Rs. 17,096 in the net takings. This result, however, was brought about chiefly by the introduction, with effect from the last January 1901, of a revised schedule involving reduced rate, in the Agra municipality; there was no general reduction in the octroi income of the other municipalities of the division. On the contrary, the imports of grain improved by 2½ lakhs of maunds; and a good *kharif* harvest in particular swelled the octroi income, both gross and net receipts, very considerably. The cane crop was a good one also, and the imports of raw sugar were very high. The only head of the schedule under which there was a general decline in the receipts was class II. The figures, however, for the previous year under this head were altogether abnormal owing to the distress in Central India, and the falling off was the natural outcome of the return of better seasons. The dry-meat trade with Burma was not so vigorous, at least within municipal limits, as it had been during 1899-1900. In the remaining divisions of the Provinces the octroi statistics do not exhibit any special features. In Allahabad the inrush of food-stuffs for export to Western and Central India continued for a part of the year under review, the imports of grain exceeding those of the previous year by 2 lakhs of maunds; and there was also an increased import of sugar, spices, and cloth to meet the demands of an auspicious Hindu marriage season. In Benares the year was marked by large imports of grain to replenish stocks depleted in the previous year by export to famine-stricken tracts. In Lucknow, on the contrary, the imports of grain fell off by nearly 3 lakhs of maunds.

The main features of the year's trade in municipal areas were the increased import of grain (5¼ lakhs of maunds more than in 1899-1900) and sugar, and the decrease in the export of food-stuffs. There were large exports from the central marts in the Agra Division and the chief trading towns in Rohilkhand. But the pressure of through-traffic eased off, and a much larger percentage of the imports was reserved for local consumption than in 1899-1900.

The incidence of consumption of grain for the year was maunds 6-8-5: in the previous year it had been maunds 6-11-2. The former figure, however, has been calculated on the new census population of 3,088,345, while the latter was calculated on a population of 3,006,067.

The incidences of consumption of sugar were much above the normal standard in almost every municipality in the Provinces. The cane harvest generally was good, and the imports of the raw article were 5½ lakhs of maunds higher than in the preceding year. At the same time Hindu marriages were unusually numerous, and exports declined in all but the Meerut, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions. The large increase of local consumption indicated by the figures may therefore be accepted as genuine. The ratio of refunds to receipts on oilseeds shows a tendency to grow, and it was found necessary, in the interests of trade, to exempt the commodity from octroi altogether in several municipalities. The same step is being urged on a number of other boards. Imports as a whole decreased, while the export trade continued brisk.

The incidence of drugs and spices declined slightly from Re. 1-10-3 to Re. 1-7-7; and import both of these commodities and of *ghî* fell off a little. But the figure of incidence for metals rose from Rs. 2-0-1 to Rs. 2-2-2, and that for cloth, although lower in the aggregate (being Rs. 7-2-1 as against Rs. 7-9-0), was higher in the greater number of the municipalities. The year was one of recovery from the previous period of high prices and contracted expenditure, and these incidences now approximate pretty closely to the normal.

The receipts under this head increased by Rs. 46,723 over the previous year's figures. The main increases were :—

	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands...	6,694
(2) Tax on vehicles and animals	7,269
(3) Water rate	9,675
(4) Terminal taxes in Cawnpore	19,413

The collection of the minor taxes appears generally to have been more effectively carried out. The new rules in the Municipal Account Code will assist boards to collect their taxes with greater order and system, and it only remains for the boards to insist on greater promptitude in payment.

Plague somewhat checked the receipts in the Benares Municipality; but the board was nevertheless able, by good management, to effect an improvement in the receipts from tolls. The large increase in water-rate was almost wholly due to a full levy of the rate in Naini Tál; there was also a small increase in Agra. The receipts from the terminal taxes in Cawnpore were again abnormally high owing to continued scarcity in other parts of India and to the activity of manufacture to fulfil military contracts, especially in connection with the China expedition.

The total net income derived by the municipalities from taxation amounted Rs. 38,42,123 as compared with Rs. 37,27,469 for 1899-1900. The incidence of taxation per head of population, according to the 1891 census, was Re. 1-2-11; on the new census it was Re. 1-2-8.

Hill municipalities apart, the incidence was highest in the municipalities of Dehra (Rs. 2-0-5), Roorkee (Re. 1-11-5), Muzaffarnagar (Re. 1-13-1), Mainpuri (Re. 1-13-4), and Benares (Re. 1-15-1); and was lowest in Shahdara (Re. 0-3-9), Ballia (Re. 0-3-2), and Bhinga (Re. 0-2-9).

In Naini Tál and Mussoorie the incidences were Rs. 8-11-11 and Rs. 6-12-6, respectively. The taxation in these health resorts of the Provinces, and in Benares, where heavy expenditure is still being incurred on the drainage works, is necessarily high. In Dehra and Muzaffarnagar the rise in the incidences is the natural consequence of the imposition of octroi and a house tax respectively in those municipalities.

There was a very general improvement in the income under this head throughout the Provinces. The principal increases (loan money excluded) were :—

	Rs.
Rents of lands and houses	7,435
Conservancy receipts (sale of manure and city sweepings)	14,273
Fees and revenues from markets and slaughter-houses	7,834
Realizations from sale of water	19,813
Miscellaneous receipts	63,819

The income from rents rose in the Agra, Rohilkhand, and two Oudh Divisions, but declined in the other divisions. In Rohilkhand, where the increase was largest it was chiefly due to a more favourable re-settlement last year of the Drummondganj leases in Pilibhít. The changes introduced in the management of nazúl properties, by which the usufruct and three-fourths of the receipts of intra-municipal nazúl are ordinarily made over to the boards, have considerably affected the income of some of the municipalities in the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.

The receipts from the sale of manure and city sweepings improved in a fairly large number of municipalities. Generally speaking, however, the receipts from sale of manure and city sweepings are lamentably inadequate in the great majority of cases. In the Allahabad Division, especially, the receipts were everywhere below what should be attainable.

The large increase shown on account of sale proceeds of water is nominal only. The receipts on this account were certainly better in the Cawnpore municipality; but over Rs. 18,000 of the increase is due to a reclassification in the accounts. The increased receipts under Miscellaneous are also mainly nominal, owing to the Agra board having withdrawn for expenditure a sum of Rs. 50,000 temporarily deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the previous year.

The loans taken during the year were—Agra Rs. 40,000, Benares Rs. 1,50,000. The Rs. 40,000 shown for Agra represents two separate loans of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000; these amounts being utilized respectively on the construction and replacing of boilers and for a new slaughter-house which was much needed. The Benares loan was a further instalment drawn by the board on account of the loan of ten lakhs sanctioned for its drainage scheme.

Expenditure increased since the previous year most largely under the head of "General Administration and Collection charges" (+Rs. 94,092), "Conservancy, &c.," (+Rs. 89,334), "Water-supply" (+Rs. 41,428), "Drainage" (+Rs. 27,061), and "Public Safety" (+Rs. 21,122). The heads of "Public Instruction" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries" also show large increases; but here they are mainly the result of a reclassification in the accounts. The amount contributed by municipalities towards the maintenance of schools and dispensaries under District Boards used previously to be shown under the head "Contributions," but are now shown under these heads. Similarly, the cantonment share of the income derived by the Cawnpore Board from the terminal and octroi taxes used to be shown under "Contributions," but is now shown under "General Administration and Collection Charges," Rs. 40,618 of the great increase under the latter head being due to this cause. The remainder of the increase under this head (General Administration, &c.,) was incurred chiefly in the Meerut and Agra Divisions. In the former division the Dehra board had to entertain new establishment in connection with the new octroi tax; and in the latter the Agra board strengthened its staff for the payment of refunds, and also reorganized its establishment for the collection of receipts from sale of water, the wheel tax, and rents.

The boards generally throughout the Provinces were able to spend more on conservancy; but the main increases occurred in the Agra (+ Rs. 21,143), and Cawnpore (+ Rs. 38,874) municipalities. In Agra, where the conservancy arrangements were defective, a necessary expenditure was incurred in the purchase of new cart and new cattle, and in providing new trenching-grounds. In Cawnpore the

increase is almost wholly due to the initial cost of taking the conservancy arrangements under direct management. This department was formerly worked by contractors, but the arrangement was found to be troublesome and thoroughly unsatisfactory, and the board effected a necessary and wholesome reform in changing it.

The increased expenditure under "Water-supply" was incurred chiefly in providing new machinery for the Agra and Benares Water-Works, while that under "Drainage" was incurred mainly in connection with the Benares Drainage and Sewerage Works.

Expenditure decreased largely under (*a*) "Interest on loans" (Rs. —33,167), (*b*) "Repayment of loans" (Rs. —48,342), (*c*) "Investments" (Rs. —37,762).

The expenditure under both (*a*) and (*b*) was unusually high in 1899-1900, owing to certain arrear payments in Naini Tal and the advance repayment of a loan instalment in Meerut. The decrease under (*c*) is explained by the fact that the figures for 1899-1900 included a sum of Rs. 50,000 temporarily deposited by the Agra Municipal Board in the Bank of Bengal.

Water-Works.—The number of Water-Works municipalities remained the same, *viz.* Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dehra, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, and Naini Tál. These boards incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 4,63,062 on "Water-supply," of Rs. 1,44,791 on "Drainage," and of Rs. 2,30,902 on other Public Works. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 4,25,239, Rs. 1,12,267 and Rs. 2,16,068 respectively.

The large increase in the cost of the water-supply was mainly in Agra; but the Meerut, Benares, and Lucknow boards also incurred increased expenditure under this head. The bulk of the expenditure on drainage was incurred, as in 1899-1900, in Benares, where the exceptionally complicated and difficult sewerage works are being pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible. The increased expenditure under "Other Public Works" was incurred chiefly in the Cawnpore municipality, and was devoted almost wholly to road repairs.

Agra.—The quantity of filtered water pumped for the city and cantonments fell from 533 to 487½ millions of gallons. The supply per head, however, was 7·1 gallons a day. The cost of the supply was 1·8 annas per 1,000 gallons, taken on the maintenance charges alone, or 4·5 annas on the total outlay, including loan repayments and interest. New boilers were set up in the pumping station, and a fourth filter was brought into use. The works were thoroughly efficient, and the water was found uniformly good.

Allahabad.—The water-supply of the municipality cost the board Rs. 51,607 more than the direct receipts for water: the excess in 1899-1990 was considerably greater, *viz.* Rs. 60,293. The quantity of water supplied was 546 million gallons, being equal to 9·38 gallons per inhabitant daily. The cost of the whole drinking supply was 1·5 annas per 1,000 gallons calculated on the working expenses alone, or 4·6 gallons on the working expenses *plus* the loan charges. These figures indicate a slight saving since the previous year, and the board's report shows that economy was kept in view. The substitution of Umaria for Bengal Coal and the introduction of Meldrum's furnaces are examples of the success with which the maintenance charges are kept from rising in spite of the steady increase in the consumption of water. The water supplied was subjected to constant analyses throughout the year, and found to be of a uniformly high standard of purity.

Benares.—Last year the Government impressed upon the board the necessity of protecting the river near the intake from pollution and suppressing the waste of filtered water. The report received in the current year shows that the board were able to deal adequately with both points. The quantity of the water pumped during the year fell from 970 to 911 million gallons, being 12·21 gallons a head. The cost of the supply continued low in spite of the special expenditure on machinery which was found necessary during the year. It works out to 1·3 annas or 2·8

annas per 1,000 gallons, according to the method of calculation. Care and economy were practised in the working; and the quality of the water was, with a few negligible exceptions, thoroughly good.

Cawnpore.—The quantity of filtered water supplied was 656 millions of gallons as against 547 million gallons in 1899-1900. The daily supply was equivalent to 10·41 gallons per inhabitant, or about 9½ gallons, if the supply to the mills and cantonments be excluded. The cost was remarkably low, being only 1·6 annas (or 2·9 annas) per thousand gallons. The great engineering achievement of the year was the training of the main stream of the Ganges on to the intake so as to avoid long, and possibly insanitary, artificial channels through the sand. The quality of the water was thoroughly good, and the supply, as has already been stated above, was adequate.

Lucknow.—The net cost of the water-supply varied little from the cost in the previous year. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 402 million gallons—an increase of 11 million gallons since last year, and an average provision of 4·3 gallons a day per inhabitant. The maintenance charges rose from Rs. 50,512 to Rs. 51,334 or 2·04 annas per 1,000 gallons (5·6 annas if loan repayment be included), and the expenditure was remarkably low, seeing that one of the filters was charged with sand brought from the Gogra at Bahramghát. The Chemical Examiner's analyses of water during the year were very satisfactory.

Meerut.—The total supply of filtered water was 173½ millions of gallons, or just under four gallons a head per diem on the whole population. The cost per thousand gallons was 2·33 annas taken on the working expenses alone, or 6·49 annas if the depreciation write-back and the normal loan instalment be added. The water maintained throughout the year a high standard of purity.

Mussoorie.—The supply of pipe water in this municipality, as was remarked last year, is inadequate. The possible sources of supply are being investigated.

Naini Tál.—The working of the pipe water-supply was satisfactory: 28½ millions of gallons were pumped, and the gravitation supply provided 26¼ millions more. The total consumption (54¾ millions of gallons) equalled 12·2 gallons per head of population; and the expenditure of coal was ·015 tons per 1,000 gallons pumped. The cost of system (excluding certain abnormal debt payments) was altogether 11·7 annas per 1,000 gallons supplied, or 8·4 annas calculated on the maintenance charges alone. Twenty samples of the water were chemically tested during the year and six bacteriological examinations were held. It was found to be of excellent quality and no cholera or enteric microbes were detected. In fact, it may be doubted whether any hill station in India has such an abundant or good water supply as Naini Tál has been provided with.

Drainage.—The expenditure on drainage works in Benares increased from Rs. 72,722 to Rs. 95,825 and much progress was made. In December 1900 pumping was successfully started at the Dassasumedh pumping station in order to divert the effluent of the noisome sewer which formerly discharged at one of the chief bathing *ghâts*. For a similar purpose a Dibden contact filter was constructed at Assighát, and began work in January. Six branch sewers in the "sewered area" were either completed or taken in hand during the year: and four new latrines, with an automatic system of flushing, were constructed, two being opened for use.

Besides the more ambitious schemes of underground sewerage in the bigger towns much useful work was done elsewhere in constructing and repairing surface drains for the removal of village and storm water.

The total expenditure of the boards on water-supply, drainage, conservancy and slaughter-houses in 1899-1900 was Rs. 16,42,635. A much larger sum, *viz.* Rs. 18,10,442, was expended in the year under review, and the result was a general improvement in the sanitary condition of the towns. Plague precautionary measures

were continued, and none of the municipalities of the Provinces, except Benares, suffered seriously from the disease. Conservancy everywhere received very close attention during the year, especially in the larger municipalities, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,86,053 to Rs. 10,75,387; large sums having been expended in improving and adding to the conservancy apparatus of several towns. In Cawnpore the removal of the city refuse was taken under the direct management of the board.

The boards spent a sum of Rs. 1,45,655 on education as compared with Rs. 1,42,893 in 1899-1900, and the number of schools supported or aided by the boards and of the pupils taught in them also increased from 569 and 36,076 to 666 and 42,693 respectively. The claims of primary education were more freely admitted than they have been in the past.

Vaccination work appears to have been generally well done in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions; and in the Allahabad Division there was a decided improvement as compared with last year, the work in the Kúnch and Orai municipalities being particularly good. In the Ballia municipality of the Benares Division also the percentage of successful vaccinations was remarkably high—97·5 per cent. of the average number of births in the last two years; but the reported figures here are not free from the suspicion that work done out of municipal limits was included in the intra-municipal returns. Other municipalities which showed satisfactory results are Háthras, Khurja, Sikandrabad, Roorkee, and Atrauli in the Meerut Division; Bijnor, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Ujhâni, and Amroha in the Rohilkhand Division; Rae Bareli and the municipalities of the Hardoi district in the Lucknow Division; and Tánda, Balrámpur, and Bahraich in the Fyzabad Division.

On the other hand, there was a retrogression in the figures of the municipalities of the Agra and Lucknow Divisions. In the Meerut Division also a proper tale of work does not appear generally to have been exacted; while in Muzaffarnagar, Sháhdara, and Sikandrabad the reported results were discreditable.

Small-pox was prevalent in the Háthras, Haldwâni, Brindaban, and Orai municipalities. In Haldwâni, however, it is said to have been confined to the police lines.

The total number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 123,783 and 132,958, respectively, as against 158,386 and 125,419, respectively, recorded in 1899-1900. The increase in the number of deaths occurred mainly in the Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions and was due to the unhealthy character of the year and to the very general prevalence of cholera in the autumn. The highest death rate in the Provinces, 69·27 per mille, was recorded for the municipality of Sháhdara in the Meerut Division, where the town had been permitted to fall into a very insanitary condition. Other towns, in which the death rates were exceptionally high, were Muttra (58·44 per mille), Kosi (63·78 per mille), Chandausi (59·31 per mille), Lalitpur (57·01 per mille), and Benares (66·04 per mille). In Muttra and Lalitpur the high death rates are attributed to the after effects of a shortage of crops, fever, and cholera having claimed the largest number of victims. Kosi, as usual, suffered from malarial fever which is very prevalent owing to the water-logged condition of the town, but an outbreak of cholera is also reported. The latter disease is also responsible for the high death-rate in Chandausi, 310 deaths from it having occurred in that town. In Benares the year was an unusually unhealthy one, and plague, cholera (in epidemic form) and malarial fever combined to raise the death-rate to the high figure quoted above.

The registration work seems generally to have been more carefully performed.

The total amount of investments held by the boards was Rs. 2,79,071 as compared with Rs. 2,77,954 in the previous year.

To no branch of the administration was the attention of the Government more closely devoted during the year than to the remedy of abuses in the octroi system. The octroi returns of each municipality were watched with a view to confining the tax to the staples of local consumption, to the provision of proper bonding accommodation for through-trade, and to insisting on the prompt disbursement of refunds to exporters. Boards were urged to remove from their schedules any article of which the nominal consumption is excessive or on which the ratio of refunds is unduly high. The results of a continual insistence on the principles of a proper octroi administration have been satisfactory. The use of bonded warehouses has been appreciably extended. Refunds, too, have been more freely given, and arrear payments at the end of the year were reduced to a very much lower figure then ever before. The new Municipal Account Code embodies in its rules the chief canons of a proper octroi administration. So far as rules can teach them, the boards now know their duties towards through-trade, and it only remains for the members and officials to supply the necessary supervision.

The year was again a prosperous one. There was not quite the same activity of through-trade as in the preceding year in the southern and eastern towns of the Provinces. But harvests were good, prices were easier, and the demand for local consumption rose accordingly. Their improved income was prudently utilized by most of the boards, and the expenditure on measures for the public health and convenience was materially increased. The penetrating inquiries of the Local Audit staff were productive of much good. Serious irregularities came to light in Hardwár, Sháhjahánpur and Bhinga; but the tale of fraud and incompetence was much shorter than in the year before, and it is evident that both members and officials exercised closer supervision over the details of the work. Unfortunately the previous year's immunity from plague did not remain unbroken. Protective measures were not relaxed, and indeed their enforcement led to a regrettable outbreak of unreasoning opposition in Cawnpore. But the disease managed to get a footing in Benares, though the vigorous steps which were at once taken to stamp it out were successful for the time being. In other respects also the year was not of so generally healthy a character as its predecessor. Cholera, in more or less epidemic form, appeared in many parts of the Provinces, and fever prevailed more largely than in 1889-1900.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The number of towns administered under the Act was 327; the decrease of 2 from the figure (329) reported for the previous year being nominal only. The provisions of the Act were withdrawn from the towns of Barnawa and Binaula in the Meerut district in 1894; but these towns having certain investments at their credit continued to be shown in the annual accounts statements, until the year under review when the sale of these securities, which represented the proceeds of Nazúl, in favour of Provincial revenues caused the final disappearance of the towns from the list.

The total population of the towns under the Act amounted to 1,706,344 as compared with 1,720,088, and the number of houses assessed to 227,818 as compared with 230,138 in 1899-1900. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,35,758, giving an incidence of Re. 0-3-2 per head of population, and Re. 1-8-8 per assessed house. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 3,38,140, 3 annas 1 pie, and Re. 1-7-6, respectively. The total income from all sources, including the previous year's balance, was Rs. 4,70,810 (as compared with Rs. 4,69,911), and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,83,928 (as compared with Rs. 3,86,345), leaving a balance of Rs. 86,882 (as compared with Rs. 83,566) at the credit of the towns on the 31st March 1901.

12.—District Boards.

There was no change in the number of Boards and Committees, nor were they the subject of any legislation during the year. The Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 600 elected, 53 nominated, and 241 *ex-officio* members, of whom 79 were Europeans. The average number of members on each Board was again 20. The four District Committees were composed of 84 members, of whom 31 held their appointments *ex-officio*, the remainder having been appointed by name: 20 of the members were Europeans. Each Board held, on an average, 12 meetings during the year, and the average attendance of members was 8. The average number of meetings held by the Committees was 8, and the average attendance 13.

Accounts.—The actual receipts and charges of the District Board Fund for 1900-1901 are compared below with the budget estimates of the year :—

Receipts.				Charges.			
Heads.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Difference, + or —.	Heads.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Difference, + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	14,000	14,382	+382	1. Refunds ...	175	20	—155
VI.—Provincial Rates,	33,07,054	33,07,268	+214	3. Land Revenue ...	515	501	—14
XII.—Interest ...	19,051	17,203	—1,848	18. General Administration.	95,818	90,755	—5,063
XVII.—Police ...	3,22,795	3,45,017	+22,222				
XIX.—Education ...	2,87,038	2,96,865	+9,827	20. Police	1,49,899	1,38,395	—11,504
XX.—Medical ...	1,63,025	1,61,452	—1,573	22. Education ...	15,02,096	14,74,519	+27,577
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	9,513	9,350	—163	24. Medical ...	6,54,797	5,96,299	—58,498
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,12,320	1,21,748	+9,428	26. Scientific, &c. ...	40,888	36,543	—4,345
				30. Stationery and Printing.	4,842	3,054	—1,788
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	5,10,989	5,55,421	+44,432				
				32. Miscellaneous ...	3,775	3,713	—62
Surplus of the Ferry Fund,	49,260	13,793	—35,467	45. Civil Works ...	23,92,352	24,26,819	+34,467
Total, Receipts ...	47,95,045	48,42,499	+47,454	Total, Charges ...	48,45,157	47,70,618	—74,539
Contribution from Provincial.	5,40,200	6,47,253	+1,07,053	Contribution to Provincial.	5,33,200	5,31,517	—1,683
Transfers between Local and Local.	...	57	...	Transfers between Local and Local.	...	2,163	...
Advances	...	44,405	...	Advances	...	65,786	...
Deposits	...	18,597	...	Deposits and investment account.	...	5,830	...
Opening balance ...	8,95,271	9,58,493	...	Closing balance ...	8,52,159	11,35,390	...
Grand Total ...	62,30,516	65,11,304	...	Grand Total ...	62,30,516	65,11,304	...

The powers and responsibilities of the District Boards and Committees, which had been extended in the preceding year by the transfer to these bodies of the administration of pounds, were still further developed in the year under review by the making over of the ferries on all local roads to their control. The financial results of the year's working were generally very satisfactory. The net result was a considerable addition to the Boards' and Committees' balances, which stood on 31st March 1901 at Rs. 11,35,390.

The results of the year's work in the several branches of the District Boards' and Committees' administration are briefly summarized below :—

Education.—The school returns show 402,358 scholars borne on the registers, as against 398,208 in the preceding year. Of these 238,260 were on the rolls of the District Boards' schools, and 82,939 on those of aided schools, while the remainder, 77,009, attended schools that were self-supporting. The work done appears to have been generally good. In the Meerut Division, the examination results in certain districts were excellent. In the Agra Division increased expenditure was incurred in all districts on improvements in administration. In the Rohilkhand Division the examination results were generally fair; but the management by the District Boards of the schools under their direct control apparently needs

reform. In the Allahabad Division, although the results of the Entrance and School Final examinations were poor, the schools in nearly all the districts did well, and in some cases excellently, at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination. In the Gorakhpur Division the examination results appear to have been distinctly encouraging. In four districts of the Benares Division good educational work was accomplished, while as regards a fifth district, although the results of the Entrance and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination might have been better, it did well in respect of the other examinations. A greater readiness is noticeable on the part of the people in two of the districts of the Kumaun Division to avail themselves of the means of education, while examination results secured by the schools in the head-quarters district were very creditable.

General advancement was made in the Lucknow Division, the progress in three of the districts being especially noteworthy, while in a fourth the results of the Vernacular Middle Class examination were highly satisfactory. In one of the districts of the Fyzabad Division the results of the Entrance, School Final, and Middle English examinations were regrettably poor, and the same has to be said of the High School examination results in another. Elsewhere in this division the results were fairly satisfactory.

The year's record of work, as regards primary education, was generally one of advancement. In addition to liberal support afforded to their own elementary schools, several of the Boards made considerable grants-in-aid of primary education in indigenous schools with, on the whole, satisfactory results.

No great progress was made by female education during the year, owing in some measure to the difficulty of securing competent teachers, but chiefly to the indifference of the native community. Elsewhere, on the other hand, a growing appreciation of the benefits of such education was reported.

Medical.—A considerable decrease is reported in the number of patients treated at the dispensaries, due in a measure to the healthiness of the season, but chiefly to fitful uneasiness connected with the plague preventive measures. Means of medical relief were extended during the year by the opening of several dispensaries. Appreciation of the value of the medical institutions controlled by the Boards was given practical expression to in most of the districts of the Meerut, Agra, and Fyzabad Divisions by an increase in the local subscriptions. In individual districts in other divisions commendable liberality in this respect was also displayed.

Vaccination.—Good progress, on the whole, seems to have been made in this important branch of the Boards' administration: the total number of operations performed appreciably increased, and the percentage of successful cases was satisfactory. More, however, might have been done in certain districts. Although opposition to the work of vaccinators was to some extent experienced in some districts, in others an active interest in promoting the cause of vaccination was taken by leading native gentlemen.

Public Works.—The District Boards and Committees largely availed themselves of the agency of the Public Works Department for the execution of their more important projects, but much useful work was done by the subordinate district staff, aided in the case of several districts by the active co-operation of the members of the District Boards. In many districts the work of improving the lines of communication or constructing new roads, including railway feeder roads, was actively proceeded with and a fairly large number of important buildings, chiefly in connection with medical relief or education, were constructed. Many smaller original works of a highly useful character were, in addition, carried out in these and other districts, besides several repairs of an extensive nature.

Arboriculture.—As explained in previous years' reviews, the arboricultural operations of District Boards are confined to the maintenance and extension of

roadside avenues. In most of the districts where the work of extension is specially mentioned in the divisional reviews the number of miles planted during the year appears to have been remarkably uniform. This was no doubt a result of the adoption of careful working plans.

Testing of Vital Statistics.—The checking of the registers of births and deaths was carefully carried out in almost all the districts of the Meerut, Agra, Kumaun, and Lucknow Divisions. But in the Rohilkhand Division a falling off in this important work was generally noticeable. A large increase of births and deaths shown for one of the districts in the Allahabad Division was attributed by the Chairman to incorrect reporting by the *chaukidárs*, and the Commissioner of that division expressed doubt as to the accuracy of the vital statistics relating to all of the districts in his jurisdiction. Generally defective registration was also suspected by the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division. In the Fyzabad Division, on the other hand, there were indications that more accurate statistics are now secured, attributable to the more effective control exercised over the reporting agency.

Civil Veterinary Department.—The important field of work in which this Department is engaged was largely extended during the year, principally in the direction of the treatment of cattle-disease. In four districts veterinary dispensaries were opened with, on the whole, satisfactory results. The work, however, in two of these districts was said to be somewhat hampered by the want of proper stabling, while as regards a third district the people were reported to be slow to appreciate the benefits of the newly-opened institution. In fourteen districts the veterinary assistants visited numerous villages and treated large numbers of cattle with a considerable amount of success.

Sanitation.—More energy was generally displayed in carrying out sanitary measures than in the preceding year. In some districts the allotments for the improvement of sanitation were freely utilized and much interest taken in the work; in others, however, no portion of the grants was expended. The Board of one of the districts in the Fyzabad Division distributed to village headmen a collection of printed rules on simple sanitary measures, which are said to have had considerable effect in improving the sanitary appearance of many of the villages.

The results of the year's work may be regarded, on the whole, as indicating a satisfactory, though slow, improvement in local self-government. The personal interest taken in the working of the Boards by individual members is still very far short of what it might be; and the Commissioners of Rohilkhand and Allahabad, in particular, complain of the indifference to public business which the Boards in their divisions display. But signs of improving attention to the work were not wanting and give grounds for hope that the usefulness of the Boards will continue to develop when they are given wider powers and responsibilities.

13.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

During the year the Government of India sanctioned the proposals in connection with the abolition of volunteer administrative battalions in India, which were referred to in last year's report.

The number of corps remained the same as in the preceding year. There was a rise in the total strength of the active force, *viz.* 4,525 against 4,378 in 1899-1900. The percentage of extra efficients in the infantry rose from 72 to 76; and in the cavalry the percentage rose from 84 to 86.

The number of marksmen in both branches was 372 against 390 in 1899-1900.

The strength of the Reserve Force fell from 409 to 389 and the percentage of efficients from 89 to 88 in the year under report. The financial condition of all corps was satisfactory.

The following table exhibits in detail the statistics of the year :—

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I.-Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tál Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	26	42	260	328	26	42	260	328	...	169	...	...	...	286	41	1	286	41	1
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Sahárunpur, Budaun, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sítapur, Mailani, Gola Gokarnáth, Pilibhít, Moradabad, and Dehra Dún.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	29	225	273	19	29	225	273	...	46	...	...	...	256	16	1	256	16	1
Oudh Light Horse ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sítápur, Sultánpur, Lakhimpur, Rae Bareli.	2	...	...	2	8	8	68	84	...	...	...	...	8	8	68	84	9	...	79	3	2	...	...	...	79	3	2
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Hardoi, Sandíla, Cawnpore, Unao, Sítápur, and Benares.	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	22	77	551	650	22	77	551	650	...	397	...	...	...	481	165	4	481	165	4
II.-Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	24	33	404	461	24	33	404	461	...	325	...	...	...	241	203	17	241	203	17
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	49	55	3	3	49	55	...	24	...	...	...	47	8	...	47	8	...
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	32	37	1	4	32	37	...	28	...	...	...	19	9	9	19	9	9
III.-Administrative Battalion																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	*Nil*	1	...	...	1	6	5	36	47	...	...	...	...	6	5	36	47	8	...	36	1	10	...	...	...	36	1	10
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	28	50	459	537	28	50	459	537	...	269	...	...	...	417	87	33	417	87	33
IV.-Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Partábgarh.	2	...	...	2	6	6	41	53	...	...	...	...	6	6	41	53	41	...	50	3	...	...	...	...	50	3	...
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Babnauli Azamgarh, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti.	2	...	...	2	10	11	60	81	...	...	...	...	10	11	60	81	58	...	65	12	4	...	...	...	65	12	4
Gorakhpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, Darbhanga, and Dighaghát.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	26	53	354	433	26	53	354	433	...	187	...	...	...	370	61	2	370	61	2
V.-Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	2	...	...	2	9	11	71	91	...	...	...	...	9	11	71	91	32	...	77	2	12	...	...	...	77	2	12
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Bánda, Saugor, Hamírpur, Nowgong, and Damoh.	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	20	47	446	513	20	47	446	513	...	141	...	...	...	418	89	6	418	89	6
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	20	40	283	343	20	40	283	343	...	56	...	...	...	268	72	3	268	72	3
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	*Nil*	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	20	71	100	9	20	71	100	...	50	...	...	...	86	9	5	86	9	5
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	19	54	366	439	19	54	366	439	...	119	...	...	...	318	110	11	318	110	11
	Total ...	9	43	15	67	39	41	276	356	217	452	3,500	4,169	256	493	3,776	4,525	29	150	307	21	28	3,207	870	92	3,514	891	120

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.-Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tál Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	56	...	99	...	42	2,570 2 2	13,609 4 4	16,179 6 6	14,676 13 2	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodam, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Saháranpur, Budaun, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sítápur, Mailani, Gola Gokarnáth, Pilibhít, Moradabad, Dehra Dún.	...	62	...	92	...	17	1,290 10 4	11,426 14 7	12,717 8 11	9,914 2 4	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sítápur, Sultánpur, Lakhimpur, and Rae Bareli.	60	...	94	...	14	...	369 0 8	4,100 0 0	4,469 0 8	3,984 14 5	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Fyzabad, Mogbal Sarai, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Hardoi, Sandíla, Cawnpore, Unao, Sítápur, and Benares.	...	60	...	74	...	63	520 7 9	23,618 1 7	24,138 9 4	22,571 2 5	
II.-Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	51	...	52	...	...	8,307 0 10	19,825 4 2	28,132 5 0	17,209 7 3	
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	60	...	85	...	...	325 11 3	3,202 0 0	3,527 11 3	3,461 2 0	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	56	...	51	...	5	141 3 6	968 13 0	1,110 0 6	1,081 8 9	
III.-Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	*Nil*	47	...	100	...	...	...	175 3 7	1,592 2 7	1,767 6 2	1,527 2 0	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	57	...	78	...	46	340 8 9	20,908 4 7	21,248 13 4	22,709 8 1	
IV.-Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Partábgarh.	55	...	94	...	7	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Babnauli, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Gonda, and Basti.	60	...	80	...	17	...					
Gorakhpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, Darbhanga, and Dighaghát.	...	60	...	85	...	30	5,575 5 5	29,826 1 11	35,401 7 4	28,358 9 4	
V.-Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	60	...	84	...	11	...	Debit, 109 7 11	3,140 4 7	3,030 12 8	3,379 10 1	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Bánda, Saugor, Hamírpur, Nowgong, and Damoh.	...	60	...	81	...	25	667 8 10	16,938 14 9	17,606 7 7	18,755 3 1	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	57	...	78	...	25	9,151 10 5	12,158 5 8	21,309 15 8	11,912 1 0	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles.	*Nil*	...	60	...	86	...	46	1,664 1 0	5,927 0 3	7,591 1 3	5,195 0 5	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina... ...	...	57	...	70	...	24	4,054 14 3	14,787 11 11	18,842 10 2	14,799 11 7	
	Total ...	56	58	86	76	49	323	35,044 0 10	1,82,029 3 6	2,17,073 4 4	1,79,535 15 11	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																			
Naini Tál Volunteer Reserve Company...	Throughout Kumaun	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	86	91	2	3	86	91	...	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Sháhjahánpur, Bijnor, and Pilibhít.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	37	40	3	...	37	40	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Hardoi, Fyzabad, Unáo, Sultánpur, and Sítápur.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	74	85	5	6	74	85	...	...
II.—Administrative Battalion.																			
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	2	...	2	4	...	...
Meerut ditto ...	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	22	29	2	5	22	29	...	...
Saháranpur ditto ...	Roorkee	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	23	1	2	20	23	...	...
III.—Administrative Battalion.																			
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	10	3	...	7	10	...	...
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																			
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	17	...	...	20	20	...	...	37	37	...	...
V.—Administrative Battalion.																			
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	...	1	9	10	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	26	33	3	4	26	33	...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifle Reserve Company.	Rájpur	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	22	27	1	4	22	27	...	...
	Total ...	...	12	...	12	...	...	17	17	22	25	325	372	22	25	342	389	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualifications.				Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.						
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
I.—Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Naini Tál Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun ...	...	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Included in the accounts of the active Corps.
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Sháhjahánpur, Bijnor, and Pilibhít.	...	...	40	...	40	..	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Hardoi, Fyzabad, Unao, Sultánpur, and Sítápur.	...	...	84	1	84	1	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	
II.—Administrative Battalion.																
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	
Meerut ditto ...	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh.	...	...	18	11	18	11	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	
Saháranpur ditto ...	Roorkee	...	...	20	3	20	3	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	
III.—Administrative Battalion.																
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	50	60 0 0	50 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	15	2	14	6	29	8	...	...	88	70	...	...	...	...	Included in the accounts of the active Corps.
V.—Administrative Battalion.																
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	27	6	27	6	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifle Reserve Company	Rájpur	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	15	2	329	43	344	45	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—*Village Records.*

Establishment.—The following figures show the establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year under report and the year preceding :—

Name.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr kanúngos	45	45
Assistant sadr kanúngos...	45	45
Apprentice kanúngos	41	34
Patwári fund muharrirs...	34	34
Assistant record-keepers...	43	43
Supervisor kanúngos	685	685
Registrar kanúngos	211	211
Assistant registrar kanúngos	398	398
Patwári school establishment	78	78
Patwáris and assistants	29,494	29,496
Chainmen	677	677
Sadr kanúngos' peons	45	45
Inspectors' peons	6	6

The sanctioned number of apprentice kanúngos has been reduced by seven, the saving effected being utilized in providing special allowances for deserving sadr kanúngos. Two teachers were added to the patwári school establishments in Lalitpur and Bahraich.

The improvement of the supervising or kanúngo staff is a measure to which the Government attaches much importance, and it has been decided that, subject to certain existing claims, all appointments to supervisor kanúngoships will henceforth be made from men who have passed through the Agricultural School. The introduction into the Department of educated men with a special agricultural training must greatly increase its efficiency; and in time it is possible to anticipate the provision of a staff of trained experts in each district capable of dealing not only with the ordinary land record work, but to some extent with agricultural inquiries and problems. Four kanúngos were selected during the year for naib tahsíldárships, and 24 kanúngos were temporarily promoted to that post or to higher appointments.

Revision of patwáris' circles and salaries.—During the year under report detailed proposals for the revision of patwáris' circles in the Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sítápur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Bara Banki districts were submitted to the Board of Revenue. Proposals for the Fyzabad and Partábgarh districts have been returned to the local authorities for further revision. The revision of patwáris' circles in Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda has been deferred till the survey or settlement operations are over. In the North-Western Provinces there have been no material changes in the strength or pay of the patwári staff. Forty patwáris received promotion to higher posts in the Department during the year.

Kanúngo examination.—Kanúngo candidates were examined as usual during the rainy season; but in view of the change in the rules for recruitment, the examination was limited to candidates who had already passed in some of the prescribed subjects. Thus only 148 candidates appeared as compared with 234 in the

preceding year: of these, 75 passed in all subjects and 72 in part. All but six of the 75 successful candidates have received practical training in surveying.

Patwári schools.—The total number of patwáris and assistants in the United Provinces (exclusive of Almora, Garhwál, Muzaffarnagar, and Sháhjahánpur) was 28,360, of whom 24,914, or 87·86 per cent., have now passed the school course. The number of patwáris exempted from examination fell from 2,718 to 2,437, and the number of unpassed patwáris from 1,106 to 1,009. Five hundred and thirty-one patwáris and assistants attended the schools during the year, of whom 246 passed. In addition to patwáris and assistants 3,070 candidates received instruction at the schools, of whom 1,109 passed the examination. One thousand six hundred and twenty-three patwáris also received practical training with survey parties. The system of simultaneous examinations in all districts has continued in force, and two examinations were held during the year with, on the whole, satisfactory results. In some cases, where the marking appeared for any reason to have been unsatisfactory, the papers were again examined and certain irregularities brought to the notice of the District Officers. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 9,901, and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 11,834, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,933.

Residence of patwáris.—The instructions issued last year regarding the principles to be followed in securing residence are receiving due attention. The percentage of residents has risen from 73·18 to 73·61. The percentage of those exempted from residence has fallen from 13·79 to 13·32, while that of absentees without permission has, chiefly owing to new appointments, slightly risen from 13·03 to 13·07.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—Of the total number of comparative area statements, 84·78 per cent. were filed in time against 86·63 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the kharíf crop statements 86·32 per cent., of rabi crop statements 90·02 per cent., and of jamabandis 76·75 per cent., were filed with punctuality against 87·26, 92·66, and 78·51 per cent., respectively, filed in the previous year. The falling off is due to a few districts only, and does not indicate general want of punctuality.

Result of testing papers.—Kanúngos tested 5,787,886 fields, or 7·97 per cent., against 7·85 per cent. in 1898-99. Superior officers tested in all 663,955 fields, of which 188,232 had been previously tested by kanúngos. The corresponding numbers last year were 690,732 and 184,111, respectively. Some advance is noticeable in the checking of rent-rolls, more work having been accomplished by superior officers in the majority of districts. The system of inspection of all circles in a cycle of three years has been as a rule satisfactorily carried out in all districts, except those in which the patwáris were engaged in settlement or survey. Accidental circumstances, however, interfered with the work to some extent in a few districts.

Inspection of districts.—During the year the Director made inspections connected with survey or settlement work, including under the latter head the preparation of village registers, in Bareilly, Meerut, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, and Etáwah. General land record work was inspected in Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Partábgarh, Bara Banki, and Bijnor. The kanúngo inspectors attached to the Department were employed in inspecting the work of patwáris and kanúngos in 11 districts, and their reports were as usual forwarded to the District Officers for information and necessary action.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—The districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, and Cawnpore were examined and reported on during the year by the Director. The Superintendent of Provincial Surveys reported on the condition of the maps in Moradabad. Two traverse parties of the Survey of India Department were during the year amalgamated with the cadastral parties working in these Provinces. In addition to several villages traversed in Aligarh and Kheri, traverse operations were continued in portions of districts Etáwah, Etah, Mainpuri, and

Gonda, and commenced in Jalaun. The revision of maps and records was completed in the Pilibhít district, continued in Farrukhabad, Gonda, and Azamgarh, and started in Etah, Etáwah, and Mainpuri. The result of these cadastral surveys by patwári agency for the year has been that 3,882 square miles were mapped and records prepared for 3,106 square miles.

Tahsíl Registers.—Further progress has been made in the measures taken to compile the statistics of the Land Records Department so as to aid officers engaged in the practical work of district administration. The new village registers and pargana-books have been practically completed for the whole of Oudh with the exception of the Gonda district; and in the North-Western Provinces the work appears to be as far advanced as the conditions of settlement permit. The Director has also in preparation registers for the record of all serious fluctuations in those pargana statistics which are ultimately intended to form the basis of a detailed agricultural history of each district. Several pargana hand-books were issued during the year, and the Government has enquired how these are utilized by District Officers. It is of the utmost importance to the Administration that District Officers should make themselves acquainted with, and take an interest in, the agricultural and economic condition of the tracts under their charge; and it is for this reason that Government attaches much importance to the careful use and annotation of the books in which the statistics of each village are given.

Maintenance of survey and boundary marks.—The annual lists of survey and boundary marks prescribed in the rules were prepared in all districts, except a few under settlement or survey. The instructions for the inspection of the marks have also been generally observed, and steps taken where necessary for their repair or re-erection.

Amendment to rules.—Chapter III of the kanúngo rules was revised in order to incorporate the changes approved in the method of recruiting kanúngos. The chapter in the kanúngo rules dealing with the registers of Government property has been re-written to bring it into accordance with the recent orders of Government. Sanction has been accorded to considerable alterations in the work of patwáris and kanúngos, and the new system will be introduced from July 1901: these changes will necessitate a revision of the patwári and kanúngo rules, pending which they have been brought into force by a circular. A revised draft of the rules for patwáris in the Government estates of Kumaun is under consideration.

Supply of patwári and kanúngo forms.—The total expenditure on patwári and kanúngo forms during the year amounted to Rs. 64,525 against Rs. 65,655 in 1898-99. The decrease is mainly due to a change in the dates of payment.

2.—*Fairs.*

During the year under report agricultural shows were held at Kakora (Budaun), Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut. Except the show held at Kakora, where the Department of Agriculture was represented by the Agricultural Inspector, all shows were attended by the Assistant Director of the Department, who as usual presided over all the agricultural committees and awarded prizes for agricultural exhibits. The exhibits of agricultural produce at Bulandshahr were particularly satisfactory; but the show of cattle was poor, as there were fears that fodder would be scarce and expensive.

3.—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The number of copies of the journal issued during the year under report was 388 against 318 issued in the previous year. Beside the landowners of these Provinces a few copies of the journal are also taken by residents in the Panjáb,

Bengal, Central Provinces, and Rájputána. The editing of this journal has long been a matter of difficulty; but some advance has been made during the year towards making it more readable, and now that a Deputy Director has been posted to the Department, the Assistant Director will be able to devote more time to the journal, which is undoubtedly capable of improvement.

4.—*Forecast of Crops.*

Forecast reports on the indigo, cotton, tíl, sugarcane, wheat, linseed, and rapeseed crops and the monthly report on the agricultural prospects of the season were issued as usual.

5.—*Exhibitions.*

Nil.

6.—*Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The working plan of the experimental farm was completed and circulated during the year and is being strictly adhered to. Of the experiments which are in progress, mention may here be made of the results of one series of experiments which has extended over a long period and which has been from time to time criticised as useless. The experiment was directed towards acclimatizing foreign cottons of longer and finer staples than are at present produced in the Provinces. Some of the varieties are now thoroughly acclimatized and give heavy yields, which have met with the approval of experts in the cotton industry. Another experiment that has led to definite conclusions is the trial of sugar-beet as a field crop. The crop was tried partly at Cawnpore and partly in the Saháranpur gardens, and in both cases the yield was fair; but the attempt to make sugar by indigenous processes resulted in failure.

7.—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

This farm is under the control of a sub-committee of the Meerut District Board, who have the services of an overseer trained and paid by the Agricultural Department. As the farm receives a grant of Rs. 1,000 only from the District Board, and all other expenses (including the maintenance of a stud) have to be met from the produce, there is no great scope for experimental work. The farm however, serves two useful purposes. First, it is a demonstration farm where improved implements and newer methods can be seen regularly at work, and it receives a fair amount of attention from the cultivators of the neighbourhood. In particular it has demonstrated the manurial value of the sewage from the city drains which was formerly wasted. Secondly, it maintains a breeding stud for the convenience of the public. The stud at present includes an Arab stallion, two donkeys, three bulls, a buffalo, a ram, and a goat.

8.—*Enclosure of Waste Lands.*

The reclamation of barren land continues to be the subject of special investigation; but the programme of the inquiries has been practically exhausted, and a note is being compiled showing the results of the work of the last twenty years. This note will be submitted to Government as soon as complete, and orders will then be taken as to the direction in which inquiries shall be made in future. In the direction of cultivation, various rain crops were tested to determine which is the most suitable for ploughing in on land of which the texture is at present defective. The endeavours to produce a fodder reserve, by protecting the indigenous grasses

and introducing new ones, may be set down as a practical failure, while the question of tree-planting cannot be considered as disposed of until the extensive young plantations now in existence have been watched for some years more.

9.—*Selection and Distribution of Wheat Seed.*

Wheat seed is now distributed at three main centres—the Cawnpore Farm, the Meerut Demonstration Farm, and the Depôt at Partábgarh. At the former, operations consist mainly in supplying small quantities of various seeds which indentors cannot procure locally, while at Meerut and Partábgarh good farm seeds (principally wheat) are advanced to landlords for the use of cultivators. The prospects of this scheme are at present encouraging.

10.—*Ploughing Fair.*

Nil.

11.—*Boring Apparatus.*

During the year under report the staff of well-borers consisted of 10 trained men, of whom two are on the staff of the Agricultural Department and eight are outsiders who receive pay while actually employed. The pay of these men is borne by the landowners who employ them, and who also pay the freight of the necessary tools, which are lent free of charge. The staff is adequate; but the stock of tools is still insufficient, and fresh purchases will again be necessary. During the year 106 trial borings were made against 83 in the previous year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 129-7-1 against Rs. 1,278-9-7, the difference in expenditure being due to the fact that in the previous year new sets of tools were purchased.

12.—*The Lucknow Museum.*

During the year under report 658 specimens were added to the museum collections. The additions made to the numismatic section were numerous and interesting. The result of the artware sale depôt as compared with that of the last year showed a slight falling off, which was due chiefly to local competition. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 142,282, including 983 *parda-nashín* ladies, who were admitted on the afternoon of the 15th of every month. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,680 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 9,700.

13.—*Saháranpur Botanical Garden.*

The season was on the whole favourable, though the cold and damp of the winter months did a certain amount of damage to the later produce. The experimental work of the year is fully described in the Annual Report of the gardens submitted separately to Government. Arrangements are being made to compile the experimental results of past years in a form that will be useful to those members of the public who desire to grow plants of economic value not at present produced in these Provinces; and the compilation will be published from time to time in the provincial bulletin series. It is most desirable that the gardens should be utilized as a school of practical horticulture, and every effort is made to attract pupils, but the right class of men do not come forward, and only two trained men could be supplied out of 34 applications. An offer has been made to train gardeners without fee, provided they are supported during the period of training by the person who desires their services, and it remains to be seen

whether the public will send men to be trained on these terms. The Arnigarh Gardens have been rounded off, and the useless outlying plots exchanged for a block of land adjoining the rest of the gardens; and the protracted dispute regarding the right of access to the gardens has been settled, so far as the decision of a Magistrate's Court can settle it, in favour of Government. At Saháranpur, the Superintendent's quarters have been enlarged, and some minor improvements effected in the gardens. The financial results of the year, though not equal to those of the preceding year, are still highly satisfactory.

14.—*Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

The principal function of this institution is the supply of seeds and plants to the public. The work of the year is fully described in the Annual Report of the gardens submitted separately to Government, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate it. The financial results were again highly satisfactory: expenditure was practically covered by cash receipts, while seeds and plants worth about Rs. 3,600 were issued free of charge. There has been the usual difficulty in finding and keeping apprentices to be trained in gardening. The demand for trained men is extensive, but it is not effective, as the pay ordinarily offered is not sufficient to induce men to go through the necessary training.

15.—*Arboriculture.*

The separate report on roadside arboriculture has been abolished and the number of statements received from districts has been greatly reduced while affording sufficient information for criticism of the work done. A substantial amount of new work has been carried out in most districts, including an aggregate of over 28 miles of avenues planted by private persons. Working-plans are now generally in existence and have been adhered to in most districts, but there are still occasional defects owing to carelessness of the subordinate staff in carrying out the plans. As the system becomes familiar these defects should disappear. Most of the plans which were prepared for five years are now drawing to a conclusion and steps have been taken for preparing fresh plans in plenty of time.

The financial results of the year are highly satisfactory. Provincial roads brought in an income of Rs. 34,842 while the expenditure was Rs. 24,530. On local roads the expenditure was Rs. 66,111 and the income Rs. 59,075; and taking both classes together there was a substantial surplus.

16.—*Sericulture.*

Nil.

17.—*Promotion of horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

The number of provincial stallions increased during the year from 72 to 73: eight being purchased, while three died and four were sold. Of the above, 67 stallions were at stud work and covered 3,664 mares, compared with 3,220 mares covered by 62 stallions in the preceding year. The percentage of success was 15·45 against 17·01 in 1899-1900. The number of Court of Wards' and private stallions decreased from 12 to 6 during the year.

Mule-breeding.—Mule-breeding in these Provinces is still in the initial stage. The best chance of increasing its popularity appears to be in the new scheme for supplying cast mares to persons who will undertake to reserve them for mule-breeding. The stock of mares is, however, insufficient to meet the number of applications received.

Cattle-disease.—There was a substantial decrease in the number of reported deaths, these being 30,212 during the year against 40,492 in the preceding year. The losses, however, and particularly those from rinderpest, have been sufficiently serious, and it is much to be regretted that it has been impossible to supply the second Veterinary Officer for whom application was made last year, and who, it was hoped, would be available for inoculation work. *Surra* caused the death of 16 ponies on the Káthgodám Brewery tonga line: 24 others being destroyed as a precaution. The application of the Glanders and Farcy Act to this disease has been urged by the Local Government upon the Government of India.

Five additional veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year, making a total of eight, one of which was afterwards closed for want of funds. Five hundred and fifteen in-cases and 2,378 out-cases were treated by their agency during the year.

Staff.—The number of Veterinary Assistants entertained by District Boards increased from 33 to 39. The importance of providing for veterinary supervision has repeatedly been urged on District Boards, and it is hoped that the 13 districts in the provinces which are still without assistants may shortly see their way to entertain them. The scheme approved by the Government of India aims at the ultimate appointment of two salutris to each district in the province, and of one Veterinary Inspector (paid from Provincial Funds) for each division. So far, two Veterinary Inspectors have been appointed.

18.—*Experiments in dairying.*

Nil.

19.—*Manufactures.*

Nil.

FORESTS.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

Circle.	Reserved forests.		Protected forests.		District protected forests.		Unclassed forests.	
	1st July 1900.	30th June 1901.	1st July 1900.	30th June 1901.	1st July 1900.	30th June 1901.	1st July 1900.	30th June 1901.
	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.
Central	1,870	1,869	30	30	9,168	9,168	30	30
Oudh	1,310	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...
School	* 869	* 869	...	...	...	...	13	13
Total ...	4,049	4,050	30	30	9,168	9,168	43	43

* Inclusive of 152 square miles of leased forests.

There has been a decrease of 1 square mile of reserved forests in the Central Circle, owing to the disforestation of two tracts in Lalitpur in the Bundelkhand Division. In the Oudh Circle reserved forests show an increase of 2 square miles. There is thus a net increase of 1 square mile in the area of reserved forests in the Provinces, the area in the School Circle remaining unchanged.

Forest Settlements.—In the Central Circle these were of small importance, but in the Oudh Circle considerable progress was made. The long-standing question of the exchange of areas with the Khairagarh and the Balrámpur estates has been practically completed: 28,823 acres of forest land will be handed over to the former estate and disafforested. The exchanges with the Balrámpur estate are completed,

but notifications awaited issue at the close of the year. By these exchanges a greatly improved boundary will be secured. The forest settlements in the School Circle were of an unimportant character. The investigation into the relations existing between the Department and the agricultural communities, referred to in last year's review, has been brought to a conclusion, the report on the Jaunsar tract having been received. A careful and detailed inquiry established the fact that the villagers had been treated with care and consideration by the Forest officials, and that they had no valid grounds for complaint. A similar inquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner, Garhwál, led to the same conclusions, and some further concessions advocated by him were accepted by the Forest Department. In the Bundelkhand Division a revised record-of-rights has been prepared for the Lalitpur forest and certain additional rights and concessions have been sanctioned; and in Bánda the rates of grazing have been reduced.

A scheme for the future management of the Pilibhít forests has been matured, which will, it is hoped, preserve the forests without unduly restricting the rights of the villagers. Similar schemes are being prepared for Bahraich and Gonda.

Demarcation.—Progress has been made in demarcating boundaries, a sum of of Rs. 8,966 having been expended during the year. In the Naini Tál and Kumaun Divisions demarcation has been completed—stone slabs being substituted for wooden ones, and the necessary repairs being carried out. In Oudh the Kauriala boundary, a work of particular importance, has been laid down and is nearly completed. In the School Circle 68 miles of ditches remain to complete the boundaries of the Jaunsár Division, but the Conservator expresses a doubt whether the programme will be carried out, ditches being an unsuitable form of boundary in a hilly tract. In the district forests of Naini Tál and Almora demarcation is at a standstill, though some progress has been made in Garhwál. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees with the Conservator that it is desirable that the work should be commenced, as a definition of boundaries is a necessary preliminary to the preservation of the forests.

Surveys.—Practically no survey work was carried out during the year. In the Oudh Circle the survey of the permanent pillars in the Gorakhpur, Kheri, and Pilibhít districts has been deferred to the current year, owing to the final demarcations being incomplete. Arrangements have been made to survey the 118 square miles of newly-acquired reserves in the hill divisions of the Central Circle.

Working Plans.—In the Central Circle the working plan of the Muktesar forest received the sanction of Government during the year, but the area of 81 square miles, referred to in last year's review and consisting of a number of comparatively small blocks reserved in recent years, still remains to be brought under the provisions of a working plan. In the Oudh Circle, delay, which is not satisfactorily explained, has occurred in the preparation of the Tulsipur working plan; but it is now ready, and it is believed that the plans for the entire Oudh Circle will receive Government sanction during the current year, the new working plan for the important trans-Sarda forests coming into effect from July 1903. In the School Circle a working plan for 154 square miles of the Jaunsár Division was carried out, and a plan for 279 square miles in the Dehra Dún Division was approaching completion at the close of the year.

The programme of existing plans has been generally followed and the deviations are mainly on the deficit side, an absence of demand for produce being the chief reason for the divergence from the plans. In the Oudh Circle there has been a considerable deficiency in the demand. This is attributed to the inability of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway to supply an adequate number of wagons for the export of timber. The Department has had to complain that the inadequate supply of wagons on this line of railway seriously interferes with the export of produce, and the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Communications and Buildings.—The following table shows the expenditure incurred under this head :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	8,247	17,711	18,617	4,978	1,901	51,454	14·3
Oudh	1,077	7,585	4,678	6,142	2,826	22,308	9·5
School	2,760	8,304	7,891	5,015	1,519	25,489	6·8
Total ...	12,084	32,600	31,186	16,135	6,246	99,251	10·2
Total, 1900-1901 ...	45,684		47,321		6,246	99,251	10·2
Total, 1899-1900 ...	42,840		48,993		6,078	97,911	9·92
Total, 1898-99 ...	38,345		31,241		6,644	76,230	8·11
District Protected Forests,	1,215	192	...	708	...	2,115	10·9

One hundred and thirty-nine miles of new roads and paths were constructed, and 3,815 miles of existing roads repaired during the year.

The total expenditure on buildings and communications amounted to Rs. 99,251, as against Rs. 97,911 last year. The percentage on gross expenditure is 10·2. More than half of this sum was expended in the Central Circle, where two important works were undertaken. The first, the road for opening out the Kalaunia valley, has been completed. The second is the cart-road connecting the Rânikhet reserve with the adjacent cantonment. This work has been half completed. Rupees 6,000 were spent on purchasing a headquarters house at Jhânsi, and much was done in all circles towards providing suitable accommodation for the executive and subordinate staff.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table gives, in a convenient form, the result of the year's action, as compared with 1899-1900 :—

Circle.		Cases taken into court.				Total.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.		Average compensation per case.	Average compensation per person.
		Convictions.		Acquittals.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.		
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central...	1899-1900	59	124	15	25	74	149	83	275	602	2 9 8	1 3 0
	1900-1901	60	152	12	28	72	180	84	268	695	3 1 11	1 3 3
Oudh ...	1899-1900	63	107	9	29	72	136	78	111	268	1 14 1	0 12 6
	1900-1901	43	78	7	24	50	102	76	106	194	2 2 2	1 2 8
School ...	1899-1900	9	18	4	18	13	36	50	97	196	3 10 0	1 13 2
	1900-1901	5	15	1	3	6	18	83	100	238	2 11 3	1 2 2
Total ...	1899-1900	131	249	28	72	159	321	79	483	1,066	2 11 3	1 4 2
	1900-1901	108	245	20	55	128	300	81	474	1,127	2 10 5	1 2 8
District protected forests.	1899-1900	82	256	21	113	103	369	69	186	407	9 5 4	4 4 3
	1900-1901	92	308	26	75	118	383	80	154	244	8 5 1	5 4 0

The total number of cases instituted does not vary markedly in the two years. It is satisfactory to note a smaller number of persons brought before the courts, and an improved percentage of convictions. The extraordinarily small number of prosecutions in the School Circle is again noticeable, though the number of offences compounded is nearly as large as in the Oudh Circle, where prosecutions are eight times as numerous.

The number of cases compounded remains practically constant. No cases were compounded in the Bundelkhand Division, and prosecutions were only moderately successful. The difficulty of avoiding prosecutions in petty cases in this division was pointed out by the Conservator, who considered that cases could not be compounded owing to the scattered nature of the forests, their distance from headquarters, and the poverty of the people. While admitting the peculiar conditions of the tract, Government has impressed on the Conservator the necessity of compounding all cases into which a personal inquiry by the District Officer was possible, or in which he considered that the report of the range officer could safely be accepted.

The average amount of compensation per person has fallen from Re. 1-4-2 to Re. 1-2-8, a very moderate sum. In the district protected forests it has risen from Rs. 4-4-3 to Rs. 5-4-0, cases of compounding being fewer, and of prosecution more numerous, than in the preceding year.

The appended table classifies the cases of the year :—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand Total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, &c.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling, &c.	Grazing without permission, &c.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling, &c.	Grazing without permission, &c.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling, &c.	Grazing without permission, &c.	Other offences.	
Central ...	13	54	2	9	13	199	56	2	44	1	...	...	70	254	58	11	393
Oudh	9	8	27	8	2	19	60	24	29	8	2	...	40	35	89	32	196
School ...	...	3	1	1	2	51	36	9	6	9	...	1	8	63	37	11	119
Total ...	22	65	30	18	17	269	152	35	79	18	2	1	118	352	184	54	708
District protected forests.	...	110	...	9	3	158	...	...	4	216	...	...	7	484	...	9	500

It is satisfactory to note a diminution in the number of undetected cases of injury to the forests by fire, the figures having fallen from 94 to 79. The marked decrease in this class of case in the Pilibhít district, where the relations between the Department and the villagers have long been strained, is gratifying. In the Central Circle, however, the number of undetected cases was large, and the fires are said to be partly attributable to the carelessness of soldiers in the Ránikhet reserves. The year was a favourable one for fire conservancy, for the winter rains were heavy and continuous, though the retardation of the monsoon necessitated the maintenance of the establishment until well into July.

Protection from fire.—The following table shows the measures taken to protect the forests from fire, the success attained, and the cost incurred :—

Circle.	Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
							Rs.	Pies.
Central ... 1899-1900	1,235,200	942,912	76·33	938,431	4,481	·47	32,982	6·7
Central ... 1900-1901	1,234,560	943,007	76·38	938,566	4,441	·47	29,889	6·1
Oudh ... 1899-1900	838,400	667,593	79·38	637,499	30,094	4·92	22,183	6·6
Oudh ... 1900-1901	839,680	667,593	79·52	639,012	28,581	4·46	21,664	6·5
School ... 1899-1900	564,005	451,910	80·12	441,659	10,251	2·32	10,431	4·5
School ... 1900-1901	564,005	452,492	80·23	451,426	1,066	0·21	8,736	3·6
Total ... 1899-1900	2,637,605	2,062,415	78·19	2,017.589	44,826	2·23	65,596	6·2
Total ... 1900-1901	2,638,245	2,063,092	78·20	2,029,004	34,088	1·67	60,289	5·7

The results achieved are satisfactory, particularly in the School Circle, where the percentage of failures has fallen from 2·32 to ·21 per cent. It is only in the Oudh Circle that a considerable area, 45 square miles, has been burnt, and here the figures compare favourably with those of former years. In the Central Circle the percentage of failure, ·47, remains unchanged. An outbreak of incendiarism occurred at the close of the year in the Airadeo forests in the Naini Tál Division: the rights of the guilty villages have in consequence been suspended for a period of two years.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—The accompanying table gives in a compendious form the number of cattle which grazed in the forest in the year under review and the two previous years:—

Circle.		Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals grazed.	Total.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Central		1,929	1,082	40,054	187,274	98,280	3,894	329,502
Oudh		1,312	528	49,266	204,073	13,895	87	267,321
School		869	534	7,079	56,691	60,451	9,274	133,495
Total	1900-1901 ...	4,110	2,144	96,399	448,038	172,626	13,255	730,318
	1899-1900 ...	4,109	2,136	98,550	415,272	154,779	19,229	687,830
	1898-99 ...	4,022	2,226	91,082	370,152	148,941	24,443	634,618

There is a large and continuous increase in the number of cattle grazing in the forests, due to the number of free cattle grazed: the slight increase in the fees (Rs. 52,591) for cattle paying full rates is more than counterbalanced by a fall in receipts from cattle paying privileged rates.

In the Central Circle some regulation of free grazing has been found necessary; but the rules are being worked with every consideration for the people and without friction. The working of the present policy in the Siwáliks has had a good effect in promoting natural reproduction and in lessening the force of the hill torrents, which in previous years proved very injurious to the local canals. The reduction of rates in Bundelkhand has had so far no appreciable effect in increasing the number of grazing cattle. This is said to be due to the large sales of cattle to other districts where famine and drought had diminished the amount of stock.

Natural reproduction.—The seasons were, on the whole unfavourable: in Oudh *sál* did not seed except in two circles, and in these the seeding was only fair. Insect pests continued to do damage in the School Circle, and aphides attacked the silver pines and blue firs in Jaunsár. Heavy snow did much damage in this division to trees of all kinds. Bamboos failed to seed generally, and it is believed that heavy cutting in the Central Circle in late years has impaired the vitality of the clumps. An altered system has been adopted in which this risk will be avoided.

The working of the existing rules designed to prevent the wasteful destruction of protected hill forests has been carefully examined by Government. It has been decided that the rules have proved beneficial and require little, if any, modification. But their adequate enforcement necessitates the maintenance of a larger staff, which Government is prepared to appoint.

Experiments and exploitation of forest produce.—The experiments undertaken in the Ganges and Bundelkhand Divisions to ascertain how far the forests could supply grass to feed the cattle of districts suffering from drought at a moderate price were continued during the year, and the results confirm the conclusions expressed in last year's Government review. In the Ganges Division the results were not satisfactory; but in Bundelkhand, where the supply of grass is

very large, fair success was attained. In other directions the experiments were more or less successful: an attempt to extract tannin from *sál* bark succeeded, but the cost of production exceeded the price realized. In the Naini Tál Division, however, the manufacture of turpentine and colophony is an assured success, the outturn being disposed of without difficulty at prices as high as the imported article commands. Excluding capital expenditure on buildings, the profits of the year were close on Rs. 7,000, and an extension of the industry is contemplated. In the School Circle also the transactions have proved remunerative.

The Conservators continue to urge the necessity for improved communications between the cantonment of Lansdowne and the plains. But the main difficulty which confronts the forest administration is the shortage of wagons on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, a matter already referred to.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following statement shows the gross output of the forest for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 :—

Circle.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Difference.
	Timber.		
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Central	1,312,000	1,315,000	+3,000
Oudh	2,019,000	1,805,000	—2,14,000
School	1,067,000	1,145,000	+78,000
Total ...	4,398,000	4,265,000	—133,000
	Firewood.		
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Central	3,442,000	3,538,000	+96,000
Oudh	3,941,000	3,111,000	—830,000
School	1,690,000	1,995,000	+305,000
Total ...	9,073,000	8,644,000	—429,000
	Minor produce.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2,07,576	2,06,338	—1,238
Oudh	92,526	74,673	—17,853
School	60,288	69,467	+9,179
Total ...	3,60,390	3,50,478	—9,912
	Timber. Cubic feet.	*Firewood.* Cubic feet.	*Minor produce.* Rs.
District Protected Forests 1899-1900	2,500,000	63,000	15,447
District Protected Forests 1900-1901	1,581,000	32,000	14,891
Difference ...	—919,000	—31,000	—556

The gross outturn of timber and fuel fell short by half a million of the figures of the preceding year. The Oudh Circle is responsible for the decrease, which is accounted for by shortage of railway wagons and the inability of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company to work up to its indent for sleepers.

The glutting of the market in the previous year led to a large decrease in sales of bamboos in the Central Circle.

Trade in limestone declined, owing to the competition of private traders, especially in Dehra Dún, where the opening of the Dehra-Hardwár Railway has given a marked impulse to the export trade. With this exception, there was a considerable increase in yield and outturn under all heads in the Central and School Circles.

The total outturn of the forests is shown in the following table according to the agency by which it was removed :—

Agency by which removed.		Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Ringals and bamboos.	Grazing and grass.	Minor produce.
		Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Government		656,113	1,935,008	2,591,121	298,949	3,824	30,095
Purchasers		2,811,467	2,982,367	5,793,834	10,181,019	86,879	72,831
Free grantees		86,090	160,117	246,207	...	1,774	885
Right-holders		712,872	3,566,495	4,279,367	306,913	54,195	4,651
GRAND TOTAL ...	1900-1901 ...	4,266,542	8,643,987	12,910,529	10,786,881	146,672	108,462
	1899-1900 ...	4,398,674	9,072,703	13,471,377	18,654,309	160,999	107,712

The marked difference in the amounts of timber and firewood taken from the district protected forests is explained by the fact that the figures for 1900-1901 do not include an estimate of the produce taken by right-holders.

Financial results.—The financial results for the year as compared with last year are as follows :—

Circle.	*Receipts.*			*Expenditure.*			*Surplus.*		
	Average of three forest years 1897-98 to 1899-1900.	Forest year 1899-1900.	Forest year 1900-1901.	Average of three forest years 1897-98 to 1899-1900.	Forest year 1899-1900.	Forest year 1900-1901.	Average of three forest years 1897-98 to 1899-1900.	Forest year 1899-1900.	Forest year 1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,42,159	5,89,177	6,31,382	3,28,628	3,52,212	3,59,003	2,13,531	2,36,965	2,72,379
Oudh	4,80,234	4,62,861	3,85,173	2,72,504	2,75,572	2,34,396	2,07,729	1,87,289	1,50,777
School	5,24,411	5,41,272	6,10,004	3,57,016	3,58,239	3,70,356	1,67,396	1,83,033	2,39,648
Total ...	15,46,804	15,93,310	16,26,559	9,58,148	9,86,023	9,63,755	5,88,656	6,07,287	6,62,804

The Central and School Circles show during the past three years a continuous increase of income and a steadily increasing surplus. In Oudh there has been a diminution of income and, notwithstanding reduced expenditure, the surplus continues to decrease. The failure of the Railway Company to convert and remove more than a third of the sleepers indented for in Kheri, the cessation of much Government agency work in Gorakhpur, and poor sales in Gonda account for these poor results. Taken as a whole, the financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 6,62,804. But this sum includes a payment of Rs. 67,836 for sleepers supplied in 1899-1900. The percentage of surplus to gross receipts in the Central Circle was 43 per cent., in the Oudh Circle 42 per cent., in the School Circle 39 per cent., and for all three circles 41 per cent. In the Central Circle every division showed better results; the deficit of last year in Bundelkhand was converted into a surplus, and the revenue in Garhwál was the highest on

record for several years past. On the other hand, expenditure increased, owing chiefly to the large sums devoted to buildings and communications.

In the School Circle the large increase of Rs. 96,365 under timber would be reduced to Rs. 28,529 if the price realized for sleepers supplied last year is excluded. On the other hand, there are outstandings against the Supply and Transport Department for fuel. The increase in expenditure is due to extended fuel and resin operations in the Jaunsár Division, and improvements to the Chakráta Bungalow.

In the district forests of Kumaun the surplus fell from Rs. 23,419 to Rs. 10,822, owing to a necessary curtailment of fellings and the cost of improvements effected in Garhwál.

The following is a net summary of the year's transactions :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
I.—Timber and other produce in stock—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	16,336	23,169	3,95,700
At the close of the year	19,809	2,848	4,27,038
Total ...	+3,473	−20,321	+31,338
II.—Net summary of the year's financial transactions—			
Cash surplus	*2,72,379	1,50,777	2,39,648
Increase or decrease of stock in hand	+22,044	−25,840	+31,678
Increase or decrease of debts due...	−1,625	+7,239	−75,188
Total ...	+2,92,798	+1,32,176	+1,96,138

* Includes Rs. 10,822 on account of district protected forests.

Stone quarries and water mills rents.

The demand, collections, and balance on account of stone quarries and water mills rents for the revenue year 1899-1900, are as follows :—

Provincial.

Stone quarry receipts.

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	... 68,749	68,749	...
Almora	... 4	4	...
Garhwál	... 104*	85*	19
Total	... 68,857	68,838	19

Water Mills rent.

Naini Tál	... 1,740	1,740	...
Almora	... 9,254	9,254	...
Garhwál	... 3,314	3,314	...
Total	... 14,308	14,308	...
Grand Total	... 8,34,165	83,146	19

* Includes Rs. 17 arrears of previous year.

Trade.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river in the districts of the Agra Division, and in the Gorakhpur and Ballia districts.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, native states, and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The following table shows the total trade with Tibet and Nepál during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year. Since last year the volume of the total import trade shows a drop of 1,38,701 maunds; but the value rose by Rs. 3,33,292. The export trade was better than last year by 32,545 maunds in weight and by Rs. 4,02,446 in value. The total trade fell off by 1,06,156 maunds in weight, but its value advanced by Rs. 7,35,738 :—

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
From Tibet	74,536	75,284	7,00,234	6,82,269
„ Nepál	19,22,526	17,83,077	77,71,573	81,22,830
Total ...	19,97,062	18,58,361	84,71,807	88,05,099
Exports.				
To Tibet	52,218	63,943	3,45,295	3,44,829
„ Nepál	2,38,174	2,58,994	38,47,176	42,50,088
Total ...	2,90,392	3,22,937	41,92,471	45,94,917
Total, traffic ...	22,87,454	21,81,298	1,26,64,278	1,34,00,016

Trade with Tibet.—The volume of imports and the value of exports were almost the same as last year. The value of imports dropped by Rs. 17,965, while the export trade advanced by 11,725 maunds in weight. The imports of borax which were unusually large last year, were 3,449 maunds less during the year under report. On the other hand, the imports of salt and wool which fell off in the preceding year show an advance this year. The increase in the exports of cotton-goods and grain follows on the decreases which occurred in the preceding year. The exports of sugar, which last year dropped by 346 maunds, again show a similar decrease. The value of sheep and goats exported shrank from Rs. 48,459 to Rs. 1,949, owing apparently to the severity of the weather and the early cessation of the trade season. The value of cattle and silver, too, which showed increases last year, dropped during the year of report.

Trade with Nepál.—During the year under report the harvest in Nepál was less favourable than last year and imports from this country fell off by 1,39,449 maunds in weight, their value, however, advanced by Rs. 3,51,257 owing to more costly articles, such as ghí, hides, and skins having been received in larger quantities than in the preceding year. The export trade is the heaviest since 1887-88. Compared with last year it shows an improvement of 20,820 maunds in weight and of Rs. 4,02,912 in value. The imports of grain which last year amounted to 13,38,214 maunds, dropped to 10,95,541 maunds, while those of oilseeds, which in the preceding year declined by 48,725 maunds, again fell off by 17,450 maunds owing to poor harvest. The imports of silver which rose by Rs. 4,11,792 last year dropped by Rs. 3,77,730 in the year of report. The chief articles of the import trade which show increases since last year are gums and resins, hides and skins, ghí, spices, timber, and fibrous products. The large demand in Calcutta is said to have stimulated imports of ghí, which exceed the last year's figures by 6,873 maunds. The supply of hides and skins, which in 1898-1899 amounted to 14,728 maunds, has this year risen to 28,882 maunds, and has been attributed to an outbreak of cattle-disease in Nepál. The imports of timber, which last year dropped by 29,720 maunds, have risen by 33,474 maunds. The imports of fibrous products which in 1898-99 amounted to only 13,206 maunds, have been steadily advancing during

the past two years and were as heavy as 1,07,093 maunds in the year of report. The expansion in the trade of this article is reported to be due to special arrangements having been made for its export to Calcutta and Lucknow for paper-making. Horses, ponies, and cattle were again received in larger numbers than in the preceding year; their value showing a rise of Rs. 1,15,558 in all against Rs. 68,209 in the preceding year.

The increases in the export of cotton-goods, salt, and sugar, follow on the decreases noticed in the last year's report. Grain is seldom sent to Nepál in any appreciable quantity, but the crops in that country were this year so bad that 17,687 maunds of this article were exported as compared with 4,593 maunds in the previous year. An increase of 1,182 maunds occurred in the export of petroleum. The despatch of this article to Nepál is steadily advancing and has risen from 4,794 maunds in 1897-98 to 9,891 maunds in the year of report.

Road Traffic.

The staff for registration of road traffic was employed throughout the year in the districts of the Agra Division. The publication in the Annual Report of statistics of this traffic has been discontinued under instructions from the Director-General of Statistics.

River-borne Traffic.

The trade carried by river between these provinces and Bengal is compared below for the past two years :—

		Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	... ...	20,08,435	23,27,450	80,13,828	98,50,622
Exports	... ...	37,86,861	24,85,878	1,66,51,296	1,36,87,913
	Total ...	57,95,296	48,13,328	2,46,65,124	2,35,38,535

The imports, which consisted chiefly of grain and partly also of metals, kerosine oil, and salt, increased by over three lakhs of maunds; but the export trade fell off by 13 lakhs of maunds in consequence of diminished despatches of grain, oilseeds, sugar, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise.

Rail-borne Traffic.

Total traffic.—In the first two quarters of the year, when famine conditions continued to prevail in Western and Central India, trade was brisk and exceeded by 5 per cent. the trade in the corresponding period of 1900; but it slackened as the area affected by famine contracted. In the third quarter a drop of 27 per cent. took place and in the fourth the fall was 24 per cent. For the whole year, as shown in the table below, the volume of the rail-borne trade fell off by 104¾ lakhs of maunds or 12 per cent.; but owing partly to the increased export of more costly articles, such as opium and wool, and partly to the price of food-grains and oilseeds having

ruled higher than in the preceding year, the value exceeded the last year's figures by 95 lakhs of rupees or 2 per cent. (Trade in animals and treasure omitted.)

	Weight in lakhs of maunds.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	354	295	1,776	1,649
Exports	508	463	2,502	2,725
Total ...	862	758	4,278	4,374

Imports.—The import trade decreased by 59¼ lakhs of maunds or 17 per cent. in weight, and by 127 lakhs of rupees or 7 per cent. in value. Imports from the port of Bombay were higher than those of the preceding year owing to larger receipts of cotton-goods, metals, and sugar; all the other important places with which trade is transacted show a drop due chiefly to diminished receipts of stone and lime from the Panjáb; of coal and grain from Bengal; of cotton-goods and salt from Calcutta, and of hides and skins from the famine tracts. The imports of cotton-goods dropped by over two lakhs of maunds in weight and 50 lakhs of rupees in value, the reduction being probably due mainly to the operation of a higher range of prices of this class of goods at a time when the purchasing power of the poorer classes was reduced by the continued high prices of food-grains. The receipts of grain and pulse declined by over four lakhs of maunds, as the necessity for re-export was not as great as in the previous year; and those of hides and skins fell from the abnormal figures of the preceding year, which were swelled by the great mortality among cattle in famine areas and an unusually active demand for leather goods. There was also a decrease of nearly 29 lakhs of maunds in the imports of stone and lime owing to the completion of the Moradabad-Ghaziabad railway which was in progress in the previous year. An increase of 5½ lakhs of maunds occurred in the import of sugar; this increase is doubtless due in part to causes affecting the sugar trade of the world; but it may be mentioned that the crop harvested in 1900 in these provinces was very poor indeed—less than two-thirds of the normal, and that, in any case, local deficiencies must have been supplied from outside.

Exports.—The export trade fell off by 45½ lakhs of maunds or 9 per cent. in weight, but for reasons stated above its value rose by 223 lakhs of rupees or 9 per cent. The decrease occurred principally in diminished exports of grains, oilseeds and hides and skins to Calcutta; of grain to Karáchi and Bengal; of oilseeds and raw cotton to the port of Bombay, and of grain and sugar to the Panjáb. Exports to the Bombay Presidency, Rájputána, and Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Nizám's territory have, however, risen owing to larger despatches of grain and sugar. The exports of raw cotton in 1899-1900 were stimulated by the failure of the crop in famine-stricken tracts, but with the disappearance of this disturbing factor and a period of depression in the cotton manufacturing industry the export trade of the year under report declined by 1¼ lakhs of maunds in weight and 20⅓ lakhs of rupees in value. Owing to the diminution of famine conditions in Central and Western India, the exports of grain and pulse fell off by 16 lakhs of maunds in weight, but in consequence of the high prices which ruled their value exceeded the last year's figures by 102 lakhs of rupees. The exports of hides and skins dropped by 2¼ lakhs of maunds in consequence of diminished imports. The export of Indian hemp, which in the preceding year amounted to 1¼ lakhs of maunds, more than doubled in the year under report, almost the whole quantity having been despatched to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay for export to Europe. The sudden increase is understood to be due to the difficulty of obtaining Manilla hemp, which has driven manufacturers to look elsewhere for their raw materials. The exports of oilseeds dropped by 13½ lakhs of maunds in weight, but owing to

high prices the aggregate value rose by 57½ lakhs of rupees. The decrease in quantity was chiefly due to reduced yields of linseed and rapeseed, the area of these crops harvested in the spring of 1900 having been 20 per cent. short of the preceding year's area. The exports of sugar were on the same low level as in the year before, as, with continued foreign competition and reduced home production no improvement in this trade was possible.

Public Works.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized as compared with the revised estimate for the year is—

		Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Result + more —less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works ...	3,000	2,638	—362
	Civil Works ...	...	...	...
Provincial		1,92,000	2,01,421	+ 9,421
Incorporated Local Funds		28,000	17,730	—10,270

The expenditure compared with the various grants is as under—

		Grant.	Outlay.	Result +more —less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—Famine Relief Works ...		...	1	+1
Imperial	Military Works ...	23,000	21,930	—1,070
	Civil Works ...	3,24,000	2,99,030	—24,970
Provincial		38,30,000	34,61,544	—3,68,456
Famine Relief Works		26,000	23,413	—2,587
Incorporated Local Funds		18,60,000	18,62,991	+2,991
Contribution Works		1,69,114	93,910	—75,204

The large lapse under Provincial is principally due to short outlay against Civil Buildings and Communications.

Famine relief works.

Rupees 19,912 (exclusive of percentages for establishment and tools and plant) were expended on account of the following works in the Jhánsi district :—

(i) Special repairs to the 3rd class road from Talbehat to Pura, 15 miles, and deepening a wayside tank at Badawe.
(ii) Special repairs to Babina-Badanpur road.
(iii) Special repairs to Chirgaon-Baghera road.
(iv) Deepening Maraura tank.
(v) Deepening tank at Mairwan village in pargana Moth.
(vi) Deepening Rasoi tank.
(vii) Deepening Sumera tank, towards which the Municipality of Lalitpur contributed Rs. 2,528.

Contribution works.

The expenditure of Rs. 92,865 incurred on Contribution works, includes a sum of Rs. 69,296, on which no percentages on account of establishment and tools and plant were charged.

A large amount of new buildings and roads works were carried out during the year, of which the most important are briefly mentioned below :—

At Allahabad the new Training College was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,08,915 and the extensions to the Muir College pushed on. The estimates for these extensions aggregated Rs. 2,31,852. On completion the college will be possessed of very fine physical and chemical laboratories fitted with all the latest scientific devices and engine-power, high and low pressure water-supply, gas, sink closets, &c.

At Lucknow two large works have been in progress during the year, the Judicial Commissioner's Court, estimated to cost Rs. 2,35,000, and the bridge over the Gumti. The new court is progressing very fast, but work on the bridge has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of the girders from England. The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 1,37,000.

The transfer of the headquarters of the Ballia district from Korantadih to Ballia has necessitated large building operations at Ballia, where all the administrative buildings and residences for the Government officers have been nearly completed. The cost has been about 1½ lakhs.

At Benares a new kotwáli was taken in hand at the close of the year and is being fast pushed on. It is estimated to cost Rs. 77,000.

At Naini Tál, the new Government House was fitted with a complete electric light installation and the new Secretariat offices and Departmental offices for Heads of Departments were completed. These two large buildings are situated on the Barnsdale site and have cost Rs. 97,900 and Rs. 38,391, respectively. The buildings for the Imperial Bacteriologist at Mukhtesar in this district have also been completed.

At Agra the new Circuit House was completed and large quantities of materials were collected for the extensions to the Lunatic Asylum, the details of which, however, had not been settled at the close of the year. They are expected, however, to cost about six lakhs of rupees. During the year under report a sum of about Rs. 47,000 was expended by the Buildings and Roads Branch on the conversion of the barren ravines between the Fort and Táj into a public park. The expenditure by the Irrigation Branch and Civil Departments on the same object amounted, it is understood, to about Rs. 30,000 more.

In Garhwál the large bridge of 125 feet span over the Koh at Kotdwára, which carries the road from Kotdwára Railway station to Pauri and Lansdowne, was completed at a cost of half a lakh. In this district as well as in Almora, the pilgrim routes were all taken over by the Public Works Department and are now being improved. The programme of improvement contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 47,000 and the works provided are well in progress. An important suspension bridge of 233 feet span between saddles was also completed at Chamoli in this district, at a cost Rs. 17,884.

In the districts of Bundelkhand an important programme for the improvement of the communications was drawn up, which contemplated an expenditure of about Rs. 1,00,000 a year for the next three years, and several of the works provided were well in hand before the close of the year. A similar programme for the *trans*-Jumna tahsíls of the Allahabad district was also drawn up and work started. The programme provided for an expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 yearly for two years.

The total mileage of roads maintained during the year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department ...	5,808·14
Metalled roads maintained by the Local authorities	694·23
Unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department ...	1,754·00
Unmetalled roads maintained by the Local authorities	22,894·65

98·62 miles of new metalled roads and 219·16 miles of new unmetalled roads were constructed.

The following statement gives the important works carried out during the year in these Provinces costing over Rs. 10,000:—

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.			
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Opium.			
Gházipur ...	Conversion of an old office block into a cake godown in the opium factory.	31,534	17,000	An unfinished work of last year. Still in progress. Total outlay to end of year is Rs. 24,795.
	Post offices.			
Cawnpore ...	Constructing a post office with subsidiary buildings.	26,370	4,224	An unfinished work of last year now practically completed. Some additions and fittings have been separately estimated for. The total expenditure has been Rs. 25,872.
	Minor Departments.			
Bareilly ...	Constructing an experimental bacteriological laboratory.	12,562	7,609	This comprises a laboratory, three cattle-sheds, an incinerator and well. The buildings are of a very ordinary type and have been completed.
Naini Tál ...	Reconstructing the main building of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Mukhtesar.	59,376	31,796	Completed with the exception of doors, windows, and fittings. Total outlay Rs. 45,265.
	SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS.			
	(i) Residence for Bacteriologist.	24,900	20,001	Practically completed. Total Rs. 24,820.
	(ii) Other works ...	4,861	4,819	
	PROVINCIAL SERVICES.			
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Forest.			
Dehra Dún...	Constructing circle and divisional forest offices.	19,404	15,506	Ground floor nearly completed. Masonry and upper floor completed to level of bed. Doors and windows ready for fixing up to 31st March.
	ADMINISTRATION.			
Agra ...	Constructing a Government circuit-house.	42,219	8,214	This work has been completed. The details in regard to it were given in the previous year's report.
Jaunpur ...	Additions and alterations to the tahsíli at Machlishahr.	13,249	6,373	An unfinished work of last year. Total outlay Rs. 13,263.
Ballia ...	Construction of a Kutcherry for the Collector.	65,020	28,387	An unfinished work of last year. Now completed at a total cost of Rs. 65,959.
	New Treasury	15,075	3,698	Completed this year at a cost of Rs. 15,336.
	New Tahsíli	22,775	4,004	Completed this year at a cost of Rs. 23,072.
	Residence for the Collector...	Approximate, Rs. 21,873	6,876	Progressing rapidly. Was commenced in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. An allotment being sanctioned.
	Residence for the Assistant Magistrate.	9,320	5,793	Progressing rapidly. Was commenced in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. An allotment being sanctioned.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	CIVIL BUILDINGS—*(continued)*.			
	ADMINISTRATION—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	
Azamgarh ...	Constructing a Tahsíli at Ghosi.	19,785	1,167	Expenditure so far incurred in collection of materials. Revised estimate under preparation.
	Residence for Joint Magistrate.	12,578	4,023	Still in progress. Will soon be completed.
Naini Tál ...	Installation of electric light at Government House.	40,710	8,633	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 43,112.
	Providing additional plant in connection with the electric light installation at Government House	12,000	8,000	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 8,000.
	Building the Secretariat offices, Barnsdale.	77,334	6,748	Completed.
	Subsidiary works ...	20,610	15,054	
	Constructing Departmental offices.	29,768	19,165	Nearly completed. Half the rooms are ready with the exception of fittings, varnishing, &c., which are in hand.
	Subsidiary works ...	8,623	7,302	
	Minor Departments.			
Cawnpore ...	Reroofing the Director's and Assistant Director's bungalow and agricultural farm.	12,895	8,694	An unfinished work of last year Nearly completed. Total cost Rs. 12,406.
	New boarding-house, &c., attached to the agricultural school.	10,041	9,084	Nearly completed.
Lucknow ...	(i) Special repairs to Juma Masjid.	6,265	8,151	Other works have since been sanctioned, and will be noticed in next year's report
	(ii) Other works ...	2,000		
Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble hall and floor in the Syed Salar Musud's shrine.	14,018	...	The reason that no expenditure has been incurred is that the marble has to be quarried and roughly dressed before being sent to site.
	Educational.			
Allahabad ...	Constructing a physical science class-room, Muir Central College.	98,176	28,340	An incompleted work of last year. In progress. Total outlay Rs. 78,056.
	Constructing a chemical laboratory, Muir Central College.	62,249	27,165	In progress. Total outlay Rs. 54,491.
	Providing furniture and fittings for the chemical laboratory.	46,759	27,273	Well in hand.
	Providing furniture and fittings for the physical science class-room.	24,648	4,395	In hand. Commenced in October 1900.
	Construction of a training college.	1,06,730	29,174	An unfinished work of 1899-1900. Now completed at a cost of Rs. 1,08,915.
Moradabad ...	Reroofing the unfinished barrack for the normal school at Moradabad.	20,334	4,003	An unfinished building. A barrack is being completed and other subsidiary buildings are being improved and built to provide accommodation for the students of the normal school.
	Ecclesiastical.			
Allahabad ...	Special repairs to Holy Trinity Church.	12,295	7,439	Girders for reroofing have been purchased.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	CIVIL BUILDINGS—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	
	LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Lucknow ...	Constructing Judicial Commissioner's Court.	2,35,275	1,24,876	Work completed to level of clerestory windows, and the roof and floor are in rapid progress. Total outlay Rs. 1,26,909.
Hardoi ...	Constructing a court-house ...	33,682	11,379	Foundation and plinth completed and superstructure to a height of 11 feet. Servant's-houses completed. Total outlay Rs. 20,797.
Moradabad ...	Constructing court-rooms for the District and Additional Judges and for adapting the existing court-rooms for the Additional and Subordinate Judges for the purposes of record-rooms for patwáris' records.	19,456	9,150	Space was needed for the storage of patwáris' records in the Collector's kutcherry. Certain court-houses in the adjoining Judge's kutcherry were therefore taken over and others are being constructed in their stead.
	Jails.			
Agra ...	Reroofing the carpet factory in the central jail.	12,638	9,638	This was nearly half completed, and materials collected for the whole.
	Police.			
Agra ...	Constructing a 1st class police station at Rikabganj.	16,645	9,922	This is nearly three-fourths done. The design is in accordance with the standard plan.
Bijnor ...	Constructing reserve police lines.	17,071	8,638	The lines for the reserve police have been entirely rebuilt.
Moradabad,	Reroofing two unfinished barracks and institute barrack with Allahabad tiles to render them suitable for police training school.	30,176	10,413	Two unfinished military barracks have been roofed and completed, and an old thatched barrack has been reroofed with tiles to provide accommodation for police training school transferred from Allahabad to Moradabad.
	Constructing subsidiary buildings for the police training school.	15,614	15,718	Two ranges of out-offices have been constructed for the servants of students of the police training school, and other buildings have been improved and utilized as masters' quarters, cook-room, latrines, &c.
Benares ...	Constructing a kotwáli ...	76,901	10,000	In progress. Materials collected
Ballia ...	Constructing a kotwáli ...	11,297	11,777	Completed during the year.
	Medical.			
Agra ...	Collection of materials for proposed additions to the Lunatic Asylum.	38,000	18,999	Bricks were collected.
	Miscellaneous.			
Allahabad ...	Constructing a form-room in the branch press at Naini.	22,939	18,940	In progress.
Meerut ...	Constructing Public Works Department offices.	25,557	17,004	Practically completed on 31st March 1901.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	COMMUNICATIONS. I.—METALLED ROADS. *A.—Bridged and drained throughout.*	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún .	Raising, bridging, and metalling the Dehra-Fatehpur road, Sections I and II.	99,296	18,146	Raised and metalled and work completed at a cost of Rs. 1,00,323.
Agra ...	Improving and metalling kutcha road from Rám Líla ground near the Fort to the 2nd mile of the Fatehabad road at Agra.	10,307	7,362	The earthwork is nearly completed. The road will be of great advantage to people coming to Agra from Fatehabad.
Benares ...	Protecting the stone bridge over the Karamnassa river on the Grand Trunk road.	11,169	6,682	An unfinished work of last year. Completed at a cost of Rs. 11,631.
	II—UNMETALLED ROADS. *A.—BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.			
Dehra Dún...	Improving the bridle road from Rajpur to Landour.	18,579	2,106	Old road provided with more railings. Three diversions have been provided. Two more diversions are required to complete the work as estimated. Work was not started on these, as there was some difficulty in obtaining the necessary land.
Garhwál ...	Constructing a steel girder bridge over the river Koh at Kotdwára.	48,600	4,472	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 50,939.
	Supplementary estimate ...	1,991		
Lucknow ...	Constructing a steel girder bridge over the river Gumti near Sikandrabad.	1,37,073	10,030	Masonry of piers completed. Work delayed owing to non-receipt of girders from England. Total outlay Rs. 60,030.
	Boat Bridges and Ferries.			
Gorakhpur ...	Additions and alterations to the pontoon bridge at Bahawapurghát.	12,450	10,999	All iron work has been purchased from Roorkee.
	Accommodation for Travellers.			
Saháranpur...	Constructing a dák bungalow at Hardwár.	10,871	9,238	Work practically completed on 31st March 1901.
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
	IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS.			
Agra ...	Acquiring land in connection with the public park.	20,000	20,098	This work was done through the Civil Department.
	Opening roads in the public park.	9,214	6,906	In progress. The ground has been levelled and the roads aligned.
Naini Tál ...	Rebuilding the Fairy Hall drain.	16,210	12,431	All ravine lining completed, except one chain; also all falls, except two. Total outlay Rs. 12,431.
	Sewage, Drainage, and Protective Works.			
Gorakhpur ...	Protective works Tucker bund, on the Ghazipur-Dhorighát-Gorakhpur Trunk road.	20,984	15,984	Earthwork completed. Kankar pitching at the bridge remains to be done. Expenditure to end of March Rs. 17,667.
	LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.			
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Medical.			
Almora ...	Constructing a dispensary ...	17,219	3,568	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 13,815.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195)
	LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS—*(concluded)*.			
	Medical—(concluded).			
Garhwál ...	Constructing a dispensary and Assistant Surgeon's quarters.	15,104	3,310	Male and female wards, kitchen, latrine, and Assistant Surgeon's quarters completed. Work in progress.
Basti ...	Constructing a dispensary ...	29,726	6,246	Materials at site, but work has been held over pending further orders.
	COMMUNICATIONS.			
	I.—METALLED ROADS.			
	A.—Bridged and drained throughout.			
Agra ...	Widening the metalled surface of the Agra-Fatehpur-Sikri road.	16,566	11,558	This has been completed, and has improved the road a good deal.
Moradabad ...	Improving and metalling the Gajraula-Hasanpur road.	49,446	1,203	This is a feeder road from the tahsíl town of Hasanpur to the Gajraula station on the newly-constructed railway from Moradabad to Gházi-abad.
Bánda ...	Metalling portion of Bánda-Nagod road.	21,305	5,667	Work in progress. It was retarded by continuous rain in winter.
Mirzapur ...	Metalling miles 8 to 11 of the Mirzapur-Mariáhu road.	13,004	4,437	An unfinished work of last year. Total outlay Rs. 11,365.
Jaunpur ...	Raising and metalling miles 7 to 16 of the Jaunpur-Kerakat road.	20,343	4,000	Earthwork in miles 7 to 10 completed. Kankar in miles 7 to 9 collected.
Basti ...	Metalling the Naugarh-Birdpur road.	20,988	9,421	Earthwork and kankar collection completed. Expenditure to end of March 1901 Rs. 18,984.
	I.—METALLED ROADS.			
	B.—Partially bridged and drained.			
Jhánsi ...	Converting the Man-Punch 2nd class road into 1st class.	1,57,856	11,783	The expenditure to end of March 1901 was Rs 1,17,611 including Rs. 36,199 on account of famine grant and Rs. 81,412 ordinary. Work still in progress.
Basti ...	Metalling the Basti-Bansi road.	16,673	8,610	Earthwork completed and nearly all kankar collected. Expenditure to end of March 1901 Rs. 12,667.
	II.—UNMETALLED ROADS.			
	A.—Bridged and drained throughout.			
Etáwah ...	Metalling the Achalda-Bidhuna road.	17,907	4,419	Collection of metal in miles 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9 was started, and 1,11,706 cubic feet of metal collected at a cost of Rs. 3,598. Stone furlongs and boundary posts also fixed in position. The work is in progress. The road, which serves as a railway feeder, is of importance.
Budaun ...	Raising, bridging, and metalling the Gunnour-Babralla road.	16,079	3,201	This is a feeder road connecting the tahsíl town of Gunnour with the Babralla station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS—*(continued)*. II.—UNMETALLED ROADS—*(continued)*. *A.—Bridged and drained throughout*—(concluded).	Rs.	Rs.	
Budaun ...	Raising, bridging, and metalling the Budaun-Kadir Chauk road.	20,777	4,303	This road leads from Budaun to Kadir Chauk on the Ganges, where a large fair is held every year in the month of November. The work is being carried out partly by contributions from the surplus funds of the fair.
Hardoi ...	Metalling the sandy portion of the Hardoi-Sítápur road.	15,536	1,002	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 1,002.
Garhwál ...	Realignment of the pilgrim route between Karanpryag-Rudraprayag section of the Badrinath-Srinagar road.	23,402	11,969	All cutting at Rudraprayag end finished, and that at Karanprayag end taken in hand, at the Rudraprayag end most of the walling has been completed, and masonry of trussed log and arch bridges finished to top of abutments. All woodwork for timber bridges ready to put up.
	Constructing a suspension bridge over the river Alaknanda at Chamoli.	17,471	9,885	Work completed. Total outlay Rs. 17,884.
Benares ...	Raising and bridging the Alinagar-Baburi road.	10,190	2,078	An unfinished work of last year. Completed at a cost of Rs. 10,201.
	Constructing Ballia-Ghorauli road.	12,017	1,509	An unfinished work of last year. Completed at a cost of Rs. 12,098.
	B.—Partially bridged and drained.			
Mainpuri ...	Raising and metalling the Sirsaganj-Karara railway feeder road.	10,254	4,409	This work was commenced in March 1899 and finished in March 1901 at a cost of Rs. 10,268. This was at first an unmetalled road, owing to which the traffic from Sirsaganj to Karara railway station on the East Indian Railway was much impeded. The improving and metalling of it has greatly improved the traffic, and gives more facilities to the public in taking advantage of the railway station by this route.
Mainpuri ...	Raising and metalling the Shikohabad-Batesar road.	16,018	6,300	This is at present an unmetalled road from Shikohabad to Batesar, where a big cattle fair is annually held. The metalling of this road is very important, which is being done to the extent of the amount allotted for it. It is expected that by the end of the next year it will be a metalled road, which will be a feeder road to the Shikohabad railway station.
Bijnor ...	Metalling the Bijnor-Dhampur road from Nehtor to Dhampur.	16,018	6,000	This is a feeder road, which carries large sugar traffic between the town of Nehtor and the station of Dhampur on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	
	II.—UNMETALLED ROADS—*(concluded)*.			
	B.—Partially bridged and drained—(concluded).			
Moradabad ...	Metal collection for special repairs to Moradabad-Naini Tál road.	31,712	7,544	A portion of the Moradabad-Naini Tál road was allowed to descend to the condition of a 2nd class road, but the traffic being heavy it was six years ago again raised to 1st class, and is being gradually brought back to its original condition. The work is approaching completion. The Rámpur State contributes Rs. 1,500 a year to the maintenance of the length in its territory.
Pilibhít ...	Constructing bridges and culverts on the Pilibhít-Madho-Tánda road.	15,378	3,499	This road was improved as a famine work, and funds have been since supplied by Government for constructing bridges on it. One has been completed and two remain. The road is an important one, and the bridges are badly missed.
Bijnor ...	Converting the Chandpur-Nurpur-Tajpur-Seohara road from 4th to 2nd class.	43,278	2,012	This road was being improved as a feeder road to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at the Seohara station, but the town section from Chandpur to Nurpur has lost none of its importance through the opening of the Moradabad-Ghaziabad Railway and is being proceeded with.
Moradabad ...	Constructing metalled dip on the Moradabad-Kant road.	9,380	2,659	This road was improved as a famine work, and Government has been supplying funds for the channels. The road is not an important one, nor are these dips very necessary.
Rae Bareli ...	Raising and metalling part of the Rae Bareli-Partábgarh road.	17,917	3,117	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 16,418.
Fyzabad ...	Raising and bridging the Fyzabad-Shahganj-Isauli road.	18,677	2,002	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 2,002.
Bahraich ...	Constructing a railway feeder road from Jarwal road station to Haidargarh road.	12,615	3,505	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 3,505.
	Metalling the Bara Banki-Haidargarh road.	37,032	13,268	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 29,067.
Naini Tál ...	Improving the Bhim Tal-Dhari Mukhtesar-Natha Khan Mukhtesar road.	17,047	8,589	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 17,048.
Jaunpur ...	Constructing bridges and culverts on roads raised by famine labour.	21,490	2,024	An unfinished work of last year. In progress. Total outlay to end of year Rs. 11,019.
	III.—CLASS ROADS.			
	Banked and surfaced with "muram," but not drained.			
Almora ...	Realigning the road across the Nirpani cliff.	17,684	451	Completed. Total outlay Rs. 17,658.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during year.	Narrative illustrating the general scope and magnitude of the operations; also note of any important event or Engineering question which may have arisen (Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XVIII, paragraph 2195).
	LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	
	IV.—Class Roads.			
	Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.			
Sháhjahánpur	Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Bhainsi Nadi on the Powayan-Gularia road.	20,910	6,999	This is a fairly important road connecting the Nepál and Pilibhít forests with Fatehgarh and carrying a local traffic. The bridge, which has just begun, will remove a decided obstruction.
	V.—Class Roads.			
	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.			
Jhánsi ...	Constructing nine causeways and metalling two miles of Goona-Madanpur road.	15,539	2,860	In progress. Three causeways and metalling two miles finished. Expenditure to end of March 1901 Rs. 12,191.
	Miscellaneous.			
Lucknow ...	Repairing old Nawábi bridge.	8,907	3,752	A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,232, has been sanctioned.
	Constructing culverts and roads remodelled during the famine.	17,463	2,002	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 9,369.
Unao ...	Constructing culverts and roads remodelled during the famine.	25,634	1,824	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 11,065.
Sitapur ...	Constructing culverts and roads remodelled during the famine.	14,975	1,704	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 10,162.
Hardoi ...	Constructing culverts and roads remodelled during the famine.	18,862	3,000	Work in progress. Total outlay Rs. 11,000.
	Contribution Works.			
Ballia ...	Constructing a dispensary ...	18,922	19,112	Completed during the year.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo-boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Jumna and the Gogra. The minimum depth of the channel in the Allahabad district was five feet, which is responsible for keeping 58 miles of river navigable. In the Benares Division the depth varied from four to five feet.

In the Allahabad district the work for the season was confined to the length between the confluence with the Jumna and Sirsaghát, a point 24 miles farther down the river. Below Sirsaghát no work was undertaken, as the river was uniformly and sufficiently deep. Early in December 1900, the river began to develop sandbanks, *sotas*, and shallow channels; but the work of constructing *bundals* was not started till 7th March 1901, the winter rains having been sufficient to keep the channel to a depth that offered no impediments to the traffic.

The operations in the Benares Division were carried out between Mahwai in the Mirzapur district and the confluence with the Gogra in the Ballia district. This section stretches over a distance of about 250 miles, and passes through the districts of Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, and Ballia. A navigable channel was kept open during the whole of the working season (15th November to 15th June) and no obstruction to traffic occurred. No accidents were reported, and the operations carried on were very successful.

The approximate outlay on the season's operations of 1900-1901 was Rs. 7,912, as detailed below and compared with the previous three years :—

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad district	1,600	1,150	2,100	2,034
Mirzapur ditto	1,377	1,351	1,400	1,897
Benares ditto	1,510	1,400	1,835	1,474
Gházipur ditto	1,625	1,603	1,800	987
Ballia ditto	1,800	1,805	2,120	2,052
Total	7,912	7,309	9,255	8,444

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

The aggregate value of work done and charged off in the accounts during the year for Government departments and private customers, &c., was Rs. 2,53,800, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial ...	62,000
Public Works Department, other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works ...	40,700
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and other Provinces, Irrigation	35,200
Public Works Department, State Railways	3,400
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	21,300
Miscellaneous	9,600
Government customers for cash	11,000
Private customers for cash	14,900
Manufactures for stock	34,800
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	20,900
Total ...	2,53,800

The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 48,812, the cost of establishment and repairs was Rs. 37,693, leaving a net profit of Rs. 11,119.

The value of stock on 31st March 1901 was Rs. 1,52,654.

The value of stores obtained during the year from England through the Secretary of State was Rs. 46,452 and of stores purchased in India Rs. 61,265.

WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE AGENCY OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department:—

Serial No.	Project and work.	Item of budget, 1900-1901.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1900.	Allotment for 1900-1901.	Expenditure during 1900-1901.	Remarks.
	BUDGET WORKS.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Providing iron cubicles for habitual prisoners in barracks Nos. 38 to 45 in the central jail at Agra.	47	26,464	13,397 8 0	11,064	11,063 15 6	In progress. Work done by jail agency.
2	Special repairs to the Agra Jail Superintendent's quarters ...	Spl. repairs,	4,787	...	4,787	4,778 6 4	Completed. Work done by Public Works Department.
3	Providing iron cubicles and night latrines in the barracks for habitual prisoners in the central prison at Allahabad.	53	26,944	13,400 0 0	13,544	13,544 0 0	In progress (materials purchased). Work done by jail agency.
4	Constructing iron cubicles in seven barracks for habitual prisoners in the Benares Central Prison.	55	27,762	...	27,762	27,762 0 0	In progress (materials purchased). Work done by jail agency.
5	Providing iron cubicles and night latrines for barracks in the central prison at Lucknow.	50	38,173	...	25,630	25,630 0 0	In progress. Work done by jail agency.
6	Constructing quarters for the jail officials and warders in the jail at Muttra.	46	10,797	...	5,000	5,000 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
7	Constructing six family quarters for the R. W. guard attached to the Basti Jail.	54	3,272	837 0 0	2,430	2,434 5 6	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
	WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY REAPPROPRIATION.						
8	Reroofing the large carpet factory in the Agra Central Prison ...	75	12,638	...	9,638	9,638 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
9	Reroofing European subordinates' quarters at Fatehgarh Central Prison,	49	9,924	3,506 0 0	5,334	5,334 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
10	Constructing a new form room at the Government Branch Press at Naini,	75	22,939	...	20,000	18,940 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
11	Constructing 24 solitary cells in the district jail at Bareilly ...	44B	7,627	6,066 0 0	1,560	1,560 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
12	Constructing 14 night latrines in the district jail at Bareilly ...	44	3,131	...	3,100	3,100 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
13	Reroofing and improving jail officials' quarters in the Mainpuri Jail ...	45	4,205	2,500 0 0	1,700	1,685 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
14	Reroofing barracks Nos. 8 and 10 in the Fatehgarh District Jail ...	51	3,815	2,115 0 0	1,700	3,272 14 7	Completed. Work done by Public Works Department.
15	Constructing four new condemned cells with a shed for the police guard and gallows enclosure in Cawnpore Jail.	48	5,895	4,890 0 0	1,000	1,000 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
16	Reroofing two factory godowns and barrack No. 10 in the district jail at Hamírpur.	49 & 51	2,510	...	2,510	2,457 0 9	Completed. Work done by Public Works Department.
17	Reroofing and improving the blacksmiths' shop in the district jail at Gházipur.	44	3,336	2,400 0 0	936	936 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
18	Reroofing the hospital barrack in the jail at Orai	52	4,037	...	4,030	3,973 13 11	Completed. Work done by Public Works Department.
19	Reroofing and enlarging the jail hospital at Jhánsi	48,46,54 &52B	5,809	...	4,967	3,891 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
20	Additions and alterations with reroofing to barrack No. 5 in the district jail at Jhánsi.	46	3,621	...	842	820 0 0	In progress. Work done by Public Works Department.
21	Making pakka drains inside the jail at Unao	45	5,641	4,000 0 0	1,250	1,250 0 0	Completed. Work done by jail agency.
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,48,070 8 7	

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

Rupees 82,327 were expended on works of public utility by private individuals. The works consisted principally of wells, dharamsálas, and tanks.

(b)—Railways.

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c)—Canals.

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement:—

Class.	Work.	During the year.			Total, direct and indirect charges to end of 1900-1901.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total, direct and indirect charges.	
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	1,14,625	2,982	1,17,607	44,91,927
	Ken Canal Survey ...	...	...	...	14,472
	Total ...	...	...	...	45,06,399
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	78,753	15,574	94,327	3,01,43,593
	Lower Ganges Canal	72,890	6,858	79,748	3,61,53,281
	Agra Canal... ...	47,231	1,360	48,591	96,17,283
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	74,645	5,355	80,000	39,89,161
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	86,443	5,006	91,449	33,47,775
Minor Works.	Total, Major Works ...	3,59,962	34,153	3,94,115	8,32,51,093
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals	2,078	405	2,483	7,41,403
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	42,838	1,494	44,332	19,49,492
	Bijnor Canals ...	7,799	2,576	10,375	1,96,661
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	52,715	4,475	57,190	29,69,954
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	...	...	...	1,82,701
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Tons Canal	2,080	240	2,320	7,194
	Ken Canal	660	...	660	660
	Total ...	2,740	240	2,980	2,40,127
	Total, Minor Works ...	55,455	4,715	60,170	32,10,081
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,30,042	41,850	5,71,892	9,09,67,573

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 8,50,70,436 direct and Rs. 58,82,665 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 8,17,82,831 have been provided from Imperial and Rs. 32,87,605 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below :—

	1899-1900.				1900-1901.				Increase + or decrease - in 1900-1901.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue,	94,177	80,23,375	2,15,536	83,33,088	56,623	83,04,420	2,82,622	86,43,665	+3,10,577
Indirect revenue,	...	12,41,086	87,797	13,28,883	...	12,41,086	87,797	13,28,883	...
Total ...	94,177	92,64,461	3,03,333	96,61,971	56,623	95,45,506	3,70,419	99,72,548	+3,10,577
CHARGES.									
Direct charges,	95,270	26,96,891	2,05,694	29,97,855	86,264	29,33,533	2,05,846	32,25,643	+2,27,788
Indirect do. ...	7,754	1,76,361	12,942	1,97,057	6,363	2,02,183	13,712	2,22,258	+25,201
Total ...	1,03,024	28,73,252	2,18,636	31,94,912	92,627	31,35,716	2,19,558	34,47,901	+2,52,989
Net revenue ...	—8,847	63,91,209	84,697	64,67,059	—36,004	64,09,790	1,50,861	65,24,647	+57,588
Interest charges,	1,64,727	30,78,722	...	32,43,449	1,68,296	31,05,994	...	32,74,290	+30,841
Profit or loss ...	—1,73,574	33,12,487	84,697	32,23,610	—2,04,300	33,03,796	1,50,861	32,50,357	+26,747

The results for the last five years after deducting interest charges are shown below :—

Class of works.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—1,75,691	—1,40,078	—1,62,847	—1,73,574	—2,04,300
Productive do.	31,59,436	44,32,716	26,90,847	33,12,487	33,03,796
Minor do.	1,50,834	1,66,990	1,45,680	84,697	1,50,861
Total ...	31,34,579	44,59,628	26,73,680	32,23,610	32,50,357

The total net Revenue resulting from the year's realization amounts to Rs. 65,24,647. Of this sum the Productive Works contributed Rs. 64,09,790, representing a return of 7·0 per cent. on the total expenditure to the end of the year on all Productive Works. This is a very slight falling off from the previous year's return.

Minor Works give a net revenue of Rs. 1,50,861, which is an increase of Rs. 66,184 on last year, and represents an interest of 4·7 per cent. on their capital cost at the end of the year. The Betwa Canal is at present the only Protective Work in these Provinces. Its receipts fall short of the direct and indirect charges by Rs. 36,004; but if interest charges are included the total loss for the year amounts to Rs. 2,04,300, the highest figures since the year 1895-96.

The exceptionally heavy loss is caused by the early failure of the river supply after the rains of 1899, so that no water was available in the reservoir for kharíf irrigation. An area of only 10 acres was thus irrigated, as against 3,154 acres in the previous kharíf season.

The new gates which have since been erected on Paricha weir will have the effect of adding 781 millions of cubic feet to the storage power of the reservoir. It is anticipated that this additional storage will sensibly increase the revenue of future years, but a further addition of about 2,500 millions of cubic feet storage will be required to ensure a supply in May and June.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1900-1901 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of direct and indirect receipts ...	10,99,057	19,80,17,610	81,61,671	20,72,78,338
Ditto ditto revenue charges ...	15,42,327	7,76,74,086	55,90,608	8,48,07,021
Ditto net revenue	—4,43,270	12,03,43,524	25,71,063	12,24,71,317
Ditto interest charges	28,16,844	8,99,83,825	...	9,28,00,669
Ditto net revenue, deducting interest charges,	—32,60,114	3,03,59,699	25,71,063	2,96,70,648

The accumulated net revenue to the end of the year exceeds all charges, including interest, by over 296 lakhs.

Provincial Contract.—The contract for the year ending 31st March 1901 was precisely the same as that of the preceding year, the terms of which were that the Local Government would retain the whole of the direct receipts from Minor Irrigation Works and half the net direct receipts from Major Productive Works; and from this share of the revenue would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay from all sources on Productive Public Works, and also on the capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation.

The accounts of the year under review stand as below :—

	Rs.
Direct receipts from Minor Works	2,82,622
Half net revenue, Productive Works, Rs. (83,04,420—29,33,533=53,70,887)	26,85,443
Total receipts ...	29,68,065
Expenditure on Minor Works (including Capital outlay, Works expenses and Agricultural charges)	3,34,627
Interest payable to Government of India	31,99,416
Amount paid out	35,34,043
Loss to Provincial Government	5,65,978

In fixing a contract adjusting figure, the loss under Irrigation* had been estimated at Rs. 14,12,000, the Province has therefore virtually gained Rs. 8,46,022.

* Caused by charging the Provincial share of the revenue with the whole of the interest for the capital outlay, instead of half the interest.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following Statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Gross revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total direct.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,10,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80,303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,84,122	12,61,266	80,45,388
1896-97 ...	3,023,884	84,96,282	5,70,543	1,65,838	77,051	14,436	71,306	93,95,456	12,61,266	1,06,56,722
1897-98 ...	2,511,173	74,23,506	4,82,371	1,69,195	72,254	15,950	70,753	82,34,029	12,61,266	94,95,295
1898-99 ...	2,253,802	69,90,948	4,13,093	2,11,701	85,652	16,698	58,649	77,76,741	12,61,332	90,38,073
1899-00 ...	2,829,794	82,41,261	4,50,691	2,01,454	85,457	15,576	65,690	90,60,129	13,28,883	1,03,89,012
Average for 10 years ending with 1899-1900.	2,196,232	61,08,702	3,94,548	1,86,528	77,062	17,747	64,389	68,49,977	12,58,315	81,08,292
1900-1901 ...	2,000,926	62,28,969	3,15,512	1,81,946	80,293	14,316	53,394	68,74,430	13,28,883	82,03,313

The assessments of the year under review amount to Rs. 82,03,313, which fall short of those for the past four years, but exceed the average of the past 10 years by Rs. 95,021, the increase being chiefly under the head of occupier's rate, notwithstanding that the actual area irrigated is less than the 10 years' average by 105,306 acres. This is due to the area under poppy and cotton, which pay a higher occupier's rate, having increased; while the total area was diminished by heavy winter rains that obviated the necessity for irrigating a large area of interior crops, which pay a low occupier's rate. As compared with the extraordinary assessments of 1899-1900, there was a falling off of nearly 16½ lakhs in the rabi and nearly 5½ in the kharíf assessments.

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

Nature of the season, demand for water, &c.—Kharíf.—Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed at the beginning of the season over most canal districts.

Moderate rain in April enabled a considerable area to be sown without canal water.

Light scattered showers fell in May and the early part of June, after which intense heat, with a great demand for canal water, prevailed till the middle of July, when the rains broke. The rainfall was below normal till the end of August, but in the early part of September there was a good general rainfall, which put an end to all further demand for canal water, excepting for some rice.

Rabi.—The monsoon being well maintained throughout September, a large area of rabi crops was sown without canal water, and no demand arose till November. Supply was ample until after the first week of December, when it began to fall short of requirements on the Ganges Canal.

The season was marked by unusually heavy rain at the end of December, with frequent showers in January, February, and March, which quenched all demand for canal water. Only a navigation supply was run in the Ganges Canal, and all other canals were closed till near the end of the season; when a small demand sprang up for irrigating late sown crops.

The outturn of the rabi crop at first promised to be exceptionally high, but was somewhat reduced in many districts by the appearance of rust, the result of continuous damp and cloudy weather through January and February.

Areas irrigated by the canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years, excluding those irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, which are under the Commissioner of Kumaun :—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Fatehpur Branch.	Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890-91 ...	821,052	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	...	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	...	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	...	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	...	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	...	929,461
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	...	2,010,021
1896-97 ...	1,083,234	1,042,662	308,004	324,700	87,306	19,598	129,083	25,362	1,244	2,691	...	3,023,884
1897-98 ...	914,022	866,591	215,355	300,524	48,994	22,715	122,767	17,214	947	2,044	...	2,511,173
1898-99 ...	901,602	701,508	209,966	297,072	39,560	16,110	66,452	16,117	835	1,950	2,630	2,253,802
1899-1900,	1,261,601	746,096	264,427	321,468	36,622	21,414	128,681	22,372	1,658	2,175	23,280	2,829,794
Average for 10 years ending with 1899-1900.	830,514	666,834	191,079	248,145	36,160	16,769	97,868	13,414	1,150	1,708	*12,955	2,106,232
1900-1901 ...	774,104	621,083	190,177	249,680	33,260	17,237	80,149	12,559	1,182	1,708	19,787	2,000,926

The total area irrigated was 2,000,926 acres, or 95 per cent. of the average for the previous 10 years. The deficiency is accounted for by the falling off in rabi irrigation noticed in previous paragraphs.

The area irrigated by the Fatehpur Branch was diminished by the same causes. Only on the Eastern Jumna and Dún Canals is the area slightly above the average.

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The Table below shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated during the last 11 years :—

Year.	*Kharíf.*	*Rabi.*	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		*Kharíf.*	*Rabi.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75
1894-95	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34
1896-97	1,200,460	1,823,424	3,023,884	39·70	60·30
1897-98	992,583	1,518,590	2,511,173	39·53	60·47
1898-99	789,941	1,463,861	2,253,802	35·05	64·95
1899-1900	1,071,433	1,758,361	2,829,794	37·86	62·13
Average for 10 years ending with 1899-1900.	849,339	1,256,893	2,106,232	42·96	57·04
1900-1901	920,385	1,080,541	2,000,926	46·00	54·00

The kharíf area is 8 per cent. more and the rabi area 14 per cent. less than the average for the previous 10 years.

* Average of two years.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below :—

Crops.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average for the past 10 years.	1900-1901.
Annual—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	214,529	247,119	246,732	261,808	287,406	234,374	225,535
KHARÍF—												
Rice ...	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	150,106	200,671	185,339	167,798	177,177	163,855	167,739
Maize ...	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	21,861	90,900	96,241	61,505	136,885	51,785	66,548
Millet ...	9,831	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	9,499	144,691	23,576	15,799	94,306	33,992	32,020
Indigo ...	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,441	325,406	279,512	144,910	137,322	222,180	207,231
Cotton ...	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	45,550	126,707	82,976	71,841	129,614	79,807	149,389
Other crops	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	58,065	52,232	65,139	78,370	66,887	112,265	63,937	72,165
Total, *KHARÍF*.	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	502,689	953,514	746,014	528,690	787,569	615,556	695,092
RABI—												
Wheat ...	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	728,163	1,015,120	871,590	895,389	1,058,631	735,819	692,380
Barley ...	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	6,385	74,091	118,632	106,299	90,623	129,817	86,742	47,139
Gram ...	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	79,625	68,025	52,755	45,946	31,991	47,690	15,162
Peas ...	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	33,480	43,999	36,300	37,296	52,643	31,119	31,187
Other food-grains.	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	307,854	459,367	387,193	335,646	385,165	293,921	220,064
Poppy ...	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	5,812	20,864	26,534	19,532	24,303	32,713	17,376	30,675
Other crops	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	48,726	91,574	44,758	34,101	63,859	43,636	41,692
Total, *RABI*	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	1,292,803	1,823,251	1,518,427	1,463,304	1,754,819	1,256,302	1,080,299
GRAND TOTAL	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	2,010,021	3,023,884	2,511,173	2,253,802	2,829,794	2,106,232	2,000,926

The area under sugarcane is less than in any of the four previous years, but is only slightly under the average. Indigo continues to show an increase on the last two years, owing to better prices, but the area is still 7 per cent. below normal.

The area under cotton showed a marked increase in the previous year and has continued to increase. It now amounts to 149,389 acres, and it is noteworthy that 58 per cent. of the area was on the Agra Canal.

Owing to the nature of the winter season, all the rabi crops show a great falling off, except poppy, which is only 2,038 acres short of last year's very unusual area.

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	12,174	11,763
Agra Canal	3,885	2,515
Total Receipts ...	16,059	14,278
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	19,547	34,708
Agra Canal	7,374	8,713
Total Expenditure ...	26,921	43,421
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	—10,862	—29,143

The net result is a loss of Rs. 29,143, which is an increase of Rs. 18,281 on the net loss of the previous year, and is due partly to the falling off in receipts owing to the long closure of canals from the end of December to middle of February, but chiefly to the largely increased expenditure on Works. The greater part of the expenditure was incurred in the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on filling up an old Dock; metalling the road on both banks of the canal from Juhi to the Grand Trunk Road; construction of a Boat House; and erection of wire fencing from Juhi to the East Indian Railway bridge.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following Statement:—

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	130,166	39,110	169,276	116,401	18,374	134,775
Ton mileage	4,656,057	890,986	5,547,043	4,429,178	528,217	4,957,395
Value of goods carried... ...	19,89,215	2,80,672	22,69,887	21,92,615	3,50,897	25,43,512
Number of passengers... ...	...	139	139	...	127	127

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following Statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the Budget Estimate of Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35)... ...	1,31,274	1,26,000	1,41,000
Major Works, Working Expenses (Account head 42)	86,537	80,000	90,000
Ditto, of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	3,59,962	6,50,000	3,50,000
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	...	...	...
Total, Imperial ...	5,77,773	8,56,000	5,81,000
Provincial.			
Major Works, Working Expenses (Account head 42)	29,25,145	27,38,000	28,82,000
Minor Works (Account head 43—Capital Account)	55,455	1,39,300	46,950
Ditto Working expenses ...	2,05,896	1,85,700	1,88,970
Ditto Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ...	73,326	72,000	72,080
Total, Provincial ...	32,59,822	31,35,000	31,90,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,37,595	39,91,000	37,71,000

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" was distributed as below:—

Class.	Works.	Head Works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage Works.	Total.
MAJOR WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	77,411	3,362	11,063	...	91,836
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	6,671	17,790	32,123	7,866	64,450
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	26,212	33,069	20,014	...	79,295
	Agra Canal... ...	2,769	17,160	21,527	211	41,667
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	1,288	33,489	13,854	48,631
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	46,759	48,365	651	95,775
	Total, Major Works...	35,652	1,16,066	1,55,518	22,582	3,29,818
MINOR WORKS.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals... ...	...	...	1,688	...	1,688
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	1,852	...	31,715	...	33,567
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	6,720	...	6,720
	Total ...	1,852	...	40,123	...	41,975
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons Canal	191	...	...	...	191
	Total, Minor Works ...	191	...	...	...	191
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,15,106	1,19,428	2,06,704	22,582	4,63,820

NOTES ON CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WORKS.

Betwa Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 91,836 was incurred on the Drop shutters, Paricha weir, new tail falls, Bardar escape; both practically completed; and on the Kailor Distributary, which was opened for the rabi season.

Ken Canal.—The expenditure on the Ken Canal Survey has, by order of the Government of India, been treated as a "work for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

Ganges Canal.—The total outlay on works amounted to Rs. 64,450.

Northern Division.—Rs. 6,671 were spent on a low crib and masonry groyne under the Chandi Bluff opposite Hardwár. Rs. 3,349 in completing the Liberheri minor and the Basehra, Bijhauli, Dahchand, and Ghisukhera drains.

Anúpshahr Division.—Rs. 6,465 were spent in completing the Debai and Makhena mills. The Keiri Anti and Kinobe minors were practically completed and good progress made on the Mowana Branch extension at a total cost of Rs. 8,968. A sum of Rs. 2,129 was spent in building a bridge across the Nim nadi.

Meerut Division.—Rs. 12,067 were spent on the Rasulpur, Jitpur, and Dhandar minors, which were almost finished. Rs. 5,023 in extending the Sultánpur Branch, Rs. 7,044 in building outlets and bed bars on distributaries, and Rs. 4,205 in building an Inspection house at Harsaon.

Bulandshahr Division.—Rs. 3,839 were spent in completing the modified Mat Branch Extension, Rs. 1,928 in finishing the Rasulpur and five other minors, Rs. 1,987 in building outlets, Rs. 1,082 in completing the Gomat and Gangraul drains, and Rs. 4,204 in building an Inspection house at Dadri.

Aligarh Division.—Rs. 2,915 were spent in providing outhouses and stables for Executive Engineer's office and residence at Aligarh, Rs. 1,994 were spent in making the Sakrauli minor and constructing bed bars in distributaries, and Rs. 2,071 in finishing the Babarpur drain and improving the Sengar nadi.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The total outlay on works under this account amounted to Rs. 79,295. Adding the sum of Rs. 95,775 spent on the Fatehpur Branch, we get a total expenditure of Rs. 1,75,070 on the Lower Ganges Canal system.

Narora Division.—Two works were in progress during the year:—(1), laying a slab of concrete below Narora weir, for which materials were collected, but no actual work done, owing to the unfavourable state of the river; and (2), constructing the Bijaipur minor, which was completed and run during the rabi.

Mainpuri Division.—The expenditure of Rs. 3,478 was incurred principally on constructing a 2nd class Inspection house at Barauli, and a small sum on the new Gopalpur Inspection house.

Cawnpore Division.—An expenditure of Rs. 30,859 was incurred in this Division. All works connected with the tail navigation channel as well as a new Inspection house at Bosar were completed. The new outlets on the Kalianpur, Kansua, and Ranjitpur Distributaries were practically completed, and the Balehpur and Behta minors were in progress.

Etawáh Division.—Rs. 5,196 were expended on the construction of Ziladars' offices at Bhujia and Achalda, both of which are approaching completion.

Bhognipur Division.—Expenditure Rs. 1,139. The Puraoli minor was the only work in progress, and was practically completed.

Ghátampur Distributary.—All work was finished, though the land charges on three minor channels still await final adjustment.

Fatehpur Branch.—Approaching completion: the outlay was Rs. 95,775, there was a lapse of Rs. 22,068, the greater portion of which was due to short expenditure on payments for land. On the main canal all sanctioned works were completed, The Birwi minor and Nara Distributary were practically completed, the latter being opened for rabi irrigation.

Agra Canal.—The expenditure of Rs. 41,667 was incurred on widening the Hindan Cut and remodelling the Terminal, Sahar, and Aring Distributaries; also on a Jumna river groyne, left bank, and the Larpur Inspection house. All works completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—A sum of Rs. 48,631 was spent on the construction of eight minors, five of which are practically complete, and on remodelling the Nalhera and Kallarpur Distributaries in the Upper Division.

In the Lower Division on the following works which have been completed except for land charges, the Rataul minor, the Tera drain, and a Ziladár's office at Baraut; good progress has also been made on remodelling the Bijwara Distributary.

Dún Canals.—A sum of Rs. 1,688 was spent in completing the Song supply channel.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The expenditure of Rs. 33,567 was incurred on three remodelling projects and three new Inspection houses.

Bijnor Canals.—Expenditure, Rs. 6,720, incurred chiefly on the Tajpur minor, which was completed.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The expenditure incurred on this sub-head was Rs. 3,68,095, distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective Works	...	Betwa Canal	3,793
Productive Works	...	Ganges Canal	1,18,729
		Lower Ganges Canal	87,658
		Agra Canal	40,150
		Eastern Jumna Canal	77,823
		Fatehpur Branch	3,409
		Total ...	3,31,562
		Carried forward ...	3,31,562

		Brought forward		...	3,31,562
Minor Works	... Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	6,619
	... Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	19,322
	... Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	10,592
	... Bundelkhand Lakes	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	36,533
			GRAND TOTAL	...	3,68,095

Betwa Canal.—Remodelling four distributaries and three minors, which were all practically completed.

Ganges Canal.—In the Northern Division Rs. 30,087 were expended on additions to the upper crate bar at Belwala, strengthening an abutment pier of the Myapur dam, relaying stone crest of Chilla weir, river survey pillars at Hardwár, Beldárs quarters at Pathri, quarters at Myapur, canal boundary below Myapur, remodelling Rasulpur minor, and several smaller works, all of which were completed with the exception of the Belwala crate bar.

Anúpshahr Division.—The outlay of Rs. 23,576 was incurred on the following works:—Remodelling Miranpur, Dhakauli, Akbarpur, and Buklana Distributaries; constructing the Belona escape, remodelling the Jatwara and Kithor escapes; making the Kachraut drain, re-roofing Gangrauli Inspection house; Signallers' quarters at Dhakauli, Makhena, and Sháhjahánpur, and several smaller works.

Meerut Division.—The outlay of Rs. 31,171 was incurred on Harsaon and Kalinjari minors, remodelling the Right Jauli, Puth, Right Salawa, and Mansurpur Distributaries; Signaller's quarters at Salawa, outhouses, Left Bhola Distributary, Amraha Branch cart-road, Left Bhola Distributary falls, Newari Escape, and several smaller works.

Bulandshahr Division.—The outlay of Rs. 15,901 was incurred on remodelling Dehra and Dasna Distributaries; Barauda Distributary bridges, Mat Branch cart-road, Bajana shelter hut and several petty works.

Aligarh Division.—The outlay of Rs. 17,435 was incurred on raising the crest of Somera falls, remodelling Palra, Haidarnagar, and Somera Distributaries, Somera Distributary discharge site, the workshops at Machua and some petty works.

Lower Ganges Canal, Narora Division.—Total outlay Rs. 11,105. The principal works completed were fencing in canal lands at Narora and improving Narora Inspection house. The principal work in progress was fencing the Nadrai embankment. In addition to the above nine small works, costing under Rs. 1,000 each, were completed during the year, and three more were in progress.

Mainpuri Division.—Total outlay Rs. 20,587. The most important work was the improvement of the Etáwah Branch from head to Jera bridge, the expenditure on which was Rs. 6,586. The work was practically completed. The remodelling of the Bewar, Nigoh and Kinauli Distributaries, and lime sheds for 3rd Sub-Division, were also completed. Protective works to certain bridges affected by drainage were in progress. In addition expenditure was incurred on fifteen petty works.

Cawnpore Division.—Total outlay Rs. 26,236. Work on filling up the old dock at Cawnpore, the Maharajnagar drainage cut, and the Kakwan Telegraph office, were completed. Expenditure was incurred on metalling the canal bank from Juhi to Grand Trunk Road bridge, and on fifteen petty works.

Etáwah Division.—Total outlay Rs. 13,959. The principal works in progress were:—Mahria drain, drain from syphon Bansak Distributary, Telegraph office at Gangsi, outhouses for Kuderkote Inspection house, re-roofing Jhinjhak Inspection house, building permanent outlets on Gangsi Distributary, tail falls of Akbarpur Distributary, and a discharge site at mile 94½. The first four were practically completed. Expenditure was also incurred on eleven petty works.

Bhognipur Division.—The outlay was Rs. 10,454. The most important works completed were Ubhti regulator, Kaklapur minor extension, remodelling Ayana and Bharsen Distributaries, Telegraph office at Balrai, the Sikandra Distributary cart-road which was in progress, and seventeen petty works.

Ghátampur Distributary.—The Chirora Inspection house was practically completed.

Fatehpur Branch.—The outlay on works under this head was only Rs. 3,409. There was a lapse of Rs. 6,085, of which the bulk was under T. and P., due to the difficulty of foreseeing requirements under this head.

Agra Canal.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 40,150. Good progress was made on grooves for sleepers of Chilla lock, apron of undersluices at Okhla, remodelling six major and several minor distributaries, with two Inspection houses.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The total outlay amounted to Rs. 77,823. In the Upper Division the expenditure was chiefly on remodelling distributaries and improving Morah escape. Out of 52 works in progress, 23 were completed. In the Lower Division the remodelling of 7 channels was completed and that of 11 more was in progress. A large number of smaller works were pushed on vigorously.

Dún Canals.—The outlay of Rs. 6,619 was incurred on seven works, all of which were completed.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The outlay of Rs. 19,322 was chiefly expended on remodelling projects.

Bijnor Canals.—The outlay of Rs. 10,592 was spent on remodelling the Kiratpur and Purania Branches and constructing a new Inspection house at Alinagar.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

The following Table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the past two years :—

Class of work.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works ...	Betwa	30,474	34,285
Productive Works ...	Upper Ganges...	4,11,662	4,06,397
	Lower do.	4,18,498	4,45,531
	Agra	82,906	67,205
	Eastern Jumna	1,55,043	1,53,646
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	18,325	27,314
Minor Works ...	Dún	23,597	26,852
	Rohilkhand	28,322	34,461
	Bijnor	5,067	4,032
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,887	3,907
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	10,375	11,913
	Lower do.	6,820	5,890
	Eastern Jumna	1,579	1,620
	Betwa	434	182
	Dún	...	36
	Rakshaband, Jhánsi district ...	189	302
	Total ...	11,97,178	12,23,573

The increased expenditure over the previous year was chiefly in the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, due to river training works and main canal construction. On the Fatehpur Branch the excess was due to the extension of the system; and on the Rohilkhand and Betwa Canals to urgent works on Kichha river training, and special repairs to canal head respectively, the latter of which was rendered possible by the unusually low river in May and June. The saving on the Ganges Canal is almost entirely due to reduced expenditure on Head-works, which, owing to the improved condition of the permanent river defences, suffered very little damage; also to the more economical manner in which Mr. Ward-Smith, Executive Engineer, constructed the head bunds.

Minor Works neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following Statement shows the outlay under "New works" on Minor (Agricultural) Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept:—

	Outlay. Rs.
Ganges Canal	10,486
Lower Ganges Canal	342
Agra Canal	28,494
Total ...	39,322

On the Ganges Canal the expenditure was incurred on the following works:—Sakhan drain, improving the Nim nadi, Ladpur drain, Gomat drain, Chetehra drain extension, Babarpur drain, and Sengar nadi improvement. On the Lower Ganges Canal the expenditure was small and chiefly on Drainage works in the Narora Division. In the 3rd Circle the expenditure was almost entirely on the Agra Park minor, which was nearly completed.

Mileage of channels.—During the year 259 miles of channels were opened, of which 110 were distributaries and 149 were escapes and drainage cuts. The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Canal and Branches	1,509
Distributaries	7,659
Drainage Cuts	3,311
Navigation, Escape, and Mill channels	311
Total ...	12,790

(d)—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the year 1900-1901, and the extensions during the year:—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires including cables.			
At the end of 1899-1900.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1900-1901.	At the end of 1899-1900.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1900-1901.
6,082	...	117	5,965	21,645	...	29	21,616

During the year under report 50 Government telegraph offices were opened. The following table gives generally the statistics regarding them :—

Description of office.	Number open at end of 1899-1900.	Number opened during the year	Closed during 1900-1901.	Number open at end of 1900-1901.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a p.
Government offices ...	179	5	1	183	476,555	14,602	6,71,914 14 3
Railway and Canal offices...	308	14	6	316			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	267	31	21	277			
Total ...	754	50	28	776			

Post Offices.

(a)—Imperial Post.

During the year 1900-1901 an increase was reported in the work done in Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue, and Rent money-orders. The working under the different heads as compared with those for 1899-1900 was as under :—

Year.	Land revenue money-orders.		Miscellaneous revenue money-orders.		Rent money-orders.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900	208,240	44,83,603	32,247	6,59,282	70,815	9,36,156
1900-1901	206,993	47,35,688	35,212	6,59,429	79,093	10,78,920
Increase ...	...	2,52,085	2,965	147	8,278	1,42,764
Decrease ...	1,247	...	...	...	...	...

The scheme for the sale of quinine at Post Offices in the Circle continues to work well, and the value sold during the year amounted to Rs. 1,776-10-9.

During the year 50 Post Offices were opened and 23 abolished, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 1,462 : 194 letter boxes were opened, 49 were closed and the balance at the end of the year was 2,952. Eighteen postmen were entertained during the year, 11 appointments were abolished, and the number of postmen employed at the end of the year was 1,640. Forty-seven village postmen were entertained during the year, 7 appointments were abolished, and the number in employment at the end of the year was 902.

The distances over which mails were conveyed by railways were 3,503 miles during the year as compared with 3,404 miles in the previous year ; by mail-carts 546½ miles against 629½ miles, and by runners 2,400¾ miles against 2,361 miles, respectively.

The number of articles issued for delivery in the year under report was 72,989,364 against 65,010,062 in the previous year, the number of articles returned undelivered was 1,559,038 against 1,492,034. Those actually delivered were 71,430,326 against 63,518,028 while the percentage of undelivered articles was 2·13 against 2·29 in the previous year. These figures include the articles that were returned by postmen and village postmen for re-direction and deposit, so that the actual number undelivered was considerably less.

The number of insured letters sent through the post during the year was 6,505 against 8,111 in the previous year; the number of insured parcels was 16,261 against 16,573 and the insurance fees amounted to 11,766 against Rs. 12,347.

The money-order transactions during the year under report were for issues, 1,852,974 to the value of Rs. 3,22,97,082 against 1,803,827 and Rs. 3,21,95,258 respectively; and the payments were 2,674,130 in number to the value of Rs. 5,21,49,553 against 2,592,088 and Rs. 4,99,49,176.

The following statement shows the transactions in the Savings Banks (which numbered 270,743 as against 266,148 in the previous year) :—

Year.	Number of accounts—		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900 ...	27,076	19,584	159,522	59,13,259	106,626	58,46,123	78,99,791
1900-1901 ...	27,578	19,643	163,856	60,36,465	106,887	58,17,245	81,03,667
Increase ...	502	59	4,334	1,23,206	261	...	2,03,876
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,878	...

The total number of offences committed by postal servants and punishable by law was 43 as compared with 23 in the previous year. The convictions were 21 against 16 in the previous year. There were 9 cases of highway robbery of mails in the year under review as against 12 during 1899-1900.

During the year 581 articles were received in the Dead Letter Office containing valuable property amounting to Rs. 31,025-6-5. Of this amount, property valued at Rs. 26,552-6-8 was delivered to the addressees or the senders.

Seven combined offices were opened and five closed during the year under report, making the number at the close of the year 168.

(b)—District Post.

The following table gives the total number of post offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of village postmen employed, at the commencement and at the close of the year 1900-1901 :—

	District post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1900	274	749	599	1,622
Opened or entertained in 1900-1901	18	54	26	98
Abolished or transferred to the Imperial Establishment in 1900-1901.	22	51	49	122
Balance on 31st March 1901	270	752	576	1,598
Increase ...	...	3	...	...
Decrease ...	4	...	23	24

The total length of district dâk lines in the United Provinces over which mails were conveyed during the year under report was 8,990¼ as against 8,912¼ in the previous year, showing an increase of 78 miles.

The following table gives in abstract the total number of articles posted and delivered at the several district post offices during 1900-1901 as compared with that for the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of articles posted.			Number of articles delivered.		
	Letters including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters, including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.
1899-1900	1,941,736	37,952	2,478	3,247,269	75,544	21,080
1900-1901	1,965,102	38,220	4,932	3,106,240	85,896	28,654
Increase ...	23,366	268	2,454	...	10,352	7,574
Decrease ...	...	...	...	1,41,029	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	1·2	·7	99·03	...	13·7	35·9
or Percentage of decrease. ...	...	...	...	4·3	...	...

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the year under report and that for the previous year was as stated below :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Received for delivery	3,343,893	3,220,790
Posted for despatch	1,982,166.	2,008,254

The above figures show a decrease of 3·6 per cent. on the total number of articles received for delivery and an increase of 1·3 per cent. on that posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undeliverable by district post offices during the year under report was 210,298, which gives a percentage of 6·5 on the total number received for delivery, as compared with a percentage of 5·05 in the previous year.

The budget allotment for the district post was Rs. 1,86,000 and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 1,86,590.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The year ending 30th September 1900 was, on the whole, a more prosperous one for the agricultural community than its predecessor. The outturn of the harvest varied greatly in different parts of the Provinces, and was below the average of an ordinary year. But, owing to the scarcity prevailing in Rájputána, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, prices ruled high, and the money value of the crops was greatly enhanced.

Over the Provinces the rainfall averaged 41½ inches, only 3 inches below the average of the previous five years. But its distribution was extraordinarily irregular, varying from 16·6 inches in Muttra to 72·4 inches in Gorakhpur. The monsoon of 1899 broke with unusual strength; but it closed early, and, except in the eastern divisions, the September rainfall was inadequate. Dry westerly winds set in during October and a period of some anxiety followed, until relieved by the winter rains. These were ample, except in the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where the monsoon rains had also proved inadequate.

The crops necessarily suffered under these adverse conditions. The autumn outturn was only half the average in the Meerut Division, and less than half in the western districts of the Agra Division, and in Jhánsi. Elsewhere it was estimated at three-fourths of a normal crop. Nor was the short outturn of the autumn recompensed by an abundant spring harvest. The winter rains failed in the districts where the autumn crops had been poorest, and the unirrigated lands of the western districts, and of Jhánsi and Jalaun, gave a scanty outturn. Elsewhere the crops, excepting sugarcane, were fair, though hailstorms in January and March did considerable harm; the January storm being of peculiar extent and intensity, causing injury to most of the southern districts of the Provinces. The year closed with favourable prospects, and the recent autumn harvests, with the exception of rice, have been, generally speaking, good.

The public health continued fairly good. Deaths from fever were far less numerous than in 1898-99, and the mortality from small-pox was low. Cholera, however, was prevalent in every division of the Provinces, and the eastern districts suffered severely. Plague made its appearance in a large village (Mau Aima) of the Allahabad district and in a few adjacent hamlets, but was stamped out after four months of sustained effort, 121 deaths being recorded. Other districts showed some imported cases of plague. With these exceptions, the Provinces escaped the scourge. Cattle-disease was prevalent during the year, but except in a few districts did not appear in an epidemic form. The apathy and prejudices of the people continue to prevent the enforcement of segregation, and inoculation is making slow progress. But veterinary hospitals have been opened in three districts, and several District Boards are arranging to send their veterinary assistants to study inoculation at the Mukhtesar Laboratory. It is satisfactory to note that cattle poisoning by Chamárs is decreasing, and that in the Fyzabad district large *panchávets* of the caste have excommunicated men who have been convicted of the offence.

Prices ruled high throughout the year. There was a slight fall after the autumn crops were brought into the market, but the continuous drain of export to the

regions afflicted by scarcity or famine, which had begun before the year under review opened, continued without intermission, and maintained prices at rates little lower than those prevailing in the famine year 1896-97. There were none of the marked oscillations that characterized the previous year. The variations between the rates of the finer and of the coarser grains were small: and but for the enormous influx of capital in return for the grain exported, and the continuous demand for labour, the pressure on the poorer classes would have been severe.

The high prices which ruled made the year a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturist, and, except in certain depressed tracts, the collection of revenue has been, generally speaking, satisfactory. The total demand from the various heads of revenue was 886 lakhs, the receipts being 842 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 922 and 853 lakhs. The smaller demand for the year was due to the smaller amounts of suspended revenue remaining to be collected. An improvement in the percentage of collections accompanied the reduced demand.

The amount of land revenue due for the year under review was Rs. 6,18,82,443, two-thirds of a lakh less than in 1898-99. There was an increase of over three lakhs on account of recent revisions of settlement, chiefly in the Oudh districts; but against this must be set a decrease of 3¾ lakhs, of which close on three lakhs was due to reductions or annulment of assessments in the deteriorated *trans*-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad Division and in Cawnpore. The collections were over 606 lakhs, leaving less than 13 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year. The recoverable balance was only Rs. 9,17,000, a result which is satisfactory. Over five lakhs of this sum represent suspended revenue.

The arrears were due from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh having practically paid its revenue in full. The effects of famine have been practically obliterated in Oudh, and it has now regained its former state of prosperity. The balance in the Meerut (excepting the Aligarh district) and Gorakhpur Divisions were small, but the Allahabad Division was over 4 lakhs in default, and the Aligarh, Muttra, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and Naini Tal districts showed considerable arrears. In the Bundelkhand and *trans*-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad Division the year under review has not been a favourable one. In parts of the Jhánsi district there was substantial crop failure, which caused a limited degree of distress calling for measures of relief. Generally in Bundelkhand there has not been the same degree of recovery from the effect of the famines of 1896 and 1897 as the rest of the Provinces present. The tract is largely black soil in which the *káns* weed has taken hold, and the landholders have been impoverished by a succession of bad seasons. Special measures for the improvement of this region have been sanctioned, and further measures are under consideration; a scheme of light railways, to be carried out by the Indian Midland Railway, in the Jalaun, Hamírpur, and Bánda districts, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor; and a programme of roads, some metalled, to cost over 2½ lakhs of rupees, has been sanctioned. Estimates for additional roads, which will cost nearly two lakhs, have been called for. An important scheme of irrigation in connexion with the Ken River, estimated to cost about 45 lakhs, is nearly ready; this will go a long way to protect agriculture in the Bánda district. A similar scheme in connexion with the Dassán River, estimated to cost 40 lakhs, will be undertaken next cold weather; this will afford considerable protection to the Hamírpur district. The improvement of the Paricha Weir on the Betwa, which has been effected, has given a much larger measure of protection to the Jalaun district than it has hitherto enjoyed. Besides these projects several minor works are under the consideration of the Irrigation Department; when completed they will, in conjunction with the Ken and Dassán schemes, give Bundelkhand a degree of protection from drought it has not hitherto enjoyed. Finally, the question of the indebtedness of the proprietors is now under the consideration of Government, temporary relief having been given by remission of arrears of revenue.

The arrears in Aligarh, Muttra, and Bijnor were due to the short rainfall and the consequent failure of the crops. No adequate explanation has been given of the arrears in Shájahánpur. There has been a want of energy shown in the revenue administration of Jaunpur, and it is regretted that for two years in succession the administration of this district has called for unfavourable comment. The Gházipur arrears were mainly due to suspensions on account of a destructive hailstorm. The arrears in Naini Tál, which were relatively large, amounting to nearly 7 per cent. of the revenue, were said to be due to deterioration in the Káshipur pargana.

In Azamgarh, where the collections of the previous year denoted imperfect control, good results have been obtained, the arrears which stood at over a lakh of rupees being reduced to a nominal sum.

Progress continued to be made in clearing off the arrears that had accumulated as a result of the famine. At the beginning of 1897-98 these stood at 163 lakhs, a year later at 86 lakhs, and at the beginning of the year under review at 42 lakhs. Of this sum eight lakhs has been written off on account of remissions of revenue and annulments of settlement. Thirty-four lakhs remained for collection : 30½ lakhs being recoverable within the year. Nearly 80 per cent. of this demand has been collected, a satisfactory result in view of the unfavourable conditions of the year. The outstanding uncollected arrears amounted to 22½ lakhs : nearly 10 lakhs representing the balance of former years, the remainder being due on account of the current demand. The outstanding demand was chiefly due from the Sháhjahánpur district and the Allahabad Division. In Sháhjahánpur the arrears amounted to a lakh, and the result was probably due to imperfect control : the administration of the district has since improved under a more experienced Collector. The outstanding balance from the Allahabad Division reaches the sum of 3¼ lakhs, and was due to the slow recovery of the Bundelkhand districts from famine and the effects of subsequent poor harvests. It is gratifying to learn from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that the present year's harvests in Bundelkhand are good, and that *káns* shows a tendency to decrease.

The inadequate rainfall of the year in the western parts of the Provinces led to keen competition for canal water, and the demand for occupier's rates reached nearly 80 lakhs, or only two lakhs less than in the famine year. The extension of the Lower Ganges Canal has brought canal water into the Allahabad district for the first time. The demand was collected practically in full, the newly irrigated districts, Allahabad and Fatehpur, showing the only appreciable arrears.

With less favourable seasons the demands for *taqávi* revived. Nearly three lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and over four lakhs under the Agriculturists Loans Act. More than a half of the amounts advanced under the former Act were made to tenants, but it is not understood why in the Allahabad Division no advances were sanctioned free of interest. Collections showed some slight improvement as compared with the previous year, the percentages having increased from 72 and 50 last year to 75 and 55 under the respective Acts. Large sums were outstanding especially in the Allahabad Division, where the collections were poor : 3¾ lakhs remaining in arrear at the close of the year due under Act XII of 1884. But the circumstances of the season justify leniency in enforcing recoveries.

The income from Government estates continued to increase, and stood at over 6½ lakhs in the year under review. The rental of the extensive Government properties in the Kumaun Division amounted to over six lakhs and was practically collected in full. Elsewhere the collections, though better than in the previous year, were poor, nearly a quarter of the demand remaining in arrears. The principal remaining properties are situated in the districts of Bánda and Allahabad, where agricultural conditions are depressed, and in Mirzapur. In all these districts large arrears

have accrued. A larger sum has been devoted to improvements than in the previous year; but, except in Kumaun, where improvements costing Rs. 2,15,000 were carried out, only Rs. 18,000 has been spent, and the Board have been asked to see that their orders directing a more liberal expenditure are carried out.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions which have been mentioned as prevailing in certain parts of the Provinces, there has not been a large resort to coercive processes in the collection of the revenue. Fewer writs were issued than in the previous year, 32,557 against 33,755, and in the opinion of the Board they were used with discretion. The remark appears, generally speaking, correct. But in some districts there would appear to be room for further discrimination by District Officers. The total number of writs issued in the Gorakhpur Division (9,715) appears excessive. There have been rather fewer arrests during the year, but the excessive use of this process in Azamgarh (1,173), and in Meerut (320), needs justification. The large decrease in the number of cases of attachment of movables was satisfactory, and, considering the very inadequate results obtained, as a rule, from this process, a further decrease may be hoped for in the future. The statistics for the severer forms of process bring into prominence the unfavourable conditions of the year. The number of estates attached for arrears has risen from 1,202 to 1,640. Nearly three-fourths of these estates are in the Allahabad Division: 816 in the Allahabad district. The Board are of opinion that the number of estates attached is not excessive. But, if this view is correct, it is not understood why this district alone should show more than twice as many mahâls under attachment as the remaining six districts of the division combined. The results do not appear to justify the action taken: for less than half the rental demand was collected. There were 50 cases of transfer to solvent sharers in the Allahabad district. The entire Provinces showed only 105 cases; and it is a matter for surprise that more use is not made of this highly efficient process. Annulments of settlement have increased from 123 to 211, and were practically confined to the Allahabad Division (193), the greatest number of cases arising in the Jalaun and Hamírpur districts. It is obvious from the figures given above that the revenue difficulties of the Provinces practically centre in Bundelkhand and the three *trans*-Jumna tahsíls of the Allahabad district.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the revenue in Oudh is being borne with comparative ease. In Hardoi a revision of assessment is proceeding, and proposals for temporary reduction of revenue in certain mahâls in Unao on account of deterioration are under discussion. But the revenue of the Province has been collected on the whole without difficulty, and with little resort to the severer processes. Only 90 estates were under temporary attachment; there were 13 transfers, and in 7 cases only was annulment of settlement proposed. There were 9 cases of sale of mahâls, 7 in the North-Western Provinces and 2 in Oudh.

Litigation reached high-water mark in the North-Western Provinces in the year under review. In 1898-99 the number of suits filed (124,221) was the highest on record, and the present year showed a further increase of 10,255: 134,476 suits having been instituted. But the rise in applications was more extraordinary: they numbered 228,979, an increase of 70,619 on the figures of the preceding year.

The increase in rental litigation was due mainly to the larger number (9,657) of arrears of rent suits instituted, and is not a matter for surprise. The increase was common to every division in the Provinces except Allahabad, which in the preceding year had shown an abnormally large number of institutions. The Northern Divisions—Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand—accounted for the greater number of suits; but isolated cases of exceptional litigation occurred, *e.g.* in Jaunpur, where the increase in institutions was greater than in any other district in the Provinces, the number of cases having risen from 8,647 to 11,235. Various

reasons have been assigned for the general increase, but the dominating cause was beyond doubt the desire of the landlords to secure by decree the arrears of the famine year 1896-97, which would otherwise have been time-barred. It must be remembered that during the past three years the landlords of the Provinces have had to meet the demands for large arrears of suspended revenue and *taqávi*, in addition to paying the current revenue. A year of high prices has given them the opportunity of recouping themselves from their tenants, and it is not surprising that they took advantage of it. Local reasons have been assigned for the increase in litigation in certain districts. In Jaunpur the exceptionally large number of suits instituted was attributed to greater activity by the Court of Wards, a statement which required to be explained. The greater activity in rental litigation was accompanied with an increase in suits for profits and for arrears of revenue.

The salient feature, however, in the litigation of the year was the extraordinary increase in the issue of notices of ejectment (section 36). They numbered 94,283 against 59,081 in the preceding year. An examination of the returns showed that every division had contributed to the increase—the Meerut Division taking the lead with an advance of 140 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year—the percentage of increase in Meerut district being 250 per cent. The figures of the other divisions were of a less startling nature. In the Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions the issue of notices, though showing a marked increase, did not appear to point to any special tension between landlords and tenants; but in the Meerut, and in a lesser degree in the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, the determination of the landlords to forestall impending legislation, and to deprive the cultivators of the security which the proposed Tenancy Act will confer upon them, was clearly indicated. The statistics collated by the Board showed that in nine cases out of 10 the landlords were within their legal rights in issuing the notices, and, as a matter of fact, the proportion of cases successfully contested by the tenants was lower than in the previous year. Even in the Meerut district, where the enormous number of 12,849 notices were issued, less than 5 per cent. were successfully contested by the tenants: the average for the Provinces of such cases being close on 10 per cent. But although the landlords have acted within their legal rights, it may be doubted whether they have acted considerately by their tenants.

If the landlords were within the letter of the law in the issue of notices under section 36, the increase of the notices of relinquishment by tenants indicated that action of a questionable character was being taken by landlords to secure the ejectment of the tenants. In the Meerut Division the number of these notices, has nearly trebled, and in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, where the proprietary bodies are exceptionally powerful, has nearly quadrupled. The Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions also contributed large increases. It is in these three divisions that the issue of notices of ejectment has been greatest, and, though local causes may account for occasional variations in the figures, their general trend leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the landlords are exercising unfair pressure to induce the tenants to resign their holdings, and avoid the expense and uncertainty of legal proceedings. It is more satisfactory to note that there was no appreciable increase in the number of notices (section 35) to eject right-of-occupancy tenants, the provincial figures being 26,386 against 26,111 in 1898-99. But here, again, the three northern divisions showed a considerably enhanced number of notices, counterbalanced by the smaller numbers issued in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions. Applications for enhancement showed an increase from 6,854 to 9,719. Except in a few districts these applications have not been numerous: Budaun headed the list with 3,011 cases, Bulandshahr showed 1,983, Muzaffarnagar 782. The reasons for the increase are not given. In Budaun it was no doubt due to the desire of the landlords to level up the rentals which they refrained from enhancing until settlement proceedings were completed. The litigation in Bulandshahr was represented by the Board to be due to the strong anti-tenant feeling existing in that

district; but it is to be noted that the neighbouring district of Meerut contributed only 35 cases. The above cases were decided in the District Courts. There were, besides these, 9,514 cases of enhancement, abatement or determination of rent before the Settlement Courts, 3,605 being decided in the year.

In Oudh rent litigation has been of a more normal character. There has been an increase in suits from 37,061 to 39,912. This was partly due to the larger number of suits for arrears of rent, but the most marked rise was under the head "Recovery of occupancy." The year on the whole was a good one for the Province, and the tenants showed a keen desire to recover the holdings which had been abandoned in previous years of distress. There has also been an increase in the number of applications, but it was not of a particularly noticeable character. The main reason for the increase was probably the attempt to put pressure on tenants to secure arrears; but in some of the districts bordering on the North-Western Provinces the more ignorant landlords believed that the proposals of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act were to be extended to Oudh, and proceeded to issue notices of ejectment as a precautionary measure.

Some interesting statistics have been given, showing the relative amount of cases for disposal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively. Owing to the different method of tabulation in Oudh a detailed comparison is not practicable. But, excluding execution of decree cases for which returns are not forthcoming, there were in the North-Western Provinces 462,758 cases for disposal against 86,620 in Oudh. In other words, the volume of litigation in the North-Western Provinces is more than five times as great as in Oudh, though the population is less than three times as numerous. This striking difference is mainly due to the freedom of the smaller province from litigation regarding occupancy right, and it indicates the necessity of placing that question on a satisfactory basis. An exact comparison of the proportion of contested cases in the two provinces cannot be given; but the Board's estimate is that in Oudh the percentage is 23·57 per cent., nearly twice as high as in the North-Western Provinces. In other words, the machinery of the North-Western Provinces Courts is put into motion to a great extent for purposes other than the settlement of disputes. In Kumaun the proportion of contested cases is still higher than in Oudh. But there is little rent litigation in this division, though it deserves remark that no less than 118 cases remained for decision at the close of the year out of 757 suits instituted.

It is satisfactory to learn that in spite of the enormous increase, work was disposed of by the Courts with commendable despatch. In the North-Western Provinces the average duration of contested suits rose only 2 days from 1 month 18 days to 1 month and 20 days, while uncontested suits showed the same duration, 27 days, as in the previous year. Applications both contested and uncontested showed improvement. In Oudh the duration of contested suits was 1 month 18 days, of uncontested suits 29 days. The number of suits pending for more than three months at the close of the year was 249 in the North-Western Provinces and 387 in Oudh, the Rae Bareli and Gonda districts being chiefly responsible for the comparatively large total in Oudh. The returns, however, showed on the whole improvement on the previous year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to endorse the commendation of the Board and acknowledge the energy of the Courts in dealing with a largely enhanced tale of work. The statistics given above do not include cases dealt with in the Settlement Courts in the North-Western Provinces. These numbered 36,306, more than a fourth of them suits for enhancement.

The action taken by the Collectors in Oudh for the recovery of under proprietary rent under the provisions of section 158, Oudh Rent Act, claims brief notice. Applications by the superior proprietors increased from 1,204 to 2,110 and collections were Rs. 3,54,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 70,000 for recovery. The figures indicate an improvement on those of the previous year, when arrears amounted to a lakh and collections to 2¼ lakhs. The arrears were heaviest in the Gonda

and Sultánpur districts, which accounted for more than three-fourths of the provincial arrears. The necessity for the prompt collection of these arrears has been brought to the notice of the Government during the year, and the attention of District Officers has again been called to the responsibility which the law places upon them to collect the rent as though it were land revenue, and to see that their subordinate officials exercise necessary firmness in dealing with these cases.

Appellate work did not show an increase commensurate with the enhanced number of original institutions. Appeals to Collectors under the Rent Act were 3,650 in the North-Western Provinces against 3,603 in the previous year, and in Oudh the corresponding figures were 946 and 871. The total figures, including Kumaun, were 4,647 against 4,523 in the previous year. Including arrears 5,000 appeals came up for decision: 8 per cent. remained pending at the close of the year. The appellate work of the Rohilkhand and Benares Divisions was especially heavy. The proportion of decisions reversed was largest in the Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions, but speaking generally the decisions stood the test of appeal better than in the previous year, the percentage of unmodified decisions having risen from 56 to 60. The average duration of appeals was 1 month and 6 days. The number of appeals to Judges showed a slight increase from 2,085 to 2,152. It is satisfactory to note that the pending file has decreased from 1,648 to 1,146, but the duration of these appeals in the North-Western Provinces was still extremely high—10 months and 23 days. In Oudh it was a little over 4 months. The Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions showed 694 cases pending, and of these 579 had been pending more than three months at the close of the year. The percentage of orders confirmed was 57, reversals being most numerous in the Benares Division, where the case work is of a complicated character.

There has been a slight decrease in appeals to Commissioners, 5,744 having been instituted; 5,106 were decided by Commissioners and 497 transferred to Collectors. There was an appreciable decrease from 516 to 368 in the number of appeals summarily rejected. The decisions of the lower Courts were upheld in 73 per cent. of the cases—a satisfactory result. The pending file was, however, a heavy one and has risen from 1,834 to 1,951 cases. In both Meerut and Agra Divisions over 600 cases were pending: in the latter division 95 over three months.

The above figures do not, however, represent the full work of the Revenue Appellate Courts. In addition to Rent Act appeals, 6,000 appeals were instituted during the year under the Land Revenue Act: 3,806 in Collectors' Courts, 2,158 in Commissioners' Courts. These figures show a slight decrease on those of the preceding year. The pending file was reduced from 857 to 762 cases. A large number of the appeals decided under the Land Revenue Act were of a comparatively simple nature; but the partition and mutation suits were frequently of considerable complexity and added appreciably to the appellate work of the Courts.

Under the Rent Act and Kumaun rules the Board of Revenue had 2,330 cases for disposal and decided 1,890. Of these cases 1,558 were cases of revision under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 486 were appeals under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 255 under the Oudh Rent Act; 31 were Kumaun appeals. The Oudh Rent Act, it will be noted, contains no provisions allowing cases to be dealt with in revision by the Board. The results of appeals were better than in the preceding year, the orders of the Lower Courts being altered in 10 per cent. of the revision and in 11 per cent. of the appeal cases. Under the Revenue Acts and Family Domains Law there were 881 cases: of these 803 were disposed of. The Lower Courts' orders were disturbed in 6½ per cent. of the cases. In all the Board decided 2,693 cases out of 3,211 for hearing, the pending file at the close of the year showing 518 cases against 429 in the previous year.

The system of payment of rent by means of money-orders continued to increase in popularity. The figures for the last four years showed :—

	Rs.	
1896-97	... 7,13,501	remitted.
1897-98	... 9,13,858	„
1898-99	... 9,31,190	„
1899-1900	... 9,88,902	„

The increase is not a matter of unmixed satisfaction, for the remittances are as a rule largest in those districts in which the tension between landlords and tenants is most acute. But the increasing use of money-orders, coupled with the smaller sums now shown in the rental deposit accounts, deserves notice. In the year under review 903 items of rent were deposited, amounting to Rs. 68,121, and of these only 480, representing less than Rs. 25,000, related to the North-Western Provinces. In 1883-84 the deposits of rent in the North-Western Provinces amounted to over 2½ lakhs. With the extension of the system of payment of rent by money-order they have continuously declined, and the question suggests itself whether the retention of the complicated system provided in sections 50—55 for the deposit of rent of the existing Rent Act is necessary.

The statistics of transfers and mortgages of land showed no marked changes as compared with the returns of the preceding year; 150,801 mutations were recorded in the proprietary registers against 152,617 in 1,898-99; 6,086 were sales by order of the Court, the remainder being private transfers. Exact deductions cannot be drawn from the statistics adduced. They indicate that the value of land is greatest in the Meerut and eastern divisions of the Province and in Oudh: while it is lowest, as might be expected, in the Bundelkhand districts of the Allahabad Division. The wealth of a particular tract of country does not appear to render it less liable to changes in proprietary possession. Meerut is probably the wealthiest division in the Provinces, yet it shows more compulsory sales and far more mortgages than any other division of the Provinces.

The provisions of the new Revenue Bill, which checks the multiplication of infinitesimal mahâls, will lighten to a certain extent the burden of partition work. At present the disposal of these cases cannot be deemed satisfactory. The ordinary case work of the Courts was exceptionally heavy during the year, and accounts in part for the delay in dealing with these partitions. There were over 4,000 cases for disposal during the year, but little more than half that number was disposed of, and 1,900 cases awaited decision at the close of the year. Many districts are burdened with incompetent amíns: and until better men are secured prompt disposal of partition cases is impossible.

The Board have drawn attention to the increasing volume of work in both the Collectors', Commissioners', and their own offices. The totals of the record year 1896-97 have been exceeded in the Collectors' offices and for the Commissioners' offices an increased establishment will be proposed. The question of the revision of the Board's establishment is also being dealt with. The reduction of returns and the curtailment of reports may have some effect in lightening the strain. But a progressive administration must of necessity entail increasing work, though it may be possible to lighten the attendant statistical labour.

The Director has submitted an interesting note on agricultural depression, and has continued to systematize the information he continues to receive from districts regarding the liability of particular tracts to agricultural depression. The pargana books in several districts have been intelligently maintained: and the Director reports that the information he has received is much fuller and more detailed than in any previous year. The District Officers of Bulandshahr, Budaun, Moradabad, Mirzapur, and Bara Banki require to be reminded of the necessity for carrying out the rules. The chief matters indicated in the Director's note are the necessity for canal irrigation in the villages of the Aligarh-Muttra border, where there is a serious fall in the water level, and in part of the Etah district. This matter has

already received the Lieutenant-Governor's attention in the Irrigation Department, and a canal scheme, estimated to cost 9 lakhs, is now being worked out which, if ultimately approved by the Government of India, will afford adequate relief to a great part of the tract in question. In Fatehpur the extension of the Lower Ganges Canal has caused some obstruction to drainage, and this matter needs to be carefully observed with a view to a remedy.

The year, though on the whole a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturist, whether landlord or tenant, has not been free from anxiety. The early cessation of the monsoon not only imperilled the standing autumn crops, but threatened the rabi sowings. Timely rain averted a famine; but the total crop area of the Provinces showed a decrease of 4 per cent. on the area sown in the previous year, and in the Agra Division a drop of 10 per cent. took place. The anticipation of scarcity necessitated the opening of test works in both the Agra and Muttra districts; but they failed to attract labourers, and it was only in Jhánsi where famine relief works were found necessary. Even there the relief was not long needed, and at no time did the number of labourers exceed 4,000. The high range of prices which prevailed throughout the year caused considerable hardship to the urban classes, especially to those in receipt of small fixed incomes. But the labourers in towns were able to command unusually high wages, and the rural labourers, who receive their pay in grain to a large extent, do not appear to have suffered. In the greater part of the Provinces the harvests were sufficiently good, and the stocks of grain large enough to permit export on a very large scale: and the Provinces benefited from the disasters of the famine in Central and Western India, and absorbed enormous sums of money in return for their exported grain, the influx of capital benefiting the agricultural as well as the mercantile classes. Complaints were rife of the inadequacy of the rolling-stock of the railways, and in many cases grain lay for weeks at the stations awaiting carriage. In those parts of the Provinces where the crops were fairly good the year was specially remunerative to the tenants, and there was naturally a keen competition for land, evidenced by the numerous cases brought by tenants for recovery of occupancy. But the abnormal feature of the litigation of the year has been the friction generated by the action of the landlords, especially in the Meerut Division, who, in their desire to forestall the provisions of the Tenancy Act, have, and are, ejecting tenants in very large numbers. Their action furnishes very strong justification for the proposed Tenancy Act.

In Bundelkhand, and in the *trans*-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad Division, the situation cannot be said to have substantially improved. Liberal remissions of revenue have been granted, but the amount of arrears, both of land revenue and of *taqávi*, are large, and the collections proceed but slowly. The prospects of the present year are brighter; and, as already noted, the area under *káns* is said to be diminishing. But until the effects of the irrigation and road and railway projects in hand are displayed, the condition of Bundelkhand must continue to be a source of anxiety to the Administration. The depression exists much more among the landowners, who are without capital, than among the cultivators.

2.—Canal Revenue.

Blank.

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

6.—Excise.

Financial results.—The real receipts of the year were Rs. 65,17,815 and exceeded those of 1898-99 by 5·44 lakhs, or 9·1 per cent., and were the highest ever recorded in the Provinces: 3·85 lakhs of the increase came from the improved fees for the vend of country spirits and drugs and for outstills, and 1·12 lakhs from the great enhancement of duty on hemp drugs. The increase in license fees was extraordinary, and far outbalanced a decline in consumption. The excise settlements for the year were made at a time when agricultural prospects were extremely good, and the bidding was exceptionally keen, undeterred by the higher rates of duty which were impending.

Country liquor.—The changes in the system since last year were unimportant in extent, but were directed at dispersing monopolies and getting rid of middlemen. In the distillery areas the still-head duty was raised in 25 districts; *viz.* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon in 17 from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 in four, and from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 in four districts. The all-round incidence was Rs. 2-1-8 per proof gallon. As compared with the figures for 1898-99, the license fees rose from 9·70 to 12·21 lakhs, and the still-head duty from 22·76 to 22·89 lakhs of rupees. The increase under the latter head was wholly due to the rise in duty, for the consumption of liquor fell off, as compared with the previous year, from 1·169 to 1·088 million of gallons. The year did not turn out so prosperous as had been hoped. Harvests were only moderate, prices were high, and towards the end of the year there was some anxiety at the lateness of the 1900 rains. How far the decreased gallonage was a result of the increased duty, it would be difficult to estimate. The districts in which the enhanced rates were in force included nearly all those which were affected by the distress prevailing on the western border of the Provinces; while in the Oudh districts, in 10 of which the old rates had been maintained, the harvests were comparatively good and the agricultural population reaped the benefit of high prices.

One more distillery, that at Hardoi, was closed during the year, being replaced by a bonded warehouse.

European liquor.—Rosa rum advanced in popularity. It has its own class of consumers; and a further attempt which was made during the year to bring it into general competition with country spirit proved a failure. The exports of Rosa rum to other provinces declined, owing to a smaller demand for it in the Panjáb. The demand of caoutchoucined (formerly methylated) spirits in these Provinces is wholly met from the Rosa distillery.

Hemp drugs.—The duty on *charas* and *pathar gánja* was doubled from the beginning of the year under report, and the advance in vend fees was naturally less marked than in the case of country spirits. There was a decrease in the purely Bundelkhand districts, where the revenue from license fees is now a negligible quantity; and the total enhancement was only 7½ per cent. The drug consumption of the year was considerably less than in 1898-99. The rise in prices on account of the greatly enhanced duty is given as the reason. The decline in imports, however, extended in some measure to *bhang*, on which there is no duty; and part of the falling off is no doubt attributable to the high cost of food throughout the year. The use of *charas* in place of *gánja* continued to gain ground. Licit sales of *pathar gánja* are being killed out in Bundelkhand by the heavy duty which has now to be paid on the drug and by the practical difficulties of preventing smuggling from the adjoining Native States. The popularity of *báluchar gánja* was severely shaken by the trouble experienced in the past in getting it from Bengal, the only available source of supply for these Provinces. The imports of *gánja* fell from 927 maunds in 1896-97 to 371 maunds in 1899-1900, while those of *charas* rose in the same period from 1,663 maunds to 2,211 maunds.

Opium.—The sales of opium were practically stationary, notwithstanding a large extension of the area under poppy. The price realized by the Government,

however, rose slightly, owing to the abolition of the discount on purchases by treasurers; and the license fees shared in the general improvement in this branch of the excise revenue. The net result was a slight increase in the total receipts from 6·48 to 6·66 lakhs of rupees; the incidence of taxation rising from 10·69 to 11·02 rupees per *sér*.

Tári.—The income from *tári*, &c., rose by 24 per cent., but was very small in the majority of districts, and more than a half of it came from the six districts in which the licenses are sold shop by shop. This method of settling with the vendors was carefully controlled and gave satisfactory results so far. The tree tax system is still in an experimental stage.

Prosecutions.—The total number of prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts fell from 1,802 to 1,569; but a number of important cases were brought to trial.

General.—The administration of the year was, on the whole, progressive and successful. The revenue, it is true, was fortunate in the favourable conditions which prevailed when the vend licenses were auctioned. But various increases in the duty on intoxicants were carried into effect without any apparent ill-effects, and a number of useful minor reforms were introduced.

7.—Stamps.

Blank.

8.—Income Tax.

Blank.

9.—Currency.

The circulation was considerably higher than in 1899-1900. This improvement, which showed itself in April, was maintained during each of the following months of the year. Much of the increase, however, was due to special payments, aggregating about 40 lakhs in notes to the Remittance Treasury and the Bank; and if these transactions be excluded from the account, the average circulation, which amounted to 1 crore and 12 lakhs, approximated closely to that of the preceding year.

To arrive at the value of the notes in the hands of the public, it is necessary to deduct from the gross circulation, not only the notes in the Remittance Treasury, but also those comprised in the Government balances distributed among districts in the circle and in other provinces. The amount so held locally was Rs. 12,61,000. The extent to which notes of the circle formed part of the balance in treasuries of other provinces is unknown; but the amount cannot have been considerable even in Bengal. The value of the notes held by the public may thus be put down at Rs. 98,69,000.

The circulation of notes approached more or less closely to that of the preceding year, as regards most of the denominations, except in respect of 10-thousand rupee notes, as the following figures show :—

Denomination.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
5	17,087	17,445
10	74,218	86,771
20	28,597	32,373
50	18,609	21,043
100	27,927	31,332
500	3,442	3,652
1,000	2,157	2,166
10,000	268	511

There are no agencies in this circle which issue notes to the public but the currency chests opened for facility of resource operations were active throughout the year. Their operations regarding Home and Foreign notes and coin were :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Issues.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign notes	9,68,000	1,66,99,010	1,02,21,610(*a*)	24,45,400
Home notes	...	10,01,580	6,18,910(*b*)	3,82,670
Coin	12,00,000	7,95,19,000	7,71,65,000	35,54,000

				Rs.
(*a*) Remitted direct from chests to circles concerned under Head Commissioner's order No. 518, dated 20th June 1900			...	57,37,315
Remitted to this circle office	...	...	...	42,87,295
Retransferred to Treasuries	...	...	...	1,97,000
		Total	...	1,02,21,610
(*b*) Remitted to this circle office	...	...	...	3,58,225
Retransferred to Treasuries	...	...	...	2,60,685
			...	6,18,910

Three cases of forged notes occurred during the year, brief accounts of which are appended.

(*a*) *Old Forgery.*—A forged note purporting to be No. $\frac{X}{81}$51·249 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle was received in a remittance from the Gorakhpur Treasury. On enquiry the note was traced to the Gorakhpur post-office, but could not be traced further back.

(*b*) *Old Forgery.*—A forged note purporting to be No. $\frac{X}{81}$52·124 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle was similarly received from the Saháranpur Treasury. The note was traced to the Saháranpur post-office, at which it was received from one Mr. Reid, an Engine-driver. As he had proceeded to Scotland on furlough the inquiry was dropped for the time being.

(*c*) *New Forgery.*—A forged note purporting to be No. $\frac{Y}{16}$22·991 for Rs. 100 of the Calcutta Circle was discovered by the Treasury Officer, Agra, on the 29th March 1900. It was traced to an Advocate, who received it as a part of his fees from one Musi Lal, an individual who has been in jail for bad livelihood. Extensive enquiries were made by the police in this case, but the only result has been the suggestion that the note in question is one of the forgeries of the Aonla-Budaun-Rampur gang discovered in 1896, two of the ring-leaders of which were convicted at the time, and others thereafter.

Two cases of fraud came to light during the year. A resident of Cawnpore lost the right and left-halves, respectively, of two notes for Rs. 500 each in transmitting them by post to Calcutta in June 1897. He made a claim on this circle office for payment of value on the remaining halves and was paid on the usual bond in June 1898. A few days after the loss, however, the lost halves joined as one note were presented at the Calcutta Currency Office by one Gopal Dás of 27, Amratola Street, Calcutta. When the fact that the notes were mismatched was pointed out to Gopal Das, he went away saying that he would bring the corresponding halves from his house. He did not put in an appearance again. The mismatched note was kept by the Calcutta Office for three years, overlooking the provision of Article 338 of the Currency Code, and sent to this circle office in July 1900. As the circumstances raised a strong suspicion of fraud, the Currency Officer addressed the Commissioner of Police. That officer reported in November 1900 that Gopal Das had been a collecting sircar in a firm in Amratola Street and had absconded about 2½ or 3 years back after embezzling his employer's money.

The second case of fraud has not yet been completed. In it a claim has been made by a subject of the Indore State for payment of value on two half-notes for Rs. 100 each, on the allegation that the corresponding halves were lost in June 1898. These halves alleged to be lost are, however, in deposit in this circle office since July 1897—as a mismatched note. The Resident at Indore has in this case been requested to institute a police inquiry and report the result.

The total value of foreign notes cashed during the year was Rs. 51,90,410, the whole of which, with the exception of wholly insignificant amounts occassionally cashed for *bonâ fide* travellers, represents receipts on Government account throughout the Province, remitted to the local branch of the Bank of Bengal and presented by it for encashment.

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1900-1901.

The question of the financial arrangements to be made with the Local Government on the expiry of the temporary contract covering the years 1898-1899 and 1899-1900 had been reserved for future consideration. It was eventually decided to make no change in the conditions for the remaining two years of the quinquennial period, *viz.* 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

The Provincial Services Account opened with a balance of Rs. 40,39 and closed with a balance of Rs. 48,55 showing a surplus of Rs. 8,16, against a deficit of Rs. 12,21, assumed in the budget estimate. This was due to increases aggregating Rs. 14,38 in the anticipated receipts, and savings amounting to Rs. 5,99 in the allotments for expenditure. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of Rs. 15,29, and closed with a balance of Rs. 16,38, a deficit of Rs. 3,54 on the basis of the budget figures having been converted into a surplus (excluding from the calculation figures relating to the Debt Account) of Rs. 1,16. This result was mainly owing to savings in expenditure.

The finances of the year as of its predecessor proved to be more favourable than it was possible to expect. Under Provincial the receipts were unexpectedly high. The harvests in these Provinces were generally good : stocks were abundant, and yet prices ruled at famine rates. The rush of grain to the scarcity tracts of Bombay and Central India brought an unusual affluence to the cultivating and trading classes, which manifested itself especially in the revenue from stamps and excise. Exceptionally dry weather in the cold season of 1899-1900 also led to an extraordinary development of irrigation receipts at the rabi harvest of 1900. Under expenditure, the net saving was in the amounts allotted for public works from the special grant of 10 lakhs made by the Imperial to the Local Government in 1899, it not being found feasible to mature the projects for the whole allotments during the year. The high prices of food grains caused the actual expenses of feeding the prison population to largely outrun the budget provision under jails : while plague took much heavier toll of the Provincial revenues than was expected. These excesses were counterbalanced, however, by savings under revenue, magisterial, and medical establishments, and in direct expenditure on famine relief which was fortunately restricted and very local.

The following table, which includes debt accounts, compares the transactions of the year with those of 1899-1900 :—

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,438	15,29,538	55,68,976
Receipts	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92 09,839	3,75,53,302	1,25.75,025	5,01,28,327
Total ...	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5.39,18,551	4,15,92,740	1,41,04,563	5,56,97,303
Expenditure ...	3,62,62,851	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,575	3,67,37,199	1,24,66,935	4,92,04,134
Closing balance ...	40,39,438	15,29,548	55,68,976	48,55,541	16,37,628	64,93,169

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land Revenue	...	91	...	...
Stamps	5,40	...	...	...
Excise	1,32	...	...	...
Provincial rates	...	...	80,	...
Interest	...	95	...	...
Police	64	...	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works	2,78	...	...	...
Ditto, Minor Works	68	...	...	...
Civil Works	...	4,17	4,55	...

Smaller collections of famine arrears account for the decrease under Land Revenue. The improvement under Stamps owed much to the endeavours made by landholders in parts of the Provinces to discount, by ejectment suits and deeds of lease, the effect of the impending Tenancy legislation; a further increase was due to the purchase of stocks of court-fee stamps by licensed vendors owing to the sale of these stamps having been thrown open to them. The increase in the Excise revenue was mainly effected by the greater agricultural prosperity of the year, which was further auspicious throughout for Hindu marriages; there had also been enhancement of the still head duty on country spirits and of the fixed duty on hemp drugs. The improvement in the collections under Provincial rates (Local) relate exclusively to the village chaukidári cess (Oudh), and resulted from the extension of reforms under the provisions of Act V of 1894. An advance repayment by the Meerut municipality in the previous year of a loan instalment and large realizations in the same year of advances made during the famine of 1896-1897 and 1897-98 chiefly account for the fall under the head Interest. The increase under Police represents realizations from the inhabitants of Cawnpore of the cost of punitive police quartered on that town, improved cattle pound receipts consequent, to some extent, upon the opening of new pounds, and recoveries from zamíndárs in Oudh on account of rural chaukídárs which were not fully utilized for payment during the year. The excess under Irrigation was due to the large demand for water in connection with the rabi harvest of 1900, while the decrease under Civil Works Provincial, and the increase under the Local section of that head (after allowing in respect of the latter for a natural improvement in the receipts) was chiefly owing to the transfer to District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1900, of the management of ferries on all local roads.

The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land Revenue	1,45	...	...	...
Stamps	63	...	...	...
Jails	2,83	...	...	...
Police	1,83	...	1,35	...
Education	43	...	53	...
Medical	1,38	...	22	...
Superannuation, &c.	42	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	1,68	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works	2,39	...	...	...
Civil Works	...	2,41	...	...

The increase under Land Revenue occurred in consequence of more extensive settlement operations, that under Stamps owing to the grant of discount on court-fee stamps and to larger sales, while the excess under Jails was mainly due to the higher prices of food grains. The extension of reforms in the Police force and of the organized rural police system in Oudh, together with charges arising from the imposition of the punitive police on the town of Cawnpore account for the excess under Police. The increase under Education was caused by larger purchases of

machinery and plant for the Roorkee Civil Engineering College and by the ordinary growth of expenditure on schools. A heavy outlay in connection with plague preventive measures brought about the excess under Medical, while the progressive increase in pensionary charges is responsible for that under Superannuation. The Miscellaneous charges in the former year had been abnormally swollen by large remissions of advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in the Allahabad Division; in 1900-1901, the charges dropped to an ordinary figure. The increase under Irrigation resulted partly from charges incidental to the greater demand for water and partly from further expansions and improvements of the distributary system. As regards Civil Works the decrease represents smaller expenditure on the part of the Departmental Officers.

The actual receipts and charges under Provincial heads compare as under with the original estimates (in thousands of rupees):—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	36,43	40,39
Receipts	3,61,15	3,75,53
Total ...	3,97,58	4,15,92
Expenditure	3,73,36	3,67,37
Closing balance	24,22	48,55

The improvement in the receipts occurred chiefly under Stamps (6,20), Excise (1,38), Assessed Taxes (42), Registration (34), Courts of Law (23), Police (66), Irrigation and Major and Minor Works (4,35 and 1,07) respectively. These increases were partly counterbalanced by smaller realizations under several heads than had been anticipated, the largest falling off having occurred under Miscellaneous (68), and Land Revenue (42). The chief causes for the improvement have already been alluded to above. The increase under Assessed Taxes resulted chiefly from the high profits made by grain dealers owing to the prevalence of famine in other parts of India and that under Registration from the execution of an unusually large number of leases induced by the contemplated amendment of the Rent law of these Provinces. The improvement under Courts of Law was mainly due to large receipts on account of magisterial fines and forfeitures, while the fall under Miscellaneous is to be attributed to larger refunds of lapsed deposits and smaller creditings in connection with the audit of Court of Wards and municipal accounts. The decrease under Land Revenue followed generally the same causes that resulted in the decrease under this head as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

The total expenditure fell short of the budget estimate by 5,99. The principal detailed savings were under Civil Works (6,65), Land Revenue (78), Irrigation Minor Works (63), Courts of Law (39), Interest on Ordinary Debt (29), and Education (29). The full effect of these decreases was modified by excesses under several heads, the largest having occurred under Irrigation. Working expenses (1,86), Police (1,79), Medical (65), and Stamps (22).

Under Local (excluding Debt accounts), the actual receipts exceeded the budget estimate by 1,37, while the charges fell short of the total allotment by 3,33. The savings accrued mainly under Land Revenue (1,42) in connection with the Patwári and Kanúngo Establishment and Land Record Surveys: Medical (66) owing in large measure to the withdrawal for plague duty of Medical officers whose pay otherwise would have fallen on the District Boards; Education (32) chiefly on grants-in-aid and scholarships and Police (24) due to petty savings distributed over a number of items. There were considerable savings also under Public Works executed by or for District Boards.

The economies indicated above were not attended with any administrative inconvenience and the strengthened balances of District Boards will facilitate the investiture of these local bodies with the increased financial responsibility which the Government hopes ultimately to confer.

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Cash balances and resource operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1901.

I.—Cash Balances.—The estimated minimum cash balance on the 1st of each month of the year under report, averaged 1,45 lakhs of rupees, against an estimate of 1,46 in 1901-1902. The average actual monthly balance for 1900-1901 amounted to 1,94 against 1,72 for 1899-1900.

II.—Movement of Funds.—The following table gives in thousands the details of local remittances for the year 1900-1901, as compared with those for the preceding year 1899-1900, showing both the nominal and actual coin and currency note movements required within the province to supply deficit and to strip surplus treasuries :—

	Years.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Whole rupees—		
Actually moved :—		
Current	3,07,27	2,06,25
Uncurrent	10,02	23,26
Currency transfers	6,57,92	6,72,35
Bank transfers	1,00	...
Sovereigns	2,83	9,70
Small silver, including half rupees	18,42	14,40
Copper	8,15	7,08
Currency notes :—		
Home Circles	1,44,17	1,54,33
Foreign Circles	1,12,95	1,23,89
Bank Post bills	19	...
Total	12,62,92	12,11,26

Balances being easier, movements of rupees were not so frequent; while the increase in the remittance of uncurrent rupees is due to the recall of 1840 coins (first issue). Sovereigns were freely supplied to treasuries during the greater part of the year, but the Accountant-General ceased to supply them from the middle of August 1901, in accordance with the Head Commissioner's orders. Half sovereigns were much in requisition, but they were not supplied. The decrease in the remittance of small silver coins (especially the half rupee pieces) is mainly due to the fact that there was a high balance in most of the treasuries in the beginning of the year, and the local demand for them was met from the balances in hand without obtaining a supply from elsewhere. The local circumstances attending the circulation of home notes were explained in last year's report. In ordinary times the circulation of all values expands from year to year.

As regards Foreign Circle Notes, 2,67 lakhs in value were taken over by the Comptroller-General from surplus balances during the period November 1900—July 1901: 2,63 through currency, and 4 through banks. Besides this, three lakhs of whole rupees were remitted to Nowgong (Bundelkhand) and Rs. 6,24,200 worth of home notes to Nowgong and Indore. A remittance of 46 lakhs in whole rupees was also sent to the Gwalior Darbár.

III.—Supply Bills.—Local supply bills were issued during the year under review to the extent of Rs. 37,85,411 as compared with Rs. 34,48,136 in the preceding year. The supply bills issued on other Governments during the year amounted to Rs. 6,00,000 against Rs. 4,32,000 in 1899-00, and those issued by other Governments and paid in these Provinces reached Rs. 1,37,000, or Rs. 27,000 more than in the preceding year. A very large part of both the foreign and local supply bill and wire transfer business in these Provinces relates to the movement of coin to Bengal and back.

IV.—Shroff-marked and other uncurrent coins.—The following statement shows, in thousands, the collection or withdrawal from circulation of shroff-marked,

light weight, defective, and other uncurrent coins during the year under review as compared with the previous year :—

	Shroff-marked coin.	Light weight coin.	Defective and other uncurrent coin.	1835 coin.	1840 coin.	Total.
1900-1901.						
Balance on 1st October 1900 ...	1,87	2	36	4,35	...	6,60
Receipts from other Provinces, including those found in good coins.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,87	2	36	4,35	...	6,60
Remitted to Calcutta	3,15	8	65	8,29	12,84	25,01
Balance on 30th September 1901 ...	34	12	25	2,53	14,09	17,33
Total ...	3,49	20	90	10,82	26,93	42,34
Net receipts, 1900-1901 ...	1,62	18	54	6,47	26,93	35,74
„ „ 1899-1900 ...	2,55	14	63	6,61	...	9,93

A special feature of the year was the withdrawal of 1840 coins (first issue). The withdrawals in these Provinces of coins of that year were not, however, so large as the above figures indicate, as owing to the Head Commissioner's orders, which were subsequently modified, the early withdrawals included the second issue also. There are grounds for believing that the latter were returned to the general circulation. The receipt of light weight coins in large quantities at Lucknow and Gorakhpur was due to railway earnings being credited at those places, while Lucknow and Cawnpore were responsible for more than half of the total receipts of defective and other uncurrent coins of the whole province.

V.—Absorption of small coins.—The following statement shows, in thousands, the absorption of small coin in the province during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

1900-1901.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
Opening balance on 1st October 1900.	5,06	3,35	3,52	19	5,38	22	10	17,82
Received from other Provinces.	...	90	55	...	3,87	...	5	5,37
Received from Currency in exchange.	57	15	...	...	...	...	...	72
Total ...	5,63	4,40	4,07	19	9,25	22	15	23,91
Issued to other Provinces ...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	10
Net receipts for 1900-1901 ...	5,63	4,37	4,05	19	9,20	22	15	23,81
Net receipts for 1899-1900 ...	8,05	4,24	3,52	...	8,88	22	13	25,04
Closing balance on 30th September 1901.	3,56	3,24	2,83	32	4,85	21	11	15,12
Closing balance on 30th September 1900.	5,06	3,35	3,52	19	5,38	22	10	17,82
Net local absorption, 1900-1901.	2,07	1,13	1,22	—13	4,35	1	4	8,69
Net local absorption, 1899-1900.	2,99	89	...	—19	3,50	...	3	7,22

The total local absorption during the year under report shows a net increase of 1,47, over that of the previous year. In 1899-1900 the rupee balances not being sufficient in the treasuries, half rupees were issued in place of whole rupees. This deficiency did not exist in 1900-01, and moreover the half rupees that had thus been paid out of the treasuries in the previous year, returned from circulation in the year under report. There was thus a falling off in 1900-01 in the number of such coins in circulation. On the other hand, there was a great demand for two and four-anna pieces and single pice during the summer. The marriage season in April and May and the requirements of the Opium Department are responsible for the increased consumption of these coins. Double pice are not used in these Provinces.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The third simultaneous census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, including the Native States of Tehri and Rámpur, was taken on the night of March 1st, 1901, the date fixed for the census of the whole of India. Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations and Under Secretary to Government in the Census Department, with effect from 1st April 1900.

During the hot weather of 1900 the instructions for enumeration were drafted and issued, and preliminary operations commenced.

In the first place the Provinces were divided into charges, each of which was placed under a Charge Superintendent. Every Municipality formed one or more charges distinct from rural areas, while other towns were either made separate charges or combined with rural areas according to their size and importance.

The Charge Superintendents in Municipalities were usually municipal members or officials, and in other areas generally supervisor kanúngos, the charge in the latter case corresponding as far as possible to the pargana or other revenue division under each kanúngo. A few non-officials were made Charge Superintendents in rural areas, but this was rare and usually unsatisfactory. A register was then prepared showing each village, town, forest or other area, with all divisions into hamlets, *mohallas*, &c. For enumeration it was necessary to divide every place into blocks, each of which could be made over to an enumerator. The maximum size of a block was fixed at 60 houses, the number of inhabitants of which would be about 300, as experience has shown that this is the maximum number that one enumerator can deal with: where houses were scattered this number was reduced. The register referred to above showed how many blocks each village, &c., was divided into at the previous census, and it also contained the names of residents who would form suitable enumerators or supervisors, and the division into blocks proposed for the present census.

The blocks were then grouped (usually from 6 to 10 or 12 together) to form circles, each of which was in charge of a supervisor. The supervisors in rural areas were generally selected patwáris or their relations, school teachers, and the like; but non-officials, such as the agents of landholders, often did very good work also. In towns it was possible to get better educated men and pleaders and their clerks and other educated persons gave great assistance where the number of clerks and other Government servants available was insufficient. As a rule enumerators were easily found and it was rarely necessary to pay them.

House numbering was commenced at the end of the rains, except in towns where permanent numbering was adopted, and was simply done with chalk or ochre as a rule. At the same time lists of houses giving the name of the head of the household were also prepared.

By October 15th these preliminary operations were generally completed, and the training of enumerators in the filling up of schedules commenced. During November, December and the first half of January 1901 the whole of the district staff tested, as far as possible, the correctness of the house numbering, the house lists, and the knowledge of their rules possessed by the enumerators, supervisors, and charge superintendents.

In the second half of January 1901 in rural areas, and the first 10 days of February in urban areas the preliminary enumeration commenced, and the schedule was filled in completely for all persons then present in each block. This preliminary enumeration was tested as completely as possible by supervisors and charge superintendents in the interval before March 1st. On that night the enumerators went round their blocks striking out the names of persons who were absent and filling in particulars for those persons who were found there for the first time.

Apart from the ordinary procedure described above, special measures were taken in the Kumaun Division, the population of which varies considerably in distribution at different times of the year, owing to the annual migration from the hills to the plains at the commencement of the cold weather, and back again five or six months later. It is important for administrative purposes to know the population of the hills at each period, and the preliminary enumeration was therefore made in hill tracts in September and October 1900, the final enumeration taking place at the end of February 1901. In a few tracts including the hills, and forest and waste areas which were thinly populated the final enumeration was made by day instead of at night and in the hills it had to be spread over several days.

Special arrangements were made, usually through the police, for the enumeration of wandering tribes, travellers on roads and at camping-grounds, &c., marriage parties, and other gatherings. At the end of December 1900 the Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, reported that there was a rumour of a very large bathing fair to be held at Ajudhia in his district on March 2nd, 1901, the occasion being a conjunction of astronomical positions called the Gobind Duadashi. As people were expected to gather for some days before, special arrangements were required. In the first place it was ascertained that March 2nd, 1901 was not a day on which the Govind Duadashi fell as it was not Sunday and the opinion of the Pandits of Benares to this effect was circulated. Enumerators in the districts round Fyzabad were directed to go round their blocks during the last week in February and ascertain what persons were going to the fair. Tickets signed by the enumerators were given to such persons and a mark was made against their names in the schedules, so that on March 1st, when the final enumeration was being made, they should be reckoned as present at their homes. At Ajudhia a double cordon of enumeration posts was established on all roads leading to the town, and all persons arriving without tickets were enumerated.

The operations were successful and only about 30,000 persons had to be enumerated on the spot.

The provisional totals for the whole Provinces were telegraphed on March 7th, 1901 as 47,696,324, while the correct totals have been found to be 47,691,782. The speed and accuracy with which the results were obtained are due to the careful preparation by each District Officer of a detailed scheme for his district. The difference between the provisional and corrected totals was considerable in three or four districts, and in nearly every case this was due to mistakes made at headquarters. The totals for the Rámpur State were the first to arrive (early on March 2nd) and at Muzaffarnagar and Sultánpur the totals were also completed on March 2nd. These totals have been found to agree closely with the corrected figures.

Seven abstraction and tabulation offices were opened on March 4th at Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Benares, Cawnpore, and Naini Tál, to which the schedules were sent. Owing to an outbreak of plague at Benares the office at that place was moved to Mirzapur.

The system of abstraction differed from that previously adopted in India, though it had been tried in several European countries. It consisted in copying the entries in schedules on slips of paper, while tabulation was done by sorting the slips according to the entries made on them and then counting them. The abstraction

was complete by the beginning of June, and tabulation ended in August. At the beginning of that month it was found that the Deputy Collector in charge of the Lucknow office had not complied with the rules laid down for his guidance, and almost the whole of the work done there had to be done again. In spite of this delay the new system has made it possible for the work of tabulation and compilation to be completed more quickly and at less cost than on previous occasions. Enumeration cost about Rs. 52,000, of which Rs. 8,000 was on account of extra establishment, Rs. 13,000 for paper, Rs. 6,000 for printing charges, and Rs. 25,000 the cost of superintendence. The printing charges for the most part only include the actual extra cost caused to the Government Press, Allahabad, where most of the work was done.

During the 10 years the population has increased from 46,904,791 to 47,691,782 or by 1·68 per cent. as against increases of 6·27 and 5·4 per cent. in the two previous decades. The principal causes for the check in the rate of increase appear to be the unhealthy year 1894, when fever and cholera caused heavy mortality and a low birth-rate in the following year in Oudh and the eastern districts and the scarcity of 1895, 1896, and 1897 which affected the southern half of the Provinces.

An examination of the total by religion shows that while Hindus only increased by ·77 per cent. the number of Muhammadans rose by just over 6 per cent. Turning to religions numerically less important the number of Jains was almost stationary, being 84,401 as against 84,601, while Aryas and Native Christians increased almost three-fold, the former now numbering 65,280 and the latter 68,841.

STATEMENT A.—*Variation in Population.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Total population.			Increase since 1891.			Decrease since 1891.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES									
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	178,195	102,826	75,369	10,060	2,502	7,558	...	...	...
	Saháranpur	1,045,230	560,843	484,387	43,950	20,492	23,458	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	877,188	469.243	407,945	104,314	51,015	53,299	...	...	...
	Meerut	1,540,175	820,563	719,612	148,717	73,319	75,398	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	1,138,101	599,108	538,993	188,187	97,487	90,700	...	...	...
	Aligarh	1,200,822	634,872	565,950	157,650	76,129	81,521	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,979,711	3,187,455	2,792,256	652,878	320,944	331,934	...	...	...
AGRA.	Muttra	763,099	409,030	354,069	49,678	26,370	23,308	...	...	...
	Agra	1,060,528	568,822	491,706	56,732	28,363	28,369	...	...	...
	Farrukhabad	925,812	500,897	424,915	67,125	36,557	30,568	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	829,357	451,356	378,001	67,194	34,557	23,637	...	...	...
	Etáwah	806,798	437,913	368,885	79,169	41,138	38,031	...	...	...
	Etah	863,948	466,787	397,161	162,269	83,799	78,470	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,249,542	2,834,805	2,414,737	482,167	250,784	231,383	...	...	...
BOHILKHAND.	Bareilly	1,090,117	585,304	504,813	49,168	29,684	19,484	...	...	...
	Bijnor	779,951	406,697	373,254	...	...	...	14,119	11,515	2,604
	Budaun	1,025,753	553,120	472,633	99,771	54,771	45,000	...	...	...
	Moradabad	1,191,993	631,224	560,769	12,595	7,652	4,943	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur	921,535	494,919	426,616	3,371	...	3,371	387	387	...
	Pilibhít	470,339	249,615	220,724	...	...	...	14,769	8,647	6,122
	Total ...	5,479,688	2,920,879	2,558,809	164,905	92,107	72,798	29,275	20,549	8,726
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	1,258,868	673,932	584,936	49,173	25,840	23,333	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	686,391	349,381	337,010	...	...	...	12,766	10,440	2,326
	Bánda	631,058	317,599	313,459	...	...	...	74,774	39,295	35,479
	Hamírpur	458,542	230,204	228,338	...	...	...	55,178	30,399	24,779
	† Allahabad	1,489,358	744,654	744,704	...	...	...	59,379	36,855	22,524
	Jhánsi	616,759	315,297	301,462	...	...	...	66,860	40,667	26,193
	Jalaun	399,726	206,277	193,449	3,365	2,187	1,178	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,540,702	2,837,344	2,703,358	52,538	28,027	24,511	268,957	157,656	111,301
BENARES.	Benares	882,084	445,047	437,037	...	...	...	39,859	22,406	17,453
	Mirzapur	1,082,430	530,075	552,355	...	...	...	79,078	46,266	32,812
	Jaunpur	1,202,920	589,828	613,092	...	...	...	62,029	45,122	16,907
	Gházipur	913,818	444,735	469,083	...	...	...	110,935	62,085	48,850
	Ballia	987,768	473,969	513,799		...	...	7,559	3,149	4,410
	Total ...	5,069,020	2,483,654	2,585,366	..	...	...	299,460	179,028	120,432
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur	2,957,074	1,470,469	1,486,605	...	...	...	36,983	26,815	10,168
	Basti	1,846,153	935,556	910,597	60 309	28,219	32,090	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	1,529,785	757,314	772,471	...	...	...	198,840	110,297	88,543
	Total ...	6,333,012	3,163,339	3,169,673	60,309	28,219	32,090	235,823	137,112	98,711
KUMAUN.	Naini Tál	311 237	172,970	138,267	...	...	...	45,644	26,379	19,265
	Almora	465,893	236,751	229,142	49,025	25,683	23,342	...	...	...
	Garhwál	429,900	211,588	218,312	22,082	11,269	10,813	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,207,030	621,309	585,721	71,107	36,952	34,155	75,644	26,379	19,265
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	34,858,705	18,048,785	16,809,920	1,483,904	757,033	726,871	879,159	520,724	358,435
	OUDH.									
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	793,241	414,949	378,292	19,078	7,748	11,330	...	...	...
	Unao	976,639	599.015	477,624	23,003	9,503	13,500	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli	1,033,761	510,090	523,671	130	...	130	2,890	2,890	...
	Sítápur	1,175,473	619,837	555,636	100,060	52,655	47,405	...	...	...
	Hardoi	1,092,834	582,533	510,301	...	...	...	20,377	13,964	6,413
	Kheri	905,138	478,629	426,509	4,929	...	4,929	3,406	3,406	...
	Total ...	5,977,086	3,105,053	2,872,033	147,200	69,906	77,294	26,673	20,260	6,413
FYZABAD.	* Fyzabad	1,225,374	619,403	605,971	8,415	6,801	1,614	...	...	...
	Gonda	1,403,195	714,204	688,991	...	...	...	56,034	32,199	23,835
	Bahraich	1,051,347	544,416	506,931	50,915	20,849	30,066	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	1,083,904	534,932	548,972	8,053	4,446	3,607	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	912,848	446,182	466,666	1,953	1,011	942	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	1,179,323	603,967	575,356	48,417	26,852	21,565	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,855,991	3,463,104	3,392,887	117,753	59,959	57,794	56,034	32,199	23,835
	Total, Oudh ...	12,833,077	6,568,157	6,264,920	264,953	129,865	135,088	82,707	52,459	30,248
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	47,691,782	24,616,942	23,074,840	1,748,857	886,898	861,959	961,866	573,183	388,683
NATIVE STATES.	Rámpur	533,212	280,987	252,225	...	...	...	18,037	10,105	7,932
	Tehri-Garhwál	268,885	133,427	135,458	27,643	15,049	12,594	...	...	...
	Total ...	802.097	414,414	387,683	27,643	15,049	12,594	18,037	10,105	7,932
	* Fyzabad excluding the Ajodhya fair.	1,201,967	605,403	599,564	...	...	...	11,992	7,199	4,793
	† Allahabad including the Ajodhya fair.	1,493,755	747,425	746,330	...	...	...	54,982	34,084	20,898

STATEMENT B.—*Population by religions*, 1901.

Divisions.	Districts.	Hindus. Total.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Musalmans. Total.	Musalmans. Males.	Musalmans. Females.	Others. Total.	Others. Males.	Others. Females.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.									
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	148,275	84,979	63,296	24,661	15,002	9,659	5,259	2,845	2,414
	Saháranpur	682,619	368,659	313,960	351,133	185,503	165,630	11,478	6,681	4,797
	Muzaffarnagar	606,833	326,112	280,721	255,292	134,690	120,602	15,063	8,441	6,622
	Meerut	1,145,728	612 525	533,203	359,895	188,688	171,207	34,552	19,350	15,202
	Bulandshahr	900,169	475,469	424,700	217,209	112,411	104,798	20,723	11,228	9,495
	Aligarh	1,033,806	546,942	486,864	148,943	78,294	70,649	18,073	9,636	8,437
	Total ...	4,517,430	2,414,686	2,102,744	1,357,133	714,588	642,545	105,148	58,181	46,967
AGRA.	Muttra	680,096	364,879	315,217	77,087	40,898	36,189.	5,916	3,256	2,663
	Agra	915,542	491,916	423,626	123,978	64,961	59,017	21,008	11,945	9,063
	Farrukhabad	814,658	443,821	370,837	106,880	54,556	52,324	4,274	2.520	1,754
	Mainpuri	774,600	422,345	352,255	47,794	25,107	22,687	6,963	3,904	3,059
	Etáwah	757,037	411,529	345,504	46,128	24,306	21,822	3,633	2,078	1,555
	Etah	758,892	411,310	347,582	92,497	48,760	43,737	12,559	6,717	5,845
	Total ...	4,700,825	2,545,800	2,155,025	494,364	258,588	275,776	54,353	30,417	23,936
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	819,711	441,508	378,203	261,492	138,186	123,306	8,914	5,610	3,304
	Bijnor	497,851	263,724	234,127	271,701	137,520	134,181	10,399	5,453	4,946
	Budaun	847,977	459,700	388,277	168,020	88,158	79,862	9,756	5,262	4,494
	Moradabad	761,259	408,288	352,971	420,743	217,577	203,166	9,991	5,359	4,632
	Sháhjahánpur ...	783,915	424,034	359,881	133,892	68,916	64,976	3,728	1,969	1,759
	Pilibhít	386,791	206,292	180,499	81,424	42,120	39,304	2,124	1,203	921
	Total ...	4,097,504	2,203,546	1,893,958	1,337,272	692,477	644,795	44,912	24,856	20,056
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	1,140,628	609,877	530,751	112,139	60,149	51 990	6,101	3,906	2,195
	Fatehpur	606,588	310,128	296,460	79,372	39,016	40,356	431	237	194
	Bánda	594,070	299,180	294,890	36,332	18,061	18,271	656	358	298
	Hamírpur	428.117	215,677	212,440	30,057	14,429	15,628	368	98	270
	Allahabad	1,281.153	641,574	639,579	199.635	98,161	101,474	8,570	4,919	3,651
	Jhánsi	571,684	291,321	280,363	30,899	15,995	14 904	14,176	7,981	6,195
	Jalaun	374,298	193,366	180,932	25.044	12,683	12,361	384	228	156
	Total ...	4,996,538	2,561,123	2,435,415	513,478	258,494	254,984	30,686	17,727	12,959
BENARES.	Benares	788,841	397,096	391,745	90,862	46,572	44,290	2,381	1,379	1,002
	Mirzapur	1,007,919	493,274	514,645	72,502	35,844	36,658	2,009	957	1,052
	Jaunpur	1,093,047	538,054	554,993	109,431	51,531	57,900	442	243	199
	Gházipur	822,780	403,129	419,651	89,759	40,969	48,790	1,279	637	642
	Ballia	920,657	443,123	477,534	66,599	30,559	36.040	512	287	225
	Total ...	4,633,244	2,274,676	2,358,568	429,153	205,475	223,678	6,623	3,503	3,120
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur	2,658,074	1,321,365	1,336,709	297,019	148,038	148,981	1,981	1,066	915
	Basti	1,546.236	784,139	762,097	299,688	151,299	148,389	229	118	111
	Azamgarh	1,313,371	653,365	660,006	214,631	103,042	111,589	1,783	907	876
	Total ...	5,517,681	2,758,869	2,758,812	811,338	402,379	408,959	3,993	2,091	1,902
KUMAUN.	Naini Tál	233,457	129,367	104,090	75,988	42,614	33,374	1,792	989	803
	Almora	460,013	233,379	226,634	4,051	2,482	1,569	1,829	890	939
	Garhwál	424,648	207,633	217,015	4,411	3,493	918	841	462	379
	Total ...	1,118,118	570,379	547,739	84,450	48,589	35,861	4,462	2,341	2,121
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,581,340	15,329,079	14,252,261	5.027.188	2.580,590	2,446,598	250,177	139,116	111,061
	OUDH.									
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	621,762	327,195	294,567	162,800	81,819	80,981	8,679	5,935	2,744
	Unao	898,014	459 341	438,673	78,278	39,487	38,791	347	187	160
	Rae Bareli	943,788	466,270	477,518	89,728	43,681	46,047	245	139	106
	Sítápur	999,927	529,018	470.909	174,349	90,149	84.200	1,197	670	527
	Hardoi	973,752	521,192	452,560	117,875	60,701	57,174	1,207	640	567
	Kheri	780,659	412,723	367,936	123,702	65,460	58,242	777	446	331
	Total ...	5,217,902	2,715.739	2,502,163	746,732	381,297	365,435	12,452	8,017	4,435
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	1,086,637	550,956	535,681	136,095	66,730	69,365	2,642	1,717	925
	Gonda	1,189,005	605,236	583 769	213,451	108,601	104,850	739	367	372
	Bahraich	856,552	443,670	412,882	193,674	100,111	93,563	1,121	635	486
	Sultánpur	983,879	447,473	486,406	119,740	57,325	62,415	285	134	151
	Partábgarh	817,899	399.971	417,928	94,680	46.052	48,628	269	159	110
	Bara Banki ...	978,604	504,119	474,485	199,474	99,191	100,283	1,245	657	588
	Total ...	5,892,576	2,981,425	2,911,151	957,114	478,010	479,104	6,301	3,669	2,632
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,110,478	5,697,164	5,413,314	1,703,846	859,307	844,539	18,753	11,686	7,067
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH...	40,691,818	21,026,243	19,665,575	6,731,034	3.439,897	3,291,137	268,930	150,802	118,128
NATIVE STATES.	Rámpur	291,133	155,155	135,978	241,163	125,333	115,830	916	499	417
	Tehri-Garhwál	267,304	132,620	134,684	1,525	766	759	56	41	15
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES ...	558,437	287,775	270,662	242,688	126,099	116 589	972	540	432

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a) Inland Emigration.

During the year emigrants under Act I of 1882 were registered in two districts, *viz.* Ghâzipur and Azamgarh. The subjoined table gives the number of emigrants, garden *sardârs*, and local agents :—

District.	Emigrants.			Dependants.	Garden sardârs.	Local agents.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Ghâzipur	72	66	138	42	29	1
Azamgarh	24	18	42	...	5	1
Total ...	96	84	180	42	34	2

The total number of emigrants, besides dependants, enlisted during the year, was 180 against 31 recruited last year, showing an increase of 149.

In the Azamgarh district the accommodation provided by the local agents on behalf of the garden *sardârs* for the emigrants is reported by the Registering Officer to have been satisfactory, and there has been nothing to complain of in the management throughout the year under report. In the Ghâzipur district careful supervision was exercised over the depôt of the local agent. Coolies who were diseased or unwilling to proceed to labour districts were sent home by the Magistrate. The labourers who willingly proceeded to the labour districts stated that they were leaving their homes on account of scarcity of food-grains. Among the intending emigrants from Ghâzipur were found natives of other districts also, who had come there to seek labour or were brought by recruiters themselves.

There is no doubt that free emigration outside the Act is carried on extensively in the chief recruiting centres ; but as no precise record of it is kept in any district, the number of labourers thus recruited cannot be ascertained. However, the districts of Allahabad, Ghâzipur, Kheri and Hamírpur give some information regarding the number of "free" emigrants. In the Ghâzipur district 75 such emigrants were found in the depôt at the time of inspection. Three free emigrants from Allahabad, 11 from Kheri and 16 from Hamírpur are reported to have proceeded to Assam during the year.

No serious irregularities in connection with the recruiting operations were reported from any district. The recent amendment of the Emigration Law will, it is hoped, place the systems of emigration on a satisfactory footing.

The receipts on account of fees for registration amounted to Rs. 180 and the expenditure to Rs. 20-2-0 during the year under report.

(b) Emigration beyond India.

The returns for the various districts of these Provinces show that the following number of recruits registered their names for emigration beyond India :—

North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
Agra	604	Bara Banki	65
Allahabad	1,395	Bahraich	411
Azamgarh	82	Fyzabad	2,807
Ballia	129	Gonda	833
Basti	1,901	Hardoi	75
Bareilly	186	Kheri	11
Benares	744	Lucknow	510
Cawnpore	1,691	Partábgarh	6
Fatehpur	152	Rae Bareli	31
Gházipur	865	Sítapur	55
Gorakhpur	669	Sultánpur	66
Jaunpur	725		
Jhánsi	16	Total ...	4,870
Muttra	948		
Sháhjahánpur	49		
Total ...	10,156		

The largest number of emigrants was recruited in Fyzabad (Oudh), while Basti in the North-Western Provinces stood second in this respect. The total number is 15,026, as compared with 11,735 in the preceding year. The actual number of natives of these Provinces included in the above figures was as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
North-Western Provinces	6,600	9,567
Oudh	5,113	4,798
Total ...	11,713	14,365

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered from the whole of India in 1900 for emigration to the colonies, according to place of birth, it appears that 51·74 were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 25·95 per cent. of Oudh, against 46·97 per cent. and 36·38 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

The emigrants were residents of the following districts :—

Allahabad	573	Lalitpur	6
Agra	257	Mirzapur	158
Aligarh	75	Meerut	63
Azamgarh	1,379	Muttra	225
Basti	2,812	Muzaffarnagar	4
Ballia	237	Mainpuri	47
Bulandshahr	48	Moradabad	44
Benares	239	Naini Tál	1
Budaun	43	Pilibhít	7
Bareilly	123	Saháranpur	17
Bánda	109	Sháhjahánpur	126
Bijnor	3	Bara Banki	238
Cawnpore	200	Bahraich	419
Etáwah	89	Fyzabad	861
Etah	46	Gonda	1,524
Fatehpur	185	Hardoi	215
Farrukhabad	74	Kheri	44
Garhwál	4	Lucknow	167
Gházipur	557	Partábgarh	328
Gorakhpur	638	Rae Bareli	282
Hamírpur	92	Sítapur	105
Jalaun	100	Sultánpur	432
Jaunpur	881	Unao	183
Jhánsi	105	Total ...	14,365

Basti, Gonda, and Azamgarh supplied the largest number, the figures showing a considerable increase over those of the preceding year.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who actually proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 9,050 against the 7,925 in the preceding year. The colonies to which they proceeded are shown in the following statement :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,591	884	329	903	191	1,083	5,981
Oudh	1,217	419	250	369	184	630	3,069
Total ...	3,808	1,303	579	1,272	375	1,713	9,050

4.—Dispensaries.

At the close of the previous year 374 hospitals and dispensaries were open in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The returns for 1900 contain the statistics of 484 institutions, the Government of India having prescribed a new statement to show the medical work done in Police, Railway, Forest, and private dispensaries, which in these Provinces number 102. The number of new institutions opened during the year was eight, of which two were Canal and six District Board dispensaries.

The total number of persons treated in public dispensaries was 3,633,170, or 365,495 less than in 1899. Allowance must, however, be made for 151,463 persons treated in 17 institutions, the particulars of which have been transferred to the new form. The decrease was chiefly under outdoor patients, and the cause of the smaller attendance at dispensaries must be sought in the general healthiness of the season and in some districts in the distrust created by plague measures. The daily average of indoor patients (2,457) was little less than in the preceding year, and at female dispensaries there was an increase. The progress made in affording medical aid to *parda-nashin* women at their homes is satisfactory. Four thousand and nine patients were visited as against 3,222 in 1899.

The total number of beds available in public hospitals and dispensaries was 4,342. The accommodation was most taxed in the Thomason Hospital, Agra; Colvin Hospital, Allahabad; the Sadar Dispensaries at Muttra and Mirzapur, and the female dispensaries at Azamgarh and Bulandshahr and the Allahabad Missionary Dispensary.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera during the year 4,679 cases of this disease were treated in public hospitals and 293 cases in private and other dispensaries. In addition medical relief was afforded to 21,525 cholera patients who did not attend the hospitals. Cases of dysentery and malaria both show a decrease from 98,103 and 661,153 to 81,804 and 536,029. The total number of operations performed was 182,986 as compared with 180,190 in 1899. In Private, Railway, Police, and Forest dispensaries 327,958 patients, indoor and outdoor, were treated and 6,177 operations were performed during the year.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,42,068, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,34,601. Receipts from Government increased by Rs. 9,263, and receipts from local and other funds decreased by Rs. 44,143. A smaller sum was withdrawn from deposit: subscriptions from natives decreased by Rs. 7,504.

On the expenditure side increased charges are shown on account of establishment (Rs. 7,057), buildings (Rs. 15,310) and diet (Rs. 5,198). Expenditure on European medicines decreased by Rs. 7,283. The sum invested amounted to only Rs. 17,359 as against Rs. 92,000 in 1899. The account of the invested capital of the dispensaries shows that the balance on 31st December 1900 stood at Rs. 16,00,259.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The general sanitary features of the year indicate that the return to normal conditions which marked the year 1899 continued in spite of adverse circumstances in high prices and a recrudescence of epidemic disease. It could not be expected that the birth-rate would reach the high standard (48·09) of the preceding year, but the rate recorded (40·34) compared favourably with the decennial (1881—1891) and the quinquennial (1895—1899) means, which were 39·50 and 37·37 respectively. As usual, the prosperous districts of the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions record higher rates than the congested districts situated in the eastern half of the Provinces. In the three western divisions only three districts—Dehra Dún, Muttra, and Bijnor—report a birth-rate which falls below the provincial average. In the eastern districts, on the other hand, Basti alone recorded a birth-rate in excess of the average. Calculated on the new census figures, the provincial average is 39·6 per mille, and the result is slightly more favourable to the eastern districts. In the west, in addition to the districts already mentioned, Aligarh and Agra recorded birth-rates below the average, while in the east four districts—Allahabad, Jalaun, Benares, Basti—rise above the average. The total number of births was 1,892,169, and exceeded the deaths by 432,030, giving a rate of increase of 9·21 as compared with 14·90 in 1899 and 9·97 in 1898. The proportion of boys to girls born (107·4 to 100) was exactly the same as in the preceding year. The only noticeable variation from the average is in Garhwál, where the number of boys and girls born is nearly equal. Garhwál is one of the few districts in which at the census of 1891 the female population was found to exceed the male.

The general healthiness of the season is indicated by the death rate (31·13), which is lower than the rate recorded in 1899 (33·19), and the quinquennial mean (32·70). The most striking feature of the statistics is the infantile death-rate (219·2), which is the lowest reported since 1895. The average for the 10 years 1891—1900 is 230·1. The total number of deaths fell from 1,556,821 in 1899 to 1,460,139 in 1900. The ratio per thousand was 31·63 for males and 30·59 for females. Here again a distinction between the three western and the three eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces calls for remark; 17 out of 18 districts (Pilibhít being the solitary exception) in the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions record a higher mortality per thousand among females than among males, while with two exceptions (Cawnpore and Fatehpur) the reverse is the rule in the eastern districts.

While, on the whole, the death-rate in rural areas was less than in the preceding year, there were 22 districts which recorded a rural mortality in excess of the rural average. As in the case of towns, the rural mortality was highest in the canal districts of the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where also the quinquennial mean was generally exceeded. It was noticeably below the average in the rural areas of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Kumaun, and Lucknow Divisions.

While the death-rate in rural areas has fallen as compared with the preceding year, the health of towns containing a population of over 10,000 souls, if judged by the death-rate, has declined. The urban death-rate was 42·13 per mille as compared with 39·04 in 1899 and 39·16 the quinquennial mean. Eighteen towns show a death-rate of over 50 per thousand, a rate which was reached in only three towns in the preceding year. One explanation of the high urban mortality is the influx of destitute persons in bad health from Bikaner and elsewhere into the towns of these Provinces.

In 11,321 cases as compared with 9,684 in 1899 the cause of death was verified by medical officers and private practitioners. Of the verified cases 2,022 are described as due to fever and 2,122 to dysentery.

Tests were applied by the local authorities and vaccinators in 619,407 birth and 450,505 death entries. The percentage of error returned in the case of entries checked by the local authorities was 1·71 as regards deaths and 2·31 as regards births. The number of omissions discovered by vaccinators was, as usual, much less, being ·31 and ·51 respectively. The only conclusion from these figures is that more mistakes are discovered and corrected by vaccinators than they ever report, the reason being that their own work would suffer if they incurred the hostility of the police.

The number of deaths from cholera amounted to 84,960, a figure which has not been exceeded since 1894. The mortality rose steadily from March to June, when 14,846 deaths were registered, and during this period the epidemic was most virulent in the Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions. During the latter half of the year cholera was present in all divisions except Kumaun, but only to a small extent in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions. The mortality was highest among districts in Sultánpur (15·96), where the outbreak acquired renewed strength in November and December, and Bareilly, Rae Bareli, Ballia, and Budaun showed high death-rates. Almora and Hamírpur recorded no case and Dehra Dún one only. Of the total mortality from cholera 73,205 deaths occurred in the Rohilkhand, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions.

The death-rate from small-pox is the smallest on record. The last outbreak of any severity occurred in 1897, and since that year the recorded rates per thousand have been ·05, ·04, ·03—a record which has hitherto been unapproached. The total mortality was 1,410, and cases occurred in every district except the three Kumaun districts and Kheri. In 5 towns only out of 31 in which cases occurred did the number of deaths exceed 10.

Deaths from fever fell to 1,106,030, and the provincial death-rate (23·58) was below the provincial mean (25·89). The mortality was unusually high from October to December. Eleven districts reported death-rates of 30 per mille or over, and the majority are canal districts in the western divisions. The lowest rates were reported from the Garhwál, Gorakhpur, and Partábgarh districts. A scheme for the sale of quinine through landlords and their agents was introduced in the districts of the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions; but as a beginning was made only in October last, it is too early to predict whether the non-official agency will prove successful. The Government of Madras have recently offered to reduce the price paid for quinine in bulk. It will be possible when the arrangements have been completed to reduce the sale price of quinine packets by one-third and an increased sale of the drug may be expected.

At Agra the water-supply has been improved by the addition of a fourth filter and extensive repairs to the pumping machinery. In Allahabad similarly the engines were improved and works were successfully carried out to prevent leakage from the filtering and storage tanks; in Benares Rs. 99,019 were spent on the new sewerage works; in Cawnpore training works have effected a change in the course of the river desirable on both sanitary and financial grounds, and a fresh scheme for the disposal of sewage was accepted by the Board: at Mussoorie measures are being taken to improve the water-supply. The Sanitary Board held seven meetings during the year, and various drainage and other projects for the improvement of the sanitation of municipalities were considered. Village sanitation books were introduced in 20 additional districts; these inspection-books are now maintained in 42 districts, and a systematic record of the defects noticed and improvements made in the sanitation of towns and large villages cannot fail to have a salutary effect.

Between 31st December 1899 and 16th March 1900 156 cases of plague occurred, of which 121 proved fatal. In addition to cases in Mau Aima 25 cases of plague, or suspected plague, were reported from various parts of the Provinces; but the disease nowhere secured a lodgment, although plague was prevalent in the bordering districts of Bengal. The immunity enjoyed for so long may fairly be attributed to the system under which the areas threatened were brought under

inspection by Staff Corps or gazetted Civil officers assisted by a staff of subordinate executive and medical officers. The country within a 10-mile radius of 13 large towns and all districts bordering on Bengal or the Panjáb were watched in this manner.

Mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes.

The totals of the annual provincial mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the last five years are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Deaths of persons		Loss of cattle		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1896	640	5,695	6,500	361	2,489	14,827
1897	701	4,589	5,366	348	3,189	7,957
1898	582	4,908	6,356	443	2,460	7,833
1899	503	5,579	6,580	365	2,357	5,811
1900	651	6,056	6,671	362	2,769	9,995

There is a marked rise in the number of persons killed by wild animals as compared with the figures of the previous year. Each division in the United Provinces contributed towards this increase ; but the greatest differences appear in the Benares (31) and Rohilkhand (22) Divisions. In the Gorakhpur and Meerut Divisions 58 and 35 deaths are, respectively, reported against 39 and 16 in 1899.

More than half the deaths caused by wild animals continue to be attributed to wolves, and it is unsatisfactory to note that this year the number has risen considerably, *viz.* from 271 to 331. The most noticeable increase occurred in the Budaun district, where 63 deaths were reported against 21 in 1899. Further inquiry has been made, and should the figures be substantiated, special measures will be required ; at present the increased mortality reported from Budaun appears to be peculiar to that district. In Moradabad, the only other district in the Rohilkhand Division where wolves are numerous, deaths of human beings from this cause decreased from 45 to 26.

Special arrangements were made by the District Officers during the year for the destruction of wolves in the Khajua tahsíl of the Cawnpore district and the Narwal tahsíl of the Fatehpur district, but without marked success. Renewed efforts are being made for the destruction of wolves in these tracts, and orders have recently been issued sanctioning the grant of enhanced rewards. The number of wolves destroyed in the districts of the Allahabad Division has, however, risen from 263 to 328 in the year under report.

Fifty-six deaths were caused by tigers against 48 in the preceding year. In 1899 the Rohilkhand Division reported 13 deaths from tigers, while in the year under report only 1 death is shown. The Magistrate of Moradabad confirms the opinion expressed in his previous report that the figures reported in 1899 were unreliable, and that the deaths were due to leopards and not to tigers. Deaths from tigers in the Benares Division have increased from 22 in 1899 to 47 in 1900. The increase is reported to be due to the ravages of a notorious man-eater in Mirzapur, who is said to have killed not less than 25 persons during the year. A special reward was offered for this tiger, and it is believed that he has since been destroyed.

Twenty-three deaths are shown in the returns as having been caused by leopards against 15 in the year preceding. There were three deaths from elephants, all of which are returned from the Gonda district ; but it is stated that there are no

wild elephants in that district, and that the deaths must have been caused by elephants in captivity. Amongst "other animals," jackals continue to be credited with the greatest number of deaths, 169 against 111 in 1899, of which a large proportion again occurred in the Fyzabad Division. In the resolution on the reports received last year the opinion was expressed that the deaths attributed to jackals in this division were probably due to wolves; but the two District Officers, who specially refer to the matter, report that it has been clearly ascertained that the deaths were caused by jackals. The mortality from these animals is also high in the Gorakhpur Division, where out of 40 deaths returned for "other animals" 36 are said to have been caused by jackals. The greater number of these (25) occurred in the Gorakhpur district. The Commissioner surmises that several of these deaths "from other animals" were caused by wolves, and inquiry has been made as to whether special measures for the destruction of the wolves in this district are necessary. Six deaths from wild dogs are returned from the Mirzapur district, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner special rewards have been sanctioned for the destruction of these pests.

The number of wolves killed was 1,357 against 851 in the year preceding, or an increase of 506. Towards this increase the Meerut Division alone contributes 355. The increase in the Meerut Division is reported to be the result of special measures adopted by the local officers in view of the orders issued by the Government of India reviewing the Local Government's report for 1898; in the Agra Division also there has been greater activity. No reasons are given for the fall (99) in the number of wolves destroyed in the Lucknow Division. It is noticeable that, though the mortality from wolves has increased in the Rohilkhand Division, the number of these animals destroyed is less than in the year preceding.

The number of hyænas killed was 378 against 296 in 1899 and 404 in 1898, the increase being chiefly in the Etáwah district of the Agra Division.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals in the districts of these Provinces is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1899, though there is a marked increase under deaths by "other animals," *viz.* 1,285 against 782 in 1899. The increase is confined to deaths by jackals and wild dogs. As remarked in the Resolution issued last year, the statistics relating to cattle destroyed by wild animals and snakes are not reliable, many deaths being unreported probably because the owners do not consider it worth while to go to the police station to report.

The Kumaun Division continues to show heavy losses of cattle from leopards, tigers, bears, jackals, and wild dogs. The figures returned under jackals and wild dogs, *viz.* 1,241, against a provincial total of 1,276 under this head, are very noticeable. This number is reported from the Almora district alone, and the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to verify the returns, as it is unintelligible why such a large number of deaths should have occurred in this district when none are reported from the neighbouring districts of Naini Tál and Garhwál. The number of cattle killed by leopards and wolves respectively in the districts of the Allahabad Division was 867 and 196 compared with 999 and 322 in 1899.

The total amount disbursed in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 8,412-8-0 as against 7,188-5-0 in 1899. The increase is chiefly in the Agra and Meerut Divisions, and has resulted from the increase in the number of wolves destroyed in these divisions. A large proportion of the amount disbursed, 28 per cent., was paid in the Kumaun Division alone, chiefly for the destruction of leopards and bears.

The number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Arms Act for the protection of crops and agricultural stock fell from 10,326 to 9,816. The fall is most noticeable in the Allahabad Division, where the numbers granted were 1,580 in 1900 against 1,829 in 1899. The Kumaun Division shows a decrease of 155 licenses and the Agra Division a decrease of 83. The decrease in the latter division is chiefly in the Muttra district, where it is said the number of licenses was formerly excessive.

The number of licenses issued by Forest Officers for the destruction of the larger carnivora was 51. The animals destroyed under these licenses were 22 tigers, 10 leopards, 13 bears, and 1 hyæna.

The mortality from snake-bite was greatly in excess of that in the previous year, *viz.* 6,056 against 5,579. The increase is shared by all divisions, but chiefly by the Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Agra Divisions, which showed 141, 82, and 74 more deaths respectively than in 1899. In Gorakhpur special measures for the removal of undergrowth round inhabited sites are needed. The number of snakes destroyed in the year under report was 9,995 against 5,811 in 1899. The Agra Division returns 2,061 against 161 in the previous year, of which 2,047 are shown against Etah. In the Allahabad and Gorakhpur Divisions there has been a considerable fall in the number of snakes destroyed. Statistics regarding the destruction of snakes are still believed to be untrustworthy. Several districts, for instance, continue to show no snakes killed, which must be construed to mean that no cases have been reported.

Except in the districts of the Gorakhpur Division, satisfactory attention appears to have been paid to the removal of jungle round inhabited sites.

7.—Vaccination.

The following table shows the principal operations of the year in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Expenditure.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful re-vaccinations.	Percentage of inspections—	
					By Deputy Superintendents or District Superintendents of Vaccination.	By Assistant Superintendents and others.
		Rs.				
1899-1900 ...	934	1,38,932	1,511,436	47,292	8·91	30·19
1900-1901 ...	921	1,37,471	1,549,233	52,000	10·21	29·65

The increase in the number of persons vaccinated and in the number of successful re-vaccinations, noticed in the report for the previous year, was maintained in spite of the deputation of some of the more experienced vaccinators on plague duty and of the necessity of exercising caution in conducting operations in districts in which plague prevailed. There was a decrease in successful primary vaccinations in Ballia and Benares, in which districts it was necessary to proceed cautiously; Hamírpur showed the largest decrease, which is attributed to a low birth-rate and the inefficiency of certain vaccinators. Thirty-eight districts show an increase, of which Bara Banki stands first; the advance made in the eastern districts, excepting those named above, was satisfactory.

The mortality from small-pox per 10,000 of the population was abnormal in Aligarh (4·5), high in Muttra (1·1), Muzaffarnagar (·9), and Mirzapur (·6). All these districts, however, excepting Muttra, previously enjoyed a fair degree of protection and showed a larger number of successful primary vaccinations in 1900-1901 than in the previous year; in Muttra the decrease is attributed to a low birth-rate.

There was a slight decrease in the number of successful primary vaccinations in municipal towns. Statistics showing the number of children under one year in these towns available for vaccination and the number of successful operations performed on them exhibited generally the same peculiarities as last year. There is

a striking difference in the towns of Moradabad, Chandausi, Sambhal, and Mirzapur-Bindachál, where the number of successful vaccinations on children under one year is considerably in excess of the number of children under that age available for vaccination. The discrepancy is probably due to a faulty calculation of the age of the children by the vaccinators.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The population of the asylums was practically stationary, being 1,115 at the beginning and 1,112 at the end of the year. The daily average of inmates of the asylums (1,124) was higher than in the preceding year (1,083), but was well within the accommodation, which provides for 1,260 lunatics. The limit of accommodation for male inmates in the Benares and Lucknow Asylums was, however, reached, and admissions of criminal lunatics were temporarily stopped at the Benares and Agra Asylums. There were on 31st December 1900 seven European or Eurasian lunatics in the Bareilly Asylum, eight in the Benares, and one in the Agra Asylum. Government has now sanctioned the proposal that the buildings already erected at Agra in connection with the project for an amalgamated asylum be made ready at once for occupation by European and Eurasian insanes.

The number of deaths in the asylums rose from 72 in 1899 to 82 in 1900, of which 21 were due to phthisis, 11 to anæmia and debility, and 10 to dysentery. On the other hand, the daily average sick fell from 93·19 to 89·46. The death-rate in the Lucknow Asylum (9·97) showed no decrease, and the health of the Bareilly Asylum was unsatisfactory. The number of deaths at Bareilly (32) was the largest recorded for many years, cholera and phthisis being responsible for 6 and 10 deaths respectively. At the end of the year 12 cases of the latter disease were under treatment.

The proportion of cases in asylums in which the cause of insanity is unknown has been reduced from 51·15 to 49·63 per cent., and of the cases newly admitted the cause has been recorded in 140 out of a total of 243 admissions. While at Bareilly 63 out of 89 cases were diagnosed, the Superintendents of the other three asylums were successful in only about half the cases admitted.

Owing to high prices and a large population, the cost of maintenance of the lunatics amounted to Rs. 81,548, or an increased expenditure of Rs. 11,660. On the other hand, the sum contributed by the friends of European and Eurasian lunatics (Rs. 2,389) showed a considerable advance on the contribution of the previous year (Rs. 1,563), and the cost of these lunatics to Government was reduced from Rs. 110-7-4 to Rs. 70-14-8 per head. The most important work carried out during the year was the introduction of the municipal filtered water-supply into the Benares Asylum. Buildings for European and Eurasian lunatics were completed at Agra. These will eventually form part of a Central Lunatic Asylum at that place under the charge of a full-time Superintendent, to whose appointment the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained. The plans of the other new buildings required for this asylum were discussed in view of modern requirements by a conference held at Agra during 1900, and the Government have passed orders upon recommendations then made.

The amount realized by asylum industries, which was Rs. 9,516 in 1898 and Rs. 6,017 in 1899, fell to Rs. 3,036 in 1900, mainly owing to the Bareilly Asylum, which used to show a large profit in connection with the Dairy Farm, showing a loss. In the Benares, Agra, and Lucknow Asylums, respectively, Rs. 1,212, Rs. 1,115, and Rs. 929 were realized.

There was heavy mortality among the cattle at the Dairy Farm attached to the Bareilly Asylum, and the net result of the year's working, including this diminution of stock, was a loss of Rs. 2,445-5-1. The Government has for some

years been of opinion that the charge of a large dairy has occupied the attention of the Deputy Superintendent to the detriment of his duties in the management of the asylum proper. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the appointment as Deputy Superintendent of a Military Assistant Surgeon, who will devote his whole time to the interests of the lunatics. The retention of the Dairy Farm as a part of the asylum is still under consideration.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893).

2.—Education.

The number of scholars and institutions on the 31st March 1895 and on the similar date in the present year compare thus for State and aided schools :—

Year.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1895	4,891	228,948
1901	7,620	352,578

showing a rise of 55·5 per cent. in institutions and of 53·9 in scholars. The returns for private institutions also exhibit an increase of 1,152 schools and of 14,809 scholars, or 22·3 per cent. in both cases. The increase is especially marked in primary education for boys, being 63·3 and 68·4 per cent. in schools and scholars respectively. In primary female education, the returns give an increase of 25·8 per cent. in schools and 47·1 in scholars. Reckoning the population of school-going age in the usual way at 15 per cent. of the whole, the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age, which stood at 7·76 for boys and ·37 for girls in 1895, has risen to 11·2 for boys and ·6 for girls in 1901.

There was, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 71 in public and an increase of 29 in private, institutions, and a rise of 8,664 in the number of scholars attending public, and a decrease of 932, attending private, institutions. The accuracy of the returns for the latter class of institution cannot be guaranteed, as the Department has no independent means of collecting the information. But slight variation is disclosed in the races and religions of scholars attending public institutions. The percentage of children remained practically the same, 6·1 against 6·05. The Provinces continue to show sustained progress, though they are still backward in education.

The expenditure on public institutions during the year rose from Rs. 45,05,148 to Rs. 45,55,253. The increase is shared by all kinds of institutions, and was mainly in direct expenditure. The provincial revenues contributed an additional sum of Rs. 69,683 on colleges, of which the Thomason College, Roorkee, absorbed Rs. 44,485, and the Training College, Allahabad, Rs. 16,373. On general schools the expenditure from provincial revenues was slightly lower, whereas on special schools there was an increased expenditure from the same source of Rs. 17,590, mainly on the Reformatory School, Bareilly, which was placed under the Educational Department during the year. Local funds contributed an increase of Rs 19,200, which was devoted to raising the pay of vernacular school teachers; from Municipal funds the expenditure varied little from that in the preceding year. A comparison of the expenditure from provincial revenues in the two years shows a decrease of Rs. 8,000 on inspection charges, of Rs. 46,356 on buildings, but an increase of Rs. 3,000 on scholarships, and of Rs. 31,138 on apparatus and equipment.

The results of public examinations were distinctly more favourable, particularly in the upper primary and lower primary sections. More attention is being paid to the development of the moral and spiritual faculties of the students in

special schools, such as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and the Central Hindu College at Benares, and it is fully recognised that before those faculties can be properly developed the students must be more suitably lodged and be placed under more effective and sympathetic superintendence than at present.

Collegiate Education.—The average enrolment was 1,248, or 182 lower than in the previous year; the decrease, which amounts to 14·6 per cent., was partly due to the outbreak of plague in the Benares Division, but colleges in other divisions show a slight decline in enrolment. Seventy-eight per cent. of candidates entering for the M.A. and D.Sc. examinations obtained degrees, a slight improvement on the figures for the previous year. The number entering for, and passing, the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations was higher, 60 per cent. against 54 obtaining passes (2 out of 4 candidates being successful for the B.Sc. degree.) The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, again showed the best results in the B.A. examination; minor successes were obtained by the Canning College, Lucknow and the Bareilly College.

The number of candidates entering for the Intermediate examination rose from 472 to 526, but the results were again unsatisfactory, less than 38 per cent. passing. The alteration in the age for admission to the Entrance and School Final examinations, and the raising of the standard for matriculation—changes of far-reaching importance adopted by the University during the last two years—should in due time improve the quality of students who proceed to the higher examinations. Under the present system the college Professors have to devote much time to imparting to students, whose minds are not sufficiently receptive to assimilate college lectures, instruction which would be more properly imparted during the final year of the school course.

The least satisfactory feature in the year was legal education; only 15 per cent. of passes were obtained by the candidates who entered for the examination in law; only 7 out of 214 candidates passed the LL.B. examination, and a similar number obtained the certificate of a High Court vakíl. This matter has received attention from the Senate, and steps have been taken during the current year to improve the character of legal education by strengthening the staff of lecturers in law in the Muir College.

The number of affiliations to the Sanskrit College at Benares continues to increase, and the college showed well in the examinations in that language. Thirty-four out of 182 male pupils studying at the Medical School at Agra passed out into the public service; the examination of the final classes was put forward to meet the demands for Hospital Assistants.

In the provision of suitable boarding-houses or hostels for the students these Provinces still appear to be backward; some advance was, however, made in the past year. A new boarding-house was opened at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently laid the foundation stone of a Hindu hostel at the Muir College.

Secondary Education.—There was a satisfactory increase in the number of public secondary schools and the scholars attending them; the increased expenditure thereby entailed was covered by a larger income from fees and "other sources." A distinct advance is also observable in the number of pupils receiving instruction in the Middle and Primary stages; the number in the High stage was practically stationary. The results of the examinations of candidates for the Entrance, School Final, and English Middle show a higher percentage of passes. The School Final returns exhibit an advance made in the teaching of science in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The present defect in the Upper Primary, and to a less extent in the Middle section of these schools, is the incompetence of some of the teachers; but orders have recently been issued under which instruction in English is deferred till the boys have passed the Upper Primary

standard in the Vernacular, and this will allow of incompetent teachers being replaced by trained men from the Normal Schools.

The raising of the standard for matriculation is a recognition on the part of the Senate of the University of the fact that the time has come when the higher branches of secondary instruction hitherto undertaken by the Arts Colleges may with advantage be made over to the Principal Anglo-Vernacular High Schools. Nor can there be any doubt that the transfer is justified by the experience gained during the last few years since the Training College has been opened. Even before that event the best High Schools with their untrained staffs used periodically to pass a fair number of their pupils at the Entrance examination. Some of these young men pursued their studies at the University, and have since acquired distinction in the service of the State or at the Bar. Their less fortunate comrades were content to accept minor posts in the District Offices. But the complaint was general that their memories had been cultivated at the expense of their other faculties and that for some time they were of little use except as copying clerks. This was only what might have been expected with schools staffed by untrained teachers. Such teachers are apt to have only one educational objective, *viz.* the next examination, and their sole method of attaining it is in too many cases cramming. The Training College was established to correct this evil, and there is every reason to hope that it will do so. A fair number of graduates annually pass through the senior of the two classes, and many of them are reported to be doing excellent work as Assistant Masters in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Of the capacity of our graduates to give higher secondary instruction in such subjects as English, History, Mathematics, and Oriental Classics there has never been any question. For some years they have done so with marked success in the Intermediate classes of the affiliated colleges. The brief history of the Training College has shown that a considerable number of them are anxious to acquire that technical skill which is indispensable for a really efficient school master.

Primary Education.—In spite of a decrease of 41 in the number of District Boards' Vernacular Primary Schools for boys there has been an increase in the enrolment and in the total fee income; inefficient schools have been abolished. The salaries of the lower paid teachers have been raised, resulting in an increase in the total expenditure on these schools of Rs. 26,000.

There was a similar decrease in the number of aided Vernacular Primary Schools, accompanied in this instance by a decrease of 1,051 scholars, but there were more children in the Upper Primary stage than in the previous year, and, judging from the greater success obtained at the examinations, the schools were in a more efficient state. The increased expenditure, which was not high, was due to the schools earning larger grants.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.—The Anglo-Vernacular Training College for teachers, which was moved during the year from Lucknow to Allahabad, showed a lower enrolment than in the previous year; the numbers, which rose from 19 in 1898-99 to 43 in the previous year, fell off to 32. The explanations given for the decline in numbers are that some of those who applied for and obtained stipends did not join the college when they found it had been moved to Allahabad, and that the extension of the course for Entrance passed men from one to two years acted as a deterrent to others. The decline in numbers was, however, only temporary and the college has now a full graduate class. The increased cost of the college, nearly double that of the previous year, was due to the erection of a boarding-house for students and of residences for the Principal and Vice-Principal.

The number of students in the Normal schools continued to increase, and about half presented themselves at the examination; of these 80 per cent. passed, chiefly in the higher division. It is a matter for regret that the suggestion to establish a Normal school for the training of female teachers for girls' schools has not been welcomed

by the management of native schools. The Normal School at Sigra, Benares, a purely Missionary institution, supplies the Mission schools with qualified teachers.

Technical Education.—The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 1,056 against 982 in 1899-1900; the Civil students consisted of 87 English and 871 Native students, and the Military students of 78 English and 20 Native students. The enrolment at the Industrial School, Lucknow, rose from 126 to 155, of whom 29 belonged to the artizan classes. Five students from this school were admitted to the Roorkee College and were in the receipt of stipends. The school continues to progress; additional accommodation is being provided during the current year.

The numbers at the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, showed a considerable rise; all the students with two exceptions passed the Entrance or School Final examination, and those who appeared at the annual examination were successful. A proposal is now before the Government of India to raise the status of the school to that of a college.

Female Education.—The rise in the number of schools for native girls, which has been continuous since 1897-98, was not maintained, but as against a slight decrease of 5 in the number of schools there was a considerable increase in the number of students. Progress has been most marked in the Meerut Division, mainly owing to the activity of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission.

The solitary college for native women and girls, at Lucknow, conducted by the above Mission, achieved remarkable success in the University examinations. The aided schools, conducted mainly by Missionary societies, made satisfactory progress. The societies devote much time and expense to training female teachers for their Mission schools, and to the improvement in the quality of the teaching staff the success of the schools is mainly due. With the exception of perhaps the Bengalis, no section of the native community exhibits any desire to improve the education of its girls by creating training classes for teachers, and for obvious reasons the managing bodies of native schools are not disposed to engage the services of teachers trained by the Missionary bodies. The absence of competent native teachers is, except in the sectional schools, the cause of the backward condition of female education in the Provinces.

Schools for Special Classes.—The number of schools for Europeans was unchanged during the year. Their progress, judged by the results obtained in the Departmental examinations, was fair; but it is apprehended that, owing to the inferior quality of the instruction imparted, the schools will not be able to hold their own against schools for native boys at the new matriculation examination.

The numbers at the Colvin School for the sons of Taluqdárs at Lucknow stood at 40. The school continued to maintain its reputation for good management.

Shortly before the year closed the Reformatory School at Bareilly was transferred from the Jail to the Educational Department. The staff of the school has been completely reorganized.

Private Institutions.—The returns for these schools, which are collected with considerable difficulty and are of questionable accuracy, point to an increase in the number of institutions, but to a decline in the number of pupils.

The general meeting of the Provincial Text-Book Committee, which has been reduced to half its former size, was held in November, and twelve meetings were held by the four sub-committees. Various important alterations in the Committee were introduced towards the close of the year, the effect of which it is yet too early to judge. The Committee was reconstituted and its functions more clearly laid down. The text-book rules were revised; no books can now be adopted in schools maintained or aided by Government or in unaided schools sending up candidates for the public examinations which have not first passed through the Director's hands and been prescribed by the Text-Book Committee. Depôts for the sale of such books have now been opened in a number of districts.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a) *Literature.*

The number of publications catalogued during the year was 1,565 as compared with 1,762. The decrease occurred wholly among works classified as poetical or religious.

(1) Sanskrit Publications.

These publications comprised no original works, but were exclusively editions or re-editions of old texts, belonging, for the greater part, to Philosophy or Grammar. *The Pandit*, the monthly journal of the Benares Sanskrit College, contained the continuation of the translation, by the Principal of the College, of the Vedantic work called *Siddhántaléśa*. *The Chowkhambhá Series* continued the publication of several texts begun last year and gave the first instalments of other important new works, among them being the commentary on the Vedanta Sutras, by Vijnana Bhikshu.

(2) Hindi Literature.

Poetry, Drama, and Fiction.

The most important publications of the year were Hindi novels. The largest works were only translations—*Bhayának Bhraman*, or "Over Africa in a Balloon," and *Sansár Chakra* from the Bengali original of Bábu Prafulla Chandra Mukerji.

(3) Hindi Publications, *including Biography, Language, Philosophy and Miscellaneous*).

The most important work on philosophy was *Gurunának Súryodaya* in two volumes, translated from Gurmukki into Hindi under the orders of Rája Vijaya Chandra of Amritsar. *Bháskara Prakása*, by Swami Tulsi Ram, a follower of the Arya Samáj, is a polemical work of several hundred pages, in reply to the *Dayánand Timira Bháskara* of Pandit Jwalanath. It is written in what would be designated the high Hindi of the Pandits. *Dayánanda Mata Vidravan*, by the late Bhawani Prasad, is based on the *Dayánad Timira Bháskara* just mentioned. *Avatár Mimansa*, by Pandit Ambika Datta Vyasa, is a collection of lectures on the incarnations of the deity. The subject has been treated from the standpoint of a Hindi lecturer speaking to a Hindu audience. The language is high Hindi. *Navaniddha*, edited and translated by Pandit Brajnath Bhattacharya, is a collection of tracts, chiefly of a Tantric kind. *Siddha Sankara Tantra*, edited by Pandit Syama Sundar Lal Tiwari and Pandit Kanahya Lal, is a short work of the same kind. *Santi Prasnávali* is a Jain work treating on the art of foretelling events. *Sri Maheswara Prakása*, by Thákur Maheswar Bakhsha Singh, is a poetical treatise on a variety of occult subjects. *Kantaka Ratnákara*, Part I, by Harishankar Sastri, claims to be an explanation of sleight-of-hand tricks and magical performances. *Sad Vichára*, by Munshi Ramji Mal, is a translation of "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects," by the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, M.A., and is now used as a text-book in schools of these Provinces. *Páti Vrata Dharma Prakásha*, published by the editor of the *Maheswari Journal*, Hápur, Meerut Swami Press, is one of a series of publications intended to reform the Vaisya community. This number is specially for the benefit of Vaisya women. The teachings are drawn from the Hindu Shastras. *Stri Dharma Prakasiká*, by Kasiram Varma of Peshawar, is a publication also meant for female readers. It has a chapter on cookery and gives recipes for the ailments of women. "*What is our duty in this World?*" Part I, by Swami Sridhara Tirtha, is a small book of 47 pages, containing advice for the use of seekers after virtue. *Kartavyá-kartavya Sástra*, by Narayana Pande, B.A., Muzaffarnagar, published by the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha, is written on the model of Professor Blackie's book on self-culture. *Vyákhyana-Ságara*, published by Pandit Buttu Lal Sarma is a collection of essays and lectures on the orthodox tenets of the Hindu religion. At the end of the book

is appended a Sanskrit Vadantic composition with a Hindi translation. *Tatwa-Vetta-rishi-ki-kathá*, by Pandit Kuparam Sarma, is a story in which the writer introduces the founders and advocates of the different schools of Hindu philosophy, each one of whom advocates his favourite views. *Naishadha-Charita-Charchá*, by Pandit Mahavira Parsad Dwivedi, is an essay on one of the standard epic poems of India. *Jayat-Sadasat-Vichára*, by Pandit Sridhara Pathaka, is a small book of poems of a practical kind. The author reproduces some of Longfellow's best ideas. *The Padmá bharan of Padmákara*, published by the editor, *Bhárata Jiwan*, Benares, is a short treatise on rhetoric, by the poet Padmakara. *Kheti-Vádi*, by Pyarelal, *zamíndár*, is a book on husbandry. *Haddiyon ke baithálne ki pustaka*, by Pandit Narayan Das, is a small treatise on the dislocation of joints, which gives advice with regard to the remedies to be employed when such accidents occur. *Dhoron kí bimáriyon ká iláj* treats of the diseases of cattle. *Saraswatí* is a monthly journal conducted under the auspices of the Káshi Nágri Pracharini Sabha. The language is high Hindi. *Bhásha Chandriká* is another monthly journal published at Benares. The language of the Bhásha Chandrika is somewhat highflown and pedantic.

(4) URDU PUBLICATIONS *(excluding Religion, Arts and Science).*

Novels.—Among the Urdu publications of the year the most numerous are novels. They deal with a great variety of subjects. Some of them are mere translations of English novels, others modifications of them. There are others that show more originality. *Dhoká yá Tilism-i Fánús* is an Urdu translation of one of Reynolds' novels. *The Firdaus-i-Barín and Aiyám-i-Arab* are from the pen of the Urdu novelist Maulvi Abdul Halím Sharar. Both of them are historical novels. The former gives an account of the rise and fall of a sect of Muhammadans called *Bátiniah;* the latter contains a description of the social life and manners of the Arabs at the time just preceding the rise of Islám. *Líla and Tára* are Urdu translations of two Bengáli novels. Their object purports to be to make the public acquainted with the way in which the detective police does its work. *Lál Kaptán* gives an account of the late Turko-Russian War and narrates a love story. Among historical novels may be mentioned the *Chín va Jápán, Jang-i-Transvaal*, 1899, *Jang-i-Haft Rozah* and *Nával-i-Armenia*. The first gives an account of the late war between China and Japan; the second narrates the incidents of the Anglo-Boer War; the third is a description of the late Turko-Grecian War; and the last explains the origin and ultimate end of the disturbances that lately took place in Armenia. Of these the first three are from the pen of Saiyid Waláyat Husain, and the fourth from that of Maulvi Saiyid Saíd Ahmad.

Drama.—*Nátak Kushta-i-Khanjar* is an adaptation of "Othello." It is not a literal translation, but the plot and main features of the story are reproduced. *Chálák Vakíl* is a translation of a drama originally composed in the Turkish language. It purports to delineate the ways in which pleaders sometimes unscrupulously procure false witnesses, deceive courts of justice and deprive people of their legal rights.

History and Geography.—Among the works on history *Tárikh-i-Turkán-i-Rúm* and *Sair-i-Kashmír* are the productions of the historian Mirza Muhammad Kázim Barlas. The former is a brief history of the Ottoman Empire from its beginning down to 1574A.D., and the latter is the fifth volume of the History of India intended to be completed in twelve volumes. This volume treats of the History of Kashmír. *Hasan-bin-Sabbáh* contains the history of the rise and fall of the Muhammadan sect *Bátinia*, together with the biography of Hasan-bin-*Sabbáh*, one of the most noted personages of the sect. This work shows research. *Ulama-i-Salaf* is one of the works of what may be called the Nadwa literary school. The author endeavours to show how far advanced, in point of morality and social virtue, the Muhammadan learned men of bygone days were. *Muhásarah-i-Trái* is a translation of an English work which gives the substance of Homer's Iliad.

Fasánah-i-Birtánia is a work on the History of England. It is the first original work on this subject in Urdu literature. The author commences from the earliest records of life in Great Britain and comes down almost to the end of the nineteenth century. In addition to the history of the country, the book contains remarks on the social condition, temper, and character of the nation. The commerce of Great Britain and many departments of the Government are also described in detail. *Hálát-i-Transval* is a translation of the travels of Captain Francis Younghusband, C.I.E. It contains, along with the history of the late Transvaal War, remarks on the geography of the Transvaal, the origin, the social condition and the character of the Boers, and a map of their country.

Medicine.—There are only three works on medicine. *Tarjama-i-Qánún-i-Shekh* is a translation of the fourth volume of a large book on the subject in Arabic by Bú Ali Sena.

Philosophy.—*Niyáya Darshan* is an Urdu translation of the second volume of a Sanskrit treatise on philosophy. Sanskrit words and phrases are freely used in the translation. *Shaháb-i-Sáqib,* by Saiyid Mahdi Ali, a Deputy Collector, is a book which treats of theology as based upon philosophy, and discusses the fundamental principles admitted in all the different forms of the Shemitic religions, Judaism, Christianity, and Islám.

Essays.—Among the essays *Káinát* is a work composed by M. Muhammad Sajjád Husain of Kasmandi, at present in the service of the Nizám's Government. It represents in an allegorical form the condition of the world, and the progress of man, from the Creation to the Day of Judgment.

(5) URDU AND HINDI PUBLICATIONS *dealing with Religion, Arts, and Science.*

Ish Upanishad.—This Urdu translation of the Ish Upanishad has been done by Pandit Kripa Ram of Bulandshahr. *Áinah-i-Haqíqat* professes to be a translation of a book found in the possession of a dervish. The book preaches Sufiism, and is pantheistic in its teachings. According to it riches and poverty, life and death, day and night, are all manifestations of the same being, and all religions are true in their own way.

Daláil-i Fazáil-ul-Islám (three volumes) is from the pen of Sheikh Abdur Raúf. The first volume describes the advantages of health, temperance, cleanliness, &c., and defends some of the social customs and usages prevailing among the Muhammadans, such as divorce, polygamy, widow remarriage, and so forth. The second volume is mainly an apology for the religion of Muhammad. It gives an exhaustive historical account of the Qurán and its compilation. The third volume shows that a prophet was necessary, and that Muhammad was the last and the greatest prophet. The author freely quotes European writers on Muhammadanism. *Auliá-ul-Muslimín* describes the characteristics of a true dervish, and points out that contentment, the possession of sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the Qurán, differentiate a true devotee from a false one. *Rahbar-i-Jannat* contains an account of the various ceremonies observed by the Muhammadans. Full ceremonial directions are given regarding marriage, widow remarriage, divorce, &c., and the author prescribes a number of magical formulas to be used for the purpose of averting the various mishaps of life. *Khair-ul-Kalám* is a biographical publication, containing the lives of Muhammadan saints. *Safínat-ul-Buka* is written by Saiyid Záhid Husain with a view to bring back to memory the days of Imam Husain, the martyr. Of the commentaries on the Qurán two may be noticed. *Núr-i-Mubín* is an exhaustive commentary on Sura Yásín, written by Muhammad Askari of Kanauj. The other is *Tafsír-i-Mawáhib-ur-Rahmán,* by Saiyid Amír Ali, who has collated the opinions of the more celebrated interpreters of the Qurán.

Zínat-ul-Majlis is an anti-Sunni publication, by Muhammad Husain. *Tárikh-ul-Anbia, Volume* 3, *Part* 1, by a convert to the Shiah faith, Sheikh Ahmad of Deoband, is written in a calm, dispassionate tone.

Most of the Hindi publications, like the Urdu, are of a controversial nature. *Yavan Mat Pariksha* is an attempt on the part of an Arya Samajist to refute the objections raised by Muhammadans against Hinduism. The author takes his stand on the Vedas, and his object is to establish their superiority to other religious books. *Ishwar Práptí-ká-Upaya*, by Pandit Ganesh Prasad Sarma, is a collection of religious exhortations, gathered from the Upanishads, the Mahabharata, and the Purans. *Jiva Bichár* is a discourse on the soul, written by the author of the above book (Ishwar Prapti).

In this volume he preaches the doctrine of transmigration. The *Manu Smriti*, translated into Hindi by Pandit Tulsi Ram Sharma, is a carefully written treatise. *Sanátan Dharm Darpana*, by Pandit Ram Sarup Sarma, is a book treating of the various rites and ceremonies prevalent among the Hindus. *Bhagwat Bachanámrit*, by Sita Ram Sarma, may be divided into two parts. The first part contains a chronological list of the *rishis* of Ajudhia, with a description of the shrine there. The second half of the book is merely a Hindi version of the twelfth chapter of the Bhagwad Gita, interspersed with Hindi verse. *The Bairágya Sataka* of Appayaya Dikshit has been translated into Hindi by Pandit Ram Sarup Sarma, an appreciative student of the doctrine of Renunciation. *Kavír Ashtáng Yog*—Is a book in verse and treats of the principles of *Yog* and *Vedánt* as interpreted and adopted by Kavir and his followers. The volume is divided into three parts, the first two being in the form of a dialogue between Dharma Das and Satguru, and the third between Sukrit and Yogjit. The book aims at teaching *gyán* (or spiritual knowledge), by which *mukti* (or salvation) can be obtained. *Makhzan-i-Sanat-o-Hirfat*, by Muhammad Qamar-uz-Zamán, is a treasury of practical receipts. It shows how to prepare various kinds of oils, varnishes, inks; how to repair watches, to paint on crystals, &c.

(6) English Publications.

The English publications of the year were, as usual, of a very miscellaneous kind.

"*A defence of the Urdu language and character*" is a pamphlet issued by the Urdu Defence Association, containing a somewhat lengthy statement. "*Solutions of controversial Hindu Problems*" is a reprint of letters addressed by a Vakíl of the High Court of Allahabad to the *Pioneer*, the *Amrita Bazár Patriká*, and other daily prints. Theosophy was presented in its metaphysical and popular aspects by Mrs. Besant in two tracts entitled "*What Theosophy is*" and "*Man's place and functions in nature.*" On the metaphysical side the writer claims to start from "ancient hidden wisdom," by which seems to be meant the various opinions of the Upanisads, and to which it is sought to give more definite meaning in terms of modern thought and experience. On its practical side Theosophy is declared to be a religion of love. "*An Indian District, by A District Officer,*" is a statistical work of general interest. "*Hinduism, Ancient and Modern,*" by Rai Bahádur Lála Baij Nath, B.A., Fellow of the University of Allahabad, and "*The Divine Wisdom of Indian Rishis,*" by Swami Shivgan Chand, are both works written from the standpoints of renovators of Hinduism as a social institution, and the writers of both endeavour to expound the Hindu philosophies. The writer of the first is specially interested in the reform of the Kayastha community.

(7) Arabic Publications.

Pára Qurán Sharíf is the ninth out of thirty equal portions into which the Muhammadans have divided the Qurán. It is printed with two interlinear translations, one in Persian and the other in Urdu. There are also notes at the head of each page in Urdu and notes on the variety of readings.

Usvate Hasanahfima sabata bis-sunnah is a work of sixty-three pages long, devoted to proving that it is not binding, though it is better, to have a turban on one's head while saying one's prayers according to Muhammadan doctrine. *Tahzíb-ul-Aqáid* is an Urdu translation of an Arabic work named *Sharh-i Aqáidi Nasafi*, a guide to the Muhammadan, or rather to the Sunni, doctrines of the Muhammadan religion. The original work was written by a famous author, Muhammad of Nasaf, a town in Túrán in Persia, who died at Samarqand (461—537A.H.) about seven centuries ago. This work was commented on by Sád-ud-din, another author of Taftázán in Persia. It is the latter whose work has been translated into Urdu only lately by Maulvi Muhammad Najm-ul Gani Khan of Rámpur. *Lamat-ul-Islám*—Is a selection of traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, by Háji Muhammad Ismáil Khan of Datauli, Aligarh. They treat of the Prophet's sayings regarding the social life that a Muhammadan is expected to adopt. The text is written with interlineary translation into Urdu. *Sharh-ul-Viqáyah* is a well-known Arabic work on Hanafi doctrine, by the author Ubaid-ulláh Ibn-i (son of) Masúd (son of) Mahmúd, who died 1349A.D. It is said to have been accepted throughout the Muhammadan Hanafi world as one of the most authoritative works on legal doctrines of the Hanafi sect. Both the Viqáyah and Sharh-ul-Viqáyah are used for elementary instruction in the Muhammadan colleges. This volume of the work contains chapters on Sales; Exchange; Security; Transfer of Power; Business of a Judge; Evidence; the Office of an Agent; Law suits; Confession; Agreement of the contending parties; Commission; Trust; Lending or Borrowing; Grants; Hire; and Rent, &c. There are fifteen chapters in all. *Majmuah Farhus Samá* (or correctly *Majmúa-e-Rasáil Arbaah)* is a collection of four pamphlets. Each of these pamphlets is in Arabic, and discusses whether a Muhammadan may hear singing and music. They unanimously decide that he may do so. The first is named *Farhul Asmá birakhs-is-Samá*, by Muhammad, son of Ahmad of Tunis, who lived early in the present century. The second is by Muhammad, son of Ali of Shoukan in Yaman (Arabia the happy). He lived in the last portion of the 18th century and died early in the 19th. The name of his work is *Ibtál-i Dávil Ijmá ala Tahrím-i mutlaq-is-Samá*. The third is by Imám Muhammad Gazáli, born at Gazál, a cottage in the suburbs of Túsin Persia. He was author of treatises, large and small, on science and religion. He was born in the year 1058A.D. and died 1111A.D., aged 55 lunar years. The name of his work now noticed is *Kitábu Banádiq-il-Ulama fi takfír-i man yuharrím-us-Samá*. The fourth work is by Ísa Abur-Rúh, son of Abdur-Rahím, who was the Qázi or the chief judge of Gujrát in India, and lived about a century and-a-half ago. He gave no name to his pamphlet. *Al-Hizbul Âzam, with Urdu Translation*, is a collection of prayers derived chiefly from the Qurán and Hadís, composed by Mulla Ali Qári of Mecca, and divided into seven parts, to be read by the pious Muhammadans on the seven days of the week. *Mirâh-ul-Arváh* is composed by Ahmad ibn-i Ali, who lived about 300 years ago. It is said to be looked upon as one of the authoritative works on Arabic etymology, and is in common use among the Arabic scholars in Afghánistán and the neighbouring countries. *Fath-ul-Mubín, Tanbíh-ul-Vah-hábiín, Dobús-ul-Muqallidín, Fauz-ul-Muhaqqiqín* are controversial works between the Wahábi and non-Wahábi sects among the Sunnis. The points under discussion are chiefly concerning the manner in which prayers should be performed, and the necessity or not of following the doctrines of one of the four Imáms. The controversy in these books is chiefly between the Hanafis of India and the so-called Wahábis. The work under review is in support of the Hanafi doctrine. It is really written in Urdu, though it contains numerous quotations from Arabic works. The author is Maulvi Muhammad Mansúr Ali of Moradabad, still living. *Sunan-i Ibn-i Májah maa Sharh-i Miftah-ul Hájah* is one of six authentic collections of the traditions of the Arabian Prophet Muhammad, with a commentary on the margin. The original work is by Abdulláh, son of Májah, resident of Qazwín

in Persia, who lived about a thousand years ago, and the commentary is by Muhammad Ibn-i Abdulláh, an author still living in India. *Sunan-i-Abi Hanífah* is a collection of the traditions of the Prophet, by Imám Ázam Nomán-Ibn-i Sábit Abú Hanífah, with copious marginal notes by Muhammad Hasan, a Muhammadan Jew of Sambhal, Moradabad, in India. *Jámi-ut-Tirmizi maa Shamáil-ut-Tirmizi* is also one of six authentic collections of the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad by Abú Ísa Muhammad-Ibn-i Ísa, of Tirmiz in Persia. To this work Shamáil-i Tirmizi, with annotations, has been appended. The Sham-ail contains only traditions descriptive of the appearance and the life of the Prophet. *Safínat-ul-Balágat* is an Arabic selection by Muhammad Zamán Khan of Sháhjahánpur, who was assassinated about 25 years ago at Hyderabad, where he is buried. *Minháj-ul-Míráj* is a commentary on Maárij-ul-Ulúm, a small work on logical principles, by Mulla Hasan of Saholi, a village in the neighbourhood of Lucknow. The commentator was Muhammad Hasan of Bareilly, who served as a Subordinate Judge under the British Government, and died only a few years ago. It is annotated marginally by his son, a Sub-Registrar. *Husámi* is an original work on the principles of the Muhammadan law, by Muhammad Husám-ud-dín, who died in 644 *Hijra*, abont 700 years ago. *At Táliq-ul-Hámi* are marginal notes on the above, by Maulvi Faiz-ul-Hasan (now dead), the late Professor of Arabic at the Lahore College on the Oriental side. *Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni* is the shorter commentary by Sád-ud-dín Taftázáni, on the abridgment of a large work by Sakkáki, which treats of the most important subjects of Arabic literature. The original work is composed of six chapters. *Sharh-i-Viqáyah* is the 4th volume of the work of Muhammadan Hanifi doctrine, commencing from the chapter on freeing a slave on condition of payment of money. *Hasn-ud-Diráyah* is a commentary on the above, by Maulvi Abdul Azíz of Lucknow, a living author. *Munyat-ul-Musalli* describes the Muhammadan prayers. *Tarjama-i-Fársi* is its translation into Persian, interlineary with marginal notes. This work is based on the Hanafi view of the performance of Muhammadan prayers, which is said to find favour with the Afgháns and the people of Turkistán. *Díwán-i-Ali ibn-i Abi Talib* is a collection of poetical works attributed to Ali, son of Abú Talib, the fourth Kálifah who lived over twelve hundred years ago: the marginal notes are in Persian. *Al-kálám-ul-Fáiq* is a Persian commentary on Nizám-ul-Mantiq in Arabic, by one Ahmad Husain, a living author. The original work is a manual on deductive logic in common use among Arabic students in native schools.

(8) Persian Publications.

Of the eight books among the publications under this head, *viz. Masnavi-i Maulavi Mánavi, Akhláq-i-Muhsini, Malfúzat-e-Sháh Mína, Maktúb-i-Khwájah Muín-ud-din-i-Chishti, Maqásid-us Salikín, Malfúzat-i-Sikandari, Zír-o-Bam* and *Makhzan-i-Akhláq*, that treat of Tasawwuf and morals, the first four were written in ancient times. The first mentioned is considered to be a sacred book of the east by Jalál-ud-dín Rúmi. M. Abdul Jalíl has read 17 different commentaries on it, one in Arabic, in six volumes, printed in Egypt. Its language is Pahlavi. The present edition, which has been printed at Cawnpore under the direction of M. Muhammad Rahmat-ulláh Rád, contains different readings and notes. "*Waqái Tasallut-i-Rús bar Eshiya*," "*Tazkirát-i-Mashá-hír-i-Jaunpur*," and "*Mahábhárat-i-Farsi*" are three historical works. The first is a history of the Russian rule in Asia. The second book is the biography of the *savants* of Jaunpur. *Qánún-ut-Táún* sets forth in detail the causes, treatment, &c., of the existing plague.

(b) The Vernacular Press.

There were 86 newspapers on the register at the beginning of the year. The total number on the register during the year was 109, twenty-three newpapers having been started. Twenty newspapers, however, ceased publication, and the

number at the close of the year was only 89. The majority of the publications were monthly and weekly, the numbers being 43 and 42, respectively. There were 70 purely Urdu and 32 purely Hindi journals. Of the 23 newspapers which were started or received for the first time during the year, seven were devoted exclusively to furthering the interests of the Árya Samáj and Hindu religion, and to promoting social reform among the different sects of the Hindu community: three dealt with Muhammadan religious subjects: four discussed political events and social subjects: three indulged freely in criticims of acts of officials: and the remainder dealt with local matters, and published miscellaneous news, largely extracted from other newspapers. The chief centres of vernacular journalism were Meerut, Moradabad, Lucknow, and Agra. The *Bhárat Jiwan*, published at Benares, continues to have the largest circulation (1,500), then follow the *Rájpút* with a circulation of 1,300; and the *Árya Patra*, the *Kányakubj Hitkári*, the *Jásús* and the *Nigamágam Chandriká* with 1,000 each. Fifteen papers had a circulation of between 850 and 575 and thirteen papers of 500 each. Two prosecutions were instituted during the year. The editor of the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* published a series of libellous attacks on the Minister of the Rámpur State and the Ráni of Landhaura, and on conviction was sentenced to imprisonment and a fine. The editor of the *Kálidás*, a Maráthi organ, which was resuscitated at Benares, was sent to jail on his failing to furnish the required security under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, for publishing two mischievous articles, both of which were calculated to stir up feelings of hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

A brief summary is given below of the views expressed by the newspapers on the principal subjects dealt with during the year 1900.

I.—Political and Foreign.

The Congress party and their political programme came in for some severe criticism at the hands of two newspapers: one paper denied the national character of the movement and objection was taken to certain of the resolutions passed by the Congress. Generally speaking the Congress movement has failed to provoke any lively controversy in the Native Press, and the fact that only a couple of Urdu newspapers of any importance have attempted to espouse the cause of the Congress indicates that the movement is losing its importance.

The progress of the war in South Africa was keenly followed by the Native Press, and the majority of the newspapers paid generous tributes to the bravery of the British troops; but there was a consensus of opinion that the War Office authorities were not alive to the situation and had under-estimated the strength of the Boer army from the outset. Accounts of various meetings held to pray for the success of the British arms and of the numerous public rejoicings in celebration of the British victories appeared in nearly all newspapers, and a general appeal was made by the Native Press to the liberality of the public to subscribe to the War Fund.

In discussing the Chinese Imbroglio, the policy of Government and the attitude of the European Powers generally were not favourably viewed by the Native Press, the consensus of opinion being that the Boxer risings and the political complications had been created through hatred of Christian Missionaries.

There was a remarkable absence of comment in the vernacular newspapers on the Frontier policy of the Government, and only a few papers attempted to discuss the question. This is probably due to the failure on the part of Native journalists to grasp the political situation—most of the newspapers which had articles on the political situation in Central Asia and the increased activity of Russia, agreed that Russia had been taking advantage of complications in South Africa. The exchange of missions between Russia and Tibet was viewed with alarm by a small section of the Press. Suggestions were made that the

Government of India should fully utilize its resources to combat Russia; that the native army should be armed with the best modern rifle; that volunteering should be encouraged among loyal and warlike tribes; and that steps should be taken to improve the efficiency of the armies of Native Chiefs.

Generally speaking, the Native Press did not interest itself in the private affairs of the Amír of Afghánistán or his political relations with the Government of India: in fact the newspapers were unusually reserved in this respect. Some controversy occurred regarding the adoption of the crescent and star on books and periodicals, and the wearing of the fez as a sign of attachment to the Sultán of Turkey as Khalifa. The general opinion was that the use of the crescent and star as an official coat-of-arms, and the wearing of the fez had no political significance.

With the exception of two newspapers, the press generally paid gracious tributes to the popularity of British rule in India and the loyalty of the natives, especially in regard to their sympathetic attitude during the Transvaal War.

II.—General Administration.

In discussing the question of separating executive and judicial functions, one newspaper urged that the combination of the two functions was injurious to the administration of justice, and served at times to bring innocent and respectable persons into disgrace at the hands of unconscientious officials. Another newspaper doubted the necessity or expediency of a separation which would result in increasing largely the number of Deputy Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Several papers expressed approval of the orders issued by the Local Government fixing court hours as tending to remove a source of great inconvenience to litigants, &c. Numerous articles upbraiding the police for their oppression and corruption appeared in the Native Press; but with few exceptions there was no attempt to discuss the question of Police reform with any intelligence or moderation.

The Press generally condemned the administration of justice in mixed cases, and cited numerous cases of assault by Europeans in which there had been a failure of justice or the punishment awarded had been adequate. The orders regulating the issue of shooting passes to British soldiers were generally approved of as well as other measures taken to minimize the possibility of assaults by soldiers on native menials employed in barracks.

The approaching census operations led to a controversy in the Press between Hindu and Muhammadan journalists, the former asserting that the advocates of Urdu would take advantage of the census to manipulate the returns in favour of an Urdu majority of Urdu-knowing persons, and the converse argument being raised by their opponents. One paper contended that there was only one language spoken in the provinces by whatever name it might be called, and suggested that in order to avoid any manipulation of the figures, either the language column should be identical with that of the last census or that the two languages should be strictly and distinctly defined. Another observed that the distinction of sect played an important part in the fabric of native society, and insisted that the sect to which every person belonged should be ascertained and recorded in the schedules.

Several newspapers discussed the causes which had led to constantly-recurring famines and the alleged poverty of the country, and there was the usual cry that the free trade policy of Government and heavy grain importation were responsible for the prevailing high prices in times of scarcity. The liberality of Englishmen in subscribing to the Indian Famine Fund at a time when their resources were being heavily taxed was warmly acknowledged; but it is doubtful whether the policy of accepting outside help from foreign countries was equally appreciated. One paper remarked that if the famine insurance fund had been preserved and not frittered away on frontier wars and military improvements, there would have been no need for asking aid from all parts of the world. Regret was expressed at the

decision of the Secretary of State to make no contributions from the British Treasury for famine relief in India. With two exceptions no serious attempts were made to grapple with the agricultural problem. While admitting that the cultivators made no attempt on their own behalf to improve the condition of the soil, it was urged that they received no encouragement from the Government, which habitually increased the revenue assessments every thirty years and forced the landholders and cultivators to incur debts. The suggestion was made that Government should establish seed depôts in every district, and that a portion of the revenue instalments should be paid in grain.

There was little opposition to the enforcement of the plague rules, and it may be inferred that in this respect the Native Press generally echoed public opinion. As regards the outbreak of disturbances at Cawnpore there was a consensus of opinion that the police and subordinate officials were mainly responsible for the dissatisfaction and unrest which had been created in the minds of the people and culminated in rioting. Several papers urged that the police should not be entrusted with the enforcement of plague measures.

The administration of the Agra and Cawnpore municipalities was subjected to some adverse criticism. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900, was nevertheless regarded as a great improvement on its predecessors though not so complete as it should be.

The Press generally appealed for educational reform, and most newspapers, urged the need of a scheme of technical education. Warm approval was expressed of the Viceroy's advice to young native scholars not to look upon Government service and the Bar as the only careers, but to turn their attention to improving the arts and industries of the country. It was, however, urged that the higher kinds of technical education should be provided by Government, so that young men of respectable classes might be able to earn their living. Several defects were pointed out in the present system of education, one of them being that the course of studies prescribed for the lower and upper Primary classes contained too many subjects and text-books, which even the teachers would find it difficult to explain. Regret was expressed by one paper that the education given to Native Princes at colleges established for their benefit was far from satisfactory, and encouraged them to adopt the English style of living; and a suggestion was made that the system of training should be modified with a view of paying greater attention to intellectual education.

III.—Legislation.

The main objections to the Tenancy Bill were directed to the sections dealing with the creation of occupancy rights. It was urged that no agrarian law had ever been so strongly opposed by the landowning classes as the present Bill, and that the facility which the Bill provided for enabling tenants to acquire occupancy rights would result in constant friction between the zamindárs and their tenantry. One paper, while admitting that the object of the Bill was to improve the material condition of the cultivating classes, remarked that this could only be secured when Government itself pursued a more liberal policy in its assessments of land revenue. Approval was expressed of the Viceroy's decision to postpone, indefinitely, the consideration of the (copyright) Telegraph Press Messages Bill, and it was remarked that His Excellency was right in holding that a reduction in Press Telegraphic charges would ameliorate the condition of the Native Press.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

Complaints were numerous as to the insufficiency of accommodation for third class passengers on various railways, and as to the want of sufficient rolling-stock for the conveyance of grain stocks. Comments were also made on the unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of food to native passengers.

The discussion evoked in 1898 by the proposal to adopt Hindi as an official court language, was revived as soon as the Government resolution on the subject became public and developed into a religious controversy between Hindu and Muhammadan journalists, the former as a matter of course warmly espousing the cause of Hindi, while the leading Muhammadan journals bitterly resented a measure which was calculated to touch their religious prejudices.

Excepting a very low section of the Vernacular Press, it may be said that the Vernacular newspapers generally have been conducted with marked moderation; and exception cannot be taken to the tone of criticism adopted by any journal in discussing Government measures and questions of the day.

4.—Literary and Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Minor Department—Archæology.

A very large amount of work has been completed under this head. On works of conservation the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,31,296 and further estimates have been sanctioned. A full account of the operations will be found in the archæological progress report for the year under review.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press and Book Depôt.

The receipts and charges were Rs. 44,594 and Rs. 5,76,183 respectively as compared with Rs. 34,255 and Rs. 5,40,854 in the previous year.

The increase in the receipts was on account of credits afforded by the Accountant-General for printing work executed for the Superintendent, Census Operations, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the actual value of which amounted to Rs. 16,852. The actual expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,01,245, or Rs. 2,197 in excess of the budget grant, but taking into account the credits given (Rs. 9,998) for census work, there was a saving of Rs. 7,801.

The total value of work charged to Government Departments during the year was Rs. 6,51,017, a sum less by Rs. 1,08,944 than the estimated value of the outturn in 1899-1900. The decrease was purely nominal, however, as the Press was exceptionally busy with urgent work, connected chiefly with the census and the new Municipal Account Code, and at the end of the year vouchers for a large quantity of work done were not closed and could not be charged off. But even with this decrease, the figures above give a nominal profit of 12·45 per cent. in the year's transactions in the profit and loss account, which shows Rs. 5,78,901 as the total cost of working the Press (including branches) if treated as a commercial institution. Work done for other Governments amounted to Rs. 17,978.

Plant (engine and machinery) valued at Rs. 11,149 was brought into the stock account during the year. The gross value of the Press buildings, plant and raw material on 31st March 1901 was Rs. 7,85,782 as compared with Rs. 7,38,124 on the corresponding date in 1900.

The value of work done at the Naini Central Jail Branch Press (excluding paper and other raw material used) amounted to Rs. 57,353 during the year, as compared with Rs. 53,266 in 1899-1900. The expenditure was Rs. 39,012, so that the working showed an estimated profit of Rs. 18,341 equal to 47·01 per cent. During the year the Jail Department was paid for convict labour at rates corresponding to those paid to workmen employed in the Government Press.

The Book Depôt accounts show receipts of Rs. 16,619, and expenditure of Rs. 4,398, against Rs. 15,779 and Rs. 4,490 respectively in the previous year.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north; the following tappas in the Mirzapur district:— (1) the tappas of Agori Khas and South Kon in the pargana of Agori; (2) the tappa of British Singrauli in the pargana of Singrauli; (3) the tappas of Púlwa, Dúdhi, and Barha in the pargana of Bechipar; and (4) the portions lying to the south of the Kaimur range; and the tract of country known as Jaunsár-Báwar in the Dehra Dún district.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	758,558	1,425,920	1,055,851	1,511,680
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,055,851	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,558	1,425,794	1,063,662	1,511,978
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	243,686	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,633	147,487	149,347	175,065
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	90,056	150,465	166,638	215,664
4. Current fallows	12,873	64,522	53,407	52,874
5. Net area cropped during the year	91,681	819,634	694,270	1,068,375
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	15,343	137,763	226,306	172,254
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks	...	2,713	1,742	2,661
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	17	72,787	116,068	90,710
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources	10,622	8,375	3,363	287
Total area irrigated ...	25,982	221,638	347,479	265,912
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	13,379	130,085	187,099	89,774
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	20,379	85,216	105,115	51,131
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	903	3,321	3,507	4,100
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Ditto non-food crops ...	3,587	43,437	109,114	140,306
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	25,417	146,418	51,137	34,110
2. Wheat	30,456	354,350	278,079	361,607
3. Barley	10,158	48,380	42,649	59,902
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	...	9,668	19,382	89,415
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	128	60,387	28,171	15,148
6. Ragi or mandua	13,775	507	1,155	54
7. Maize	3,172	72,045	43,909	83,295
8. Gram (pulse)...	1,422	39,304	35,981	232,089
9. Other food-grains, including pulses...	18,803	37,182	64,234	90,085
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	41	654	47	4
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or jinjili	4,514	788	60	38
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	...	2,390	196	843
13. Condiments and spices	...	577	3,790	3,138
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	932	49,799	88,825	113,793
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	273	31,175	24,854	59,898
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	3	637	641	432
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	878	2,729	13,677
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	5,161	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	361	1,802	1,676	2,994
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,115	98,721	118,264	130,713
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,440	5,526	5,308	7,052
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food) ...	939	15,309	770	323
30. Miscellaneous crops (Non-food) ...	2,971	6,617	1,272	11,973
31. Total ...	123,297	984,239	814,545	1,311,327
32. Area cropped more than once ...	31,616	164,605	120,275	242,952
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	91,681	819,634	694,270	1,068,375
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	37,366	290,997	168,264	252,866
2. Cows	44,790	132,725	91,817	129,620
3. Male buffaloes	541	2,102	1,055	4,366
4. Cow buffaloes	6,113	77,184	71,317	124,827
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	33,102	225,362	186,168	293,826
6. Sheep	29,126	53,093	51,505	77,276
7. Goats	43,952	35,195	34,667	69,988
8. Horses and ponies...	2,938	17,676	12,900	22,304
9. Mules and donkeys	525	9,224	13,330	25,061
10. Camels	3	40	257	541
11. Ploughs	14,986	73,361	63,524	105,700
12. Carts	2,492	21,572	21,040	36,324

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1900.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farrukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,134	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,134	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,074
1,221,128	1,247,330	925,060	1,181,092	1,101,834	1,086,549	1,082,603	1,111,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130,454	203,790	62,094	216,372	241,010	318,349	240,686	216,899
186,531	108,615	111,187	142,739	223,652	152,136	268,157	184,087
107,575	38,612	158,578	133,713	83,138	51,939	38,618	49,729
796,568	896,313	593,201	688,268	554,034	564,125	535,142	661,043
251,694	146,887	91,933	42,082	62,616	144,142	159,004	119,974
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,297	3,961	112	362	17,120	20,813	7,702	12,422
232,094	346,578	166,816	238,811	152,987	198,484	63,603	189,495
9,303	6,964	526	1,118	9,569	8,009	2,514	8,601
497,388	504,390	259,387	282,373	242,292	371,448	232,823	330,492
216,987	240,922	66,500	77,430	83,923	129,256	92,504	168,362
297,519	281,098	157,630	174,603	117,393	224,685	129,100	153,543
12,854	13,493	8,104	12,877	15,587	6,037	4,209	7,332
136,032	104,473	58,936	43,633	52,736	59,837	54,936	50,563
5,066	5,596	12	368	41,163	31,232	32,694	23,429
250,900	361,954	67,058	79,455	125,403	140,655	103,584	212,548
138,562	148,352	110,157	97,268	112,323	70,200	66,243	94,284
108,812	119,230	163,087	106,988	72,702	75,868	60,988	78,846
66,819	69,608	48,721	147,441	37,395	55,014	67,231	87,299
7	56	2	136	1,731	2,113	897	1,443
110,786	98,323	13,351	9,263	69,507	46,908	32,705	69,515
53,264	113,058	18,793	39,500	67,501	57,625	96,952	63,070
78,123	78,946	57,109	107,008	48,804	54,539	67,344	57,754
3	...	...	...	51	...	7	10
49	22	165	5,940	58	24	25	169
2,744	...	1,091	1,461	...	54	...	...
11,865	1,311	426	2,990	517	1,087	583	1,517
35,174	6,337	2,271	2,265	12,733	10,599	10,154	19,290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68,555	94,357	106,554	97,421	21,292	26,984	45,490	31,886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	1,578	1,622	1,264	1,991	1,952	2,070	1,351
25,253	27,165	6,125	2,174	12,986	9,160	22,428	14,542
430	55	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19,743	17,769	16,816	7,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,941	2,375	943	1,268	1,539	1,730	430	2,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,147	46,572	47,619	26,233	3,527	7,494	2,724	11,392
11,742	15,249	9,095	13,829	17,658	6,533	4,980	8,629
3,998	122	159	205	12,099	311	182	744
3,421	5,538	589	1,157	6,407	2,591	968	1,345
1,019,536	1,095,941	655,150	743,650	687,535	620,476	635,554	789,967
222,968	199,628	61,949	55,382	133,501	56,351	100,412	128,924
796,568	896,313	593,201	688,268	554,034	564,125	535,142	661,043
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
205,578	189,522	101,210	137,927	186,544	162,220	146,513	180,005
93,030	77,579	81,361	77,071	100,434	75,288	96,932	94,820
8,905	19,728	13,515	27,175	19,456	26,219	26,518	23,611
114,282	136,134	76,615	80,347	67,918	100,006	77,533	93,769
211,070	191,514	142,356	141,858	158,795	159,673	165,231	180,873
52,583	65,761	63,963	51,883	38,018	31,859	19,993	32,710
64,402	81,086	78,899	127,751	106,149	72,757	114,624	61,612
18,729	24,228	16,492	19,316	16,875	20,911	20,484	15,996
17,857	24,749	16,779	17,352	5,831	9,069	5,637	11,300
376	1,367	1,253	2,181	169	458	1,367	349
92,589	87,573	50,181	71,831	87,489	79,100	76,941	86,476
17,836	10,962	6,513	5,663	13,095	9,725	9,594	18,729

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,195,131	1,273,865
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,195,131	1,273,865
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,010,988	1,150,026	1,290,714
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,941	...
2. Not available for cultivation	117,671	132,801	117,374
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	106,956	242,182	222,757
4. Current fallows	58,821	111,100	67,546
5. Net area cropped during the year	727,540	603,992	883,037
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	68,821	19,117	...
(*b*) Private canals	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	21,434	2,430	22,085
(*d*) Wells	53,750	35,106	197,630
(*e*) Other sources...	18,056	4,953	29,220
Total area irrigated ...	162,061	61,606	248,935
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	45,754	23,840	140,406
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	106,300	15,872	58,275
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,365	2,012	10,664
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	53,002	22,365	46,449
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	203,976	210,660	64,640
2. Wheat	135,594	126,754	273,191
3. Barley	72,350	63,887	91,594
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	27,019	147	77,239
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	79,796	43,126	176,013
6. Ragi or mandua	805	281	71
7. Maize	68,013	5,481	44,269
8. Gram (pulse)...	119,102	25,326	36,997
9. Other food-grains, including pulses,	105,496	56,003	79,722
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	10,391	240	24
11. Til or jinjili	18	77	131
12. Others	...	1,092	649
13. Condiments and spices	398	287	205
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	55,535	74,399	24,569
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	11,389	24,438	23,822
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	5,006	1,022	1,772
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,459	...	1,566
20. Others	...	...	2
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	9,808	...	30,974
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,845	793	3,237
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	16,089	15,928	23,463
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	11,758	5,027	17,950
30. Miscellaneous crops { Food ...	1,151	5,079	396
{ Non-food ...	735	169	4
31. Total ...	938,566	661,945	972,563
32. Area cropped more than once ...	211,026	57,953	89,526
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	727,540	603,992	883,037
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	215,744	193,144	223,484
2. Cows	78,878	112,942	108,054
3. Male buffaloes	35,301	16,332	20,097
4. Cow buffaloes	48,726	35,340	80,358
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	133,865	161,211	175,617
6. Sheep	27,993	41,066	30,497
7. Goats	85,165	30,367	77,453
8. Horses and ponies	12,920	8,166	12,465
9. Mules and donkeys	4,990	8,233	6,533
10. Camels	35	18	187
11. Ploughs	103,614	74,119	104,561
12. Carts	24,748	33,677	22,760

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1900—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,866	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,866	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,461,151	1,121,166	876,272	1,509,694	1,048,658	1,958,437	1,464,770	1,828,301	2,231,590
...	...	95,543	...	...	73,278	6,610	...	120,992
111,505	111,079	73,246	403,515	267,991	287,856	232,134	398,512	322,483
262,320	203,831	249,088	274,460	217,558	662,275	479,494	326,184	902,795
114,746	95,425	68,625	38,515	37,690	186,181	142,058	117,669	285,325
972,580	710,831	389,770	793,204	525,419	748,847	604,474	985,936	599,995
...	...	14,685	151,618	14,377	...	2,490	4,284	2,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,393	4,012	21,828	19,499	58,209	1,248	1,330	81,116	3,646
188,363	28,737	40,806	96,158	106,263	4,606	17,240	169,223	53,108
16,870	5,225	14,069	2,319	1,475	408	113	834	401
214,626	37,974	91,388	269,594	180,324	6,262	21,173	255,457	59,911
131,198	72,237	41,726	92,941	45,590	1,423	5,238	63,180	25,147
39,409	31,953	20,764	160,114	143,956	2,209	11,500	180,908	35,055
9,986	8,814	3,205	8,254	3,751	882	1,289	5,202	4,418
41,886	58,256	27,286	38,785	14,747	1,792	3,363	24,133	1,872
173,542	159,084	147,139	56,545	102,650	53,746	3,574	294,183	22,309
305,718	154,808	86,961	130,958	54,580	24,335	36,415	81,463	37,672
79,578	44,198	39,238	130,811	86,769	14,603	15,148	158,029	21,395
40,618	25,190	1,429	116,381	69,358	124,316	111,987	70,588	156,304
112,589	67,569	13,957	50,635	27,100	31,326	29,811	92,450	5,586
140	948	1,229	278	3,526	192	19	6,880	334
29,112	4,073	6,634	36,848	430	146	35	1,130	10,593
28,122	58,118	60,309	194,944	154,624	288,947	206,747	231,500	116,449
129,329	78,999	61,983	83,001	52,092	107,738	84,047	162,914	171,077
96	997	9,702	128	1,138	8,300	19,463	11,875	2,314
106	10	2	160	99	45,520	57,534	593	67,774
58	...	...	121	100	2,884	715	...	...
72	540	170	708	440	...	1,179	716	568
53,736	62,854	38,561	8,197	4,155	5	1,370	11,570	539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,836	7,988	2,129	50,769	20,321	57,444	48,089	13,989	28,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,569	823	4,323	3,434	4,642	5,030	3,839	3,725	1,720
38	1,233	401	20,250	29	24	575	3,792	58
10	72	17	1	97	...	17	75	62
...	13,665	...	8,644	9,634	1,177	678	8,504	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,107	937	238	982	354	267	490	941	597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,776	15,516	2,534	3,913	12,134	421	89	8,561	1,772
21,466	11,621	4,652	10,213	4,731	2,034	2,517	11,330	2,744
2,088	5,582	1,290	5,374	761	335	273	664	2,667
1,855	57	604	633	575	10	134	2,405	47
1,060,080	714,965	484,580	914,008	610,360	768,836	624,752	1,178,390	652,137
87,500	4,134	94,810	120,804	84,941	19,989	20,278	192,454	52,142
972,580	710,831	389,770	793,204	525,419	748,847	604,474	985,936	599,995
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
276,279	191,780	114,983	200,698	132,679	151,809	112,121	322,659	181,362
133,809	100,238	65,516	142,913	85,525	194,836	123,154	179,431	186,952
37,650	42,787	32,013	42,273	37,260	9,587	4,794	30,272	4,755
65,403	42,794	15,581	91,485	60,537	62,642	43,951	95,064	69,830
221,826	155,488	77,639	217,533	130,476	199,542	157,273	246,522	263,915
38,541	23,640	13,781	30,917	65,155	28,107	33,730	102,448	70,068
48,261	108,169	40,474	163,944	88,896	111,056	101,556	114,985	114,972
12,925	11,749	6,608	22,919	14,139	15,510	8,287	16,884	8,036
10,500	2,349	744	6,932	5,125	1,912	604	7,943	4,278
53	53	1	427	108	67	93	349	76
128,611	98,451	59,370	106,589	75,273	65,919	45,509	148,004	76,045
33,698	23,460	18,644	23,469	10,939	11,558	16,440	3,343	19,329

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	947,527	569,647	1,615,066	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	174,976	61,881	298,643	162,898
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	209,705	73,614	575,417	151,989
4. Current fallows	63,593	27,039	151,862	44,255
5. Net area cropped during the year	499,253	407,113	510,296	632,725
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	21,674	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	352	23,062	24,228	61,567
(d) Wells	8,467	133,169	38,250	318,628
(e) Other sources	259	1,907	38,659	1,275
Total area irrigated ...	30,752	158,138	101,137	381,470
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	8,695	31,372	6,840	51,670
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	16,732	113,197	83,743	282,559
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	798	3,825	1,234	4,604
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	4,776	23,999	10,437	55,643
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	473	122,486	157,848	185,382
2. Wheat	65,746	32,866	43,337	52,438
3. Barley	9,574	88,131	59,397	192,841
4. Cholum or juár (millet)	57,880	10,904	13,401	28,795
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	38,760	15,572	24,271	8,796
6. Ragi or mandua	2	530	576	5,168
7. Maize	58	5,088	7,547	56,909
8. Gram (pulse)	212,828	42,961	90,491	43,682
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	49,245	108,580	155,153	139,260
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	26,394	1,834	12,267	2,999
11. Til or jinjili	3,565	3	4,190	39
12. Others	183	...	...	...
13. Condiments and spices	4,631	290	344	523
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	295	18,637	8,382	46,258
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	36,044	6	390	35
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	2,061	5,810	758	5,343
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	347	807	33	7,188
20. Others	36	2	7	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	1,831	5,055	2,843	2,253
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	129	31	39	841
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,203	3,545	1,717	2,015
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,927	7,649	3,071	7,164
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	709	1,825	548	2
Non-food ...	46	16	147	179
31. Total ...	514,006	472,640	587,579	788,130
32. Area cropped more than once ...	14,753	65,527	77,283	155,405
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	499,253	407,113	510,296	632,725
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	66,359	129,623	193,973	252,130
2. Cows	56,848	67,606	181,231	130,395
3. Male buffaloes	2,441	3,164	2,638	12,103
4. Cow buffaloes	35,112	24,595	38,511	74,087
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	80,393	87,450	165,289	181,817
6. Sheep	28,137	57,059	86,711	88,866
7. Goats	57,068	42,272	52,825	74,955
8. Horses and ponies	8,418	3,424	3,880	4,955
9. Mules and donkeys	4,798	3,004	2,213	2,918
10. Camels	131	204	56	572
11. Ploughs	29,137	54,455	61,277	118,588
12. Carts	10,824	2,715	1,300	1,512

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1900—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	792,151	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,466,267	3,602,560	1,701,093	57,018,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	6,531	...	...	...	63,234	163,023	217,565	1,722,863
890,277	785,620	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,403,033	3,439,537	1,483,528	50,874,498
891,130	799,957	2,934,795	1,783,768	1,379,385	3,403,033	3,439,537	1,483,528	50,908,353
...	...	110,333	...	...	3,163,349	3,177,053	963,893	8,552,841
119,831	132,011	263,123	184,219	321,387	...	...	49,852	6,551,174
137,498	100,225	413,741	309,914	183,586	...	...	177,350	8,482,866
37,297	42,872	169,727	57,551	101,302	...	...	54,027	2,918,814
596,504	524,849	1,977,871	1,232,084	773,110	239,684	262,484	238,406	24,402,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,553	1,981,373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,692	5,692
48,363	33,808	307,960	246,968	149,109	...	...	131	1,215,683
178,539	150,942	304,511	213,013	273,192	...	...	356	4,478,507
8,221	20,396	124,063	125,499	70,085	...	...	37	553,595
235,123	205,146	736,534	585,480	492,386	...	...	117,769	8,234,850
13,982	15,691	193,466	183,806	48,330	...	...	58,116	2,766,869
184,329	154,735	476,926	331,411	373,641	...	...	96,238	4,717,238
2,269	3,166	15,437	5,764	5,644	...	...	419	200,326
46,542	40,985	58,552	67,176	88,037	...	...	24,011	1,611,684
162,325	101,235	886,592	684,805	276,055	...	...	126,712	4,592,603
33,676	39,575	284,223	215,671	52,497	...	...	66,865	4,601,392
135,026	126,387	357,829	124,120	230,038	...	...	14,902	3,154,323
13,357	3,391	263	1,162	1,261	...	...	2,334	1,858,310
28,195	3,983	2,222	83	772	...	...	1,029	1,537,003
2,614	6,535	28,856	4,274	23,874	...	...	2,147	111,155
5,219	29,472	98,178	37,839	29,415	...	...	14,170	1,143,430
62,480	78,531	131,367	141,178	32,272	...	...	26,784	3,202,318
205,278	212,189	534,227	313,967	222,921	...	...	20,753	3,943,905
3,567	2,570	94,878	34,896	5,613	...	...	5,518	256,021
1	5	4,850	411	7	...	...	19	196,966
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,581
151	175	1,645	272	320	...	...	711	42,146
28,794	39,877	78,354	48,120	64,129	...	...	3,349	1,023,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	982	771	99	47	...	...	3,073	968,302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	146	886	190	2,746	...	...	307	69,268
2,535	57	16,786	270	18,351	...	...	...	212,916
...	24	5,833	2	5	...	...	...	6,252
14,560	4,504	16,300	21,652	6,393	...	...	30	220,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,465	260	121	8,007
237	408	270	49	499	...	...	456	38,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,090	270	2,213	7,648	1,495	...	...	1,432	708,345
6,549	5,839	12,176	4,630	4,229	...	...	1,998	268,316
198	266	11,328	2,849	169	...	...	4,834	83,449
310	161	693	61	131	...	...	12	52,833
709,419	656,971	2,628,662	1,648,383	973,315	239,684	262,484	380,328	28,864,000*
112,915	132,122	650,791	416,299	200,205	...	...	81,922	4,461,342
596,504	524,849	1,977,871	1,232,084	773,110	239,684	262,484	238,406	24,402,658
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
178,720	136,226	602,778	472,057	296,695	117,047	119,127	105,141	7,045,630
96,072	89,729	411,012	288,414	173,268	164,339	158,836	142,312	4,567,777
2,825	1,237	8,899	7,379	9,601	1,380	7,942	19,914	565,835
41,620	39,019	117,155	99,966	84,662	67,050	27,796	26,040	2,413,369
127,058	136,162	505,293	403,605	263,363	68,749	83,389	75,048	6,408,351
69,518	37,820	64,205	39,890	60,641	101,373	93,306	18,244	1,819,483
47,417	58,516	323,449	140,000	110,984	84,715	139,958	15,340	3,123,889
2,713	3,992	15,065	13,792	4,578	3,653	1,230	9,269	434,426
4,117	4,084	11,137	7,515	5,023	491	95	525	262,777
37	21	61	71	116	...	...	264	11,361
77,428	59,718	264,310	209,757	144,333	67,408	58,392	42,049	3,162,668
1,196	1,139	22,894	14,812	2,022	315	7	11,790	486,136

* Includes 499,443 acres in Almora and Garhwál, for which details are not available.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*

Agricultural year ending

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sítápur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,924	1,141,945	1,118,213	1,439,857
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	124,884	236,769	240,338	153,553
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	126,491	269,599	278,607	241,962
4. Current fallows	17,149	30,635	27,628	72,021
5. Net area cropped during the year	350,400	604,942	571,640	972,321
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	34,379	88,131	111,994	82,052
(d) Wells	90,639	147,107	194,349	98,347
(e) Other sources...	5,895	14,933	2,489	5,737
Total area irrigated ...	130,913	250,171	308,832	186,136
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	60,767	90,346	90,103	121,824
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	54,923	142,904	233,354	35,104
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	7,499	7,094	4,864	3,546
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	19,445	22,605	32,783	27,911
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	85,594	114,219	230,680	246,189
2. Wheat	69,692	107,516	92,797	206,543
3. Barley	25,180	103,059	73,173	107,100
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	14,081	32,938	36,337	7,644
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	34,814	68,028	16,424	42,278
6. Ragi or mandua	2,103	3,315	15,301	2,837
7. Maize	10,636	31,321	309	20,953
8. Gram (pulse)...	49,899	103,935	110,880	144,948
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	98,305	109,833	158,509	340,453
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	339	255	412	6,922
11. Til or jinjili	23	433	44	2,462
12. Others	...	...	...	...
13. Condiments and spices	1,695	567	908	669
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	3,218	9,904	3,406	29,539
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,081	11,300	102	872
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	715	2,843	1,382	660
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2	1,475	212	11
20. Others	...	...	62	15
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	14,083	10,967	27,175	19,170
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	329	730	757	2,011
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,395	3,836	3,494	5,151
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	13,793	13,020	7,664	8,929
30. Miscellaneous crops { Food ...	1,873	2,459	1,851	6,098
30. Miscellaneous crops { Non-food ...	78	1,229	100	383
31. Total ...	430,925	733,216	781,995	1,202,668
32. Area cropped more than once ...	80,525	128,274	210,355	230,347
33. (31—32). Net area cropped during the year.	350,400	604,942	571,640	972,321
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	123,980	198,527	241,732	312,484
2. Cows	60,387	110,806	129,346	219,569
3. Male buffaloes	6,897	20,434	10,142	33,975
4. Cow buffaloes	33,716	73,760	79,279	74,930
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	91,728	179,704	180,532	219,413
6. Sheep	23,272	46,817	56,807	34,835
7. Goats	60,459	108,386	90,740	201,373
8. Horses and ponies...	10,590	15,917	17,884	19,558
9. Mules and donkeys	4,856	5,516	5,392	3,233
10. Camels	151	132	219	114
11. Ploughs...	59,637	79,186	115,085	147,375
12. Carts	5,926	10,714	5,659	9,083

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the the 30th June 1900.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partábgarh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total for Oudh.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,487,301	1,864,152	1,116,183	1,850,959	1,693,115	1,096,181	922,912	1,126,505	15,476,247	
...	283,590	...	103,670	209,404	...	...	...	596,664	
199,012	174,466	190,097	183,340	143,452	269,051	242,648	152,054	2,309,664	
356,544	520,895	229,669	354,252	360,619	189,536	153,617	219,320	3,301,111	
82,197	115,659	27,496	131,156	69,201	18,765	27,543	25,104	644,554	
849,548	769,542	668,921	1,078,541	910,439	618,829	499,104	730,027	8,624,254	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53,358	23,422	143,949	64,265	32,223	121,867	108,876	111,878	976,394	
186,660	84,250	188,497	156,883	41,569	159,705	173,329	121,843	1,643,178	
15,851	3,421	7,718	5,423	6,266	3,616	2,450	6,654	80,453	
255,869	111,093	340,164	226,571	80,058	285,188	284,655	240,375	2,700,025	
134,080	71,403	117,560	81,421	52,894	96,753	63,895	136,245	1,117,291	
81,637	20,986	166,420	109,114	21,563	158,051	220,032	69,568	1,313,656	
8,331	1,966	2,367	1,553	1,099	4,432	3,579	4,990	51,320	
38,681	17,704	63,866	40,690	4,991	33,271	28,157	37,257	367,361	
98,989	227,390	296,306	549,043	331,525	280,571	167,507	271,779	2,899,792	
198,400	136,688	120,656	163,872	198,897	101,598	66,823	156,101	1,619,583	
120,758	95,256	61,987	90,891	89,878	94,385	116,543	42,620	1,020,830	
34,228	10,493	17,417	4,491	12,017	22,484	24,623	11,443	228,196	
107,972	20,223	145	341	269	1,220	24,178	3,487	319,379	
1,432	1,998	4,123	3,932	1,253	6,990	13,229	3,519	60,032	
30,280	57,659	10,692	160,717	113,172	1,975	986	23,885	462,575	
103,256	78,914	130,688	145,111	91,577	116,522	71,660	194,484	1,341,874	
168,459	200,590	180,925	232,475	217,059	158,288	129,575	230,164	2,224,635	
2,134	4,177	8,264	60,827	13,381	1,591	1,576	1,981	101,859	
103	538	16	1,238	1,696	...	88	3	6,644	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
483	2,509	396	818	977	5	215	1,760	11,002	
19,679	34,803	45,503	24,998	3,758	22,099	12,386	26,033	235,326	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,589	605	35	37	126	4	22	7	28,780	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,450	683	399	261	308	1,380	5,393	578	16,052	
183	...	8,616	...	40	3,691	4,239	15	18,484	
...	632	10	278	556	...	67	31	1,651	
22,204	3,424	10,749	25,922	9,416	6,398	10,689	22,990	183,187	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,095	1,738	394	475	1,340	642	681	730	10,922	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,291	3,590	8,943	3,949	3,508	6,681	1,313	13,993	61,144	
10,128	6,641	4,473	4,455	4,250	5,620	4,436	10,402	93,811	
15,975	2,177	1,577	21,632	1,341	1,813	2,899	131	59,826	
140	235	114	210	110	183	180	26	2,988	
955,264	899,696	912,438	1,511,430	1,114,908	834,150	659,315	1,016,224	11,052.229	
105,716	130,154	243,517	432,889	204,469	215,321	160,211	286,197	2,427,975	
849,548	769,542	668,921	1,078,541	910,439	618,829	499,104	730,027	8,624,254	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
275,224	243,404	291,856	404,203	294,732	292,098	226,664	243,938	3,148,842	
164,725	315,871	118,975	297,441	290,952	117,589	117,741	122,167	2,065,569	
29,550	42,101	6,496	10,362	28,355	9,437	13,167	8,441	219,357	
72,240	69,201	61,260	92,722	92,787	75,321	72,502	68,514	866,232	
226,526	269,710	191,402	358,021	228,666	173,623	151,761	156,738	2,427,824	
53,978	51,257	37,552	50,707	58,668	57,934	61,282	21,839	554,948	
131,519	131,116	94,465	158,353	180,074	109,679	85,924	142,234	1,495,322	
20,684	18,726	10,033	16,002	16,987	11,883	11,765	11,055	181,084	
3,111	1,422	4,223	6,661	5,212	1,034	2,798	6,755	50,213	
84	32	195	76	38	380	591	163	2,175	
127,615	114,808	131,827	169,221	135 398	135,285	110,099	118,870	1,464,406	
11,152	17,645	3,463	14,599	10,690	1,566	885	9,350	100,702	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—Statement showing Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900.

Number.	Station where observation made.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	21·59	56·05	5·57	83·21	55·5	71·5	63·5	60·0	69·6	64·8	37·9	52·3	45·1	N.-E.	S. & S.-E.	N.-W.	
2	Mussooree	17·04	74·88	5·33	97·25	58·2	73·9	66·1	61·6	71·1	66·3	39·1	48·8	44·9	N.-E.	N.-W. E. S.-E. & N.-E.	N.-E.	
3	Ránikhet	12·39	30·86	2·21	45·46	59·9	76·8	68·4	63·9	75·4	69·7	42·2	55·1	48·7	N.-W.	N.-W.	N.-E.	
4	Dehra Dún	8·22	66·67	3·06	77·95	69·9	95·2	82·6	74·4	86·6	80·5	47·1	67·5	57·3	N.-W.	S.-W. & S.-E.	N.-E.	
5	Roorkee	5·48	39 83	2·17	47·48	75·0	102·0	88·5	79·1	92·0	85·6	46·9	70·5	58·7	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
6	Meerut	1·83	40·87	1·19	43·89	77·8	103·5	90·7	80·4	94·1	87·3	48·5	71·4	60·0	S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
7	Bareilly	5·20	35·90	1·12	42·22	78·5	102·1	90·3	79·2	92·1	85·7	49·7	71·6	60·7	N.-W.	S.-E.	Calm.	
8	Agra	1·68	19·20	1·27	22·15	82·6	104·3	93·5	84·0	98·2	91·2	53·0	74·0	63·5	S.-W.	S.-W. & S.-E.	N.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	2·60	30·59	2·12	35·31	79·6	105·7	92·7	81·0	95·8	88·4	49·9	72·3	61·1	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
10	Cawnpore	2·03	30·14	1·10	33·27	79·4	105·1	92·3	80·7	95·6	88·2	50·6	74·6	62·6	N.-W.	S.-E. & N.-E.	S.-W.	
11	Bahraich	3·43	35·41	0·92	39·76	77·5	98·8	87·6	78·9	92·3	85·6	50·4	74·0	62·2	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
12	Lucknow	3·29	28·90	1·25	33·44	77·4	104·5	90·9	79·7	93·7	86·7	50·7	75·3	63·0	S.-W. & N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
13	Allahabad	5·17	28·40	2·20	35·77	79·6	104·8	92·2	81·3	95·4	88·4	52·5	76·3	64·4	S.-W.	S.-E. & N.-E.	N.-W.	
14	Benares	2·68	27·93	3·27	33·88	79·3	103·5	91·4	80·9	93·2	87·1	52·7	75·4	64·1	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	6·66	29·30	6·82	42·78	76·0	97·8	86·9	78·8	91·2	85·1	53·2	74·7	64·0	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
16	Jhánsi	1·59	35·37	1·53	38·49	85·6	106·1	95·9	82·2	97·0	89·6	56·5	76·7	66·6	S.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W., S.-W. & S.-E.	
	General Mean ...	3·47	31·82	2·50	37·79	79·0	103·2	91·1	80·5	94·2	87·4	51·2	73·9	62·6				

N.B.—In striking the general mean, stations 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	25	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his State.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 899·2 square miles, and a population of 532,067 according to the last census. The post of Minister was held by Muhammad Ishak Khan till 1st June 1900. He was succeeded by Shaikh Abdul Ghafur, Deputy Collector, who has been deputed for two years. The income of the State for 1899-1900 was Rs. 30,52,702, and the expenditure Rs. 32,05,785, there being a deficit of Rs. 1,53,083. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants: the decrease in population, according to the last census, occurs almost wholly in the tracts bordering on the Tarái. A military force of 2,504 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service Troops) was maintained during the year.
Benares.	His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	45	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district, and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 2,117 villages, with a population of 438,544, and an average rental of Rs. 10,34,284, of which Rs. 3,12,572 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XIV of 1881, supplemented, where necessary, by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The present Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, C.S.I., Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri.	Rájput.	27	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his State.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 267,608. The revenue from all sources is Rs. 279,862 and the expenditure Rs. 3,42,009. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territory, and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of produce is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	177,646	Dehra 27,810
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,046,412	Saháranpur 67,955
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,652	877,984	Muzaffarnagar ... 23,462
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,539,917	Meerut 118,129
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	1,138,296	Khurja 29,280
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,203,047	Koil 70,127
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	763,221	Muttra 59,428
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,060,546	Agra 188,300
9	Farrukhabad	6	3	1,719	924,660	Farrukhabad ... 66,913
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	829,350	Mainpuri 18,147
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	806,625	Etáwah 43,090
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	863,719	Kásganj 19,679
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,089,550	Bareilly 130,448
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,875	779,361	Bijnor 17,566
15	Budaun	5	4	1,990	1,024,888	Budaun 39,063
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,192,348	Moradabad 75,176
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	921,624	Sháhjahánpur ... 76,458
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	470,689	Pilibhít 33,148
19	Cawnpore	8	2	2,366	1,259,243	Cawnpore 197,000
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	686,411	Fatehpur 19,281
21	Bánda...	8	...	3,061	631,337	Bánda 22,935
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	458,645	Ráth 11,424
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,487,904	Allahabad 175,748
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	611,644	Jhánsi 59,121
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	400,619	Kúnch 15,888
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	882,972	Benares 203,095
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,082,706	Mirzapur 100,371
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,202,710	Jaunpur 42,532
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	914,148	Gházipur 39,186
30	Ballia	3	2	1,238	949,966	Ballia 15,225
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,957,074	Gorakhpur 63,377
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,845,758	Basti 14,731
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,530,555	Azamgarh 18,373
34	Naini Tal	6	...	2,658	306,362	Káshipur 12,020
35	Almora	2	...	5,416	465,876	Almora 8,667
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	429,892	...
37	Lucknow	3	2	977	973,334	Lucknow 264,038
38	Unaó	4	3	1,736	975,855	Unao 12,732
39	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,033,948	Rae Bareli 16,157
40	Sítápur	4	2	2,206	1,175,579	Sítápur 22,580
41	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,093,201	Hardoi 12,182
42	Kheri	3	2	2,963	905,199	Lakhimpur 10,281
43	Fyzabad	4	4	1,707	1,298,086	Fyzabad 73,832
44	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,402,350	Gonda 15,281
45	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,051,856	Bahraich 27,297
46	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,084,115	Sultánpur 9,550
47	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	912,322	Bela 8,032
48	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,179,532	Nawábganj 14,603
	Total ...	217	*96	107,142	†47,719,082	
	Gross Revenue, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...

	1900-1901.	
	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,52,82,381	36,048
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	3,24,189	...
Stamps	82,77,276	...
Excise	69,00,211	...
Provincial Rates	13,10,920	90,80,351
Assessed Taxes	25,33,385	...
Registration	4,98,945	...
Interest	4,09,762	17,264
Law and Justice	4,69,507	...
Law and Justice—Jails	3,82,109	...
Police	2,00,343	3,45,017
Education	1,34,057	2,97,555
Medical	34,937	1,61,451
Scientific	1,26,846	9,543
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,49,613	...
Stationery and Printing	1,24,588	...
Miscellaneous	2,22,237	1,22,019
Major Works	4,05,286	...
Minor Works	17,875	...
Civil Works	46,950	5,45,613
Total ...	8,78,51,417	1,06,14,861

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs.	Rs.	
454	6	19	45	13	422		1,08,998	
1,990	16	23	27	21	2,684		17,83,095	
1,064	11	32	24	12	1,858		18,17,330	
1,716	25	24	18	17	3,723		30,58,962	
1,615	12	29	31	8	2,800		23,07,818	
1,813	26	32	25	7	2,969		25,38,852	
887	12	21	39	15	2,450		18,12,079	
1,241	22	29	26	7	3,828		20,69,051	
1,825	18	23	29	19	2,767		13,55,614	
1,435	14	16	15	10	2,376		14,73,900	
1,561	11	17	24	13	2,110		15,44,830	
1,545	13	10	33	25	2,150		13,15,541	
2,109	23	26	38	18	3,205		17,92,793	
2,964	12	22	38	10	2,424		18,41,820	
2,093	17	19	26	§ 10	2,675		14,87,365	
2,928	21	41	28	11	3,265		18,62,368	
2,379	16	17	30	10	2,798		16,15,164	
1,259	8	12	21	12	1,444		8,44,930	
2,068	21	29	44	15	4,482		24,69,163	
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,349		16,76,010	
1,268	16	19	32	9	2,345		13,01,630	
929	10	9	25	11	1,665		11,41,222	
4,000	22	31	21	10	4,850		29,65,896	
1,460	18	15	33	14	2,777		7,28,101	
937	9	10	22	16	1,757	2,36,84,504	11,02,782	
2,328	18	30	34	1	2,672		10,45,785	
5,323	23	29	60	40	2,118		11,09,026	
3,455	17	22	22	16	2,570		15,87,339	
3,548	17	22	24	§ 10	2,183		12,24,547	
2,529	11	11	‡ 36	‡ 12½	1,861		8,01,004	
8,602	23	23	40	1½	3,433		30,53,167	
7,623	13	22	32	12	3,726		23,47,088	
5,526	19	15	29	25	2,883		22,07,266	
1,744	9	15	50	25	889		7,21,329	
5,736	7	9	140	18	75		2,73,055	
5,213	5	7	70	17	130		2,03,803	
965	15	25	25	10	2,844		9,93,467	
1,779	14	12	22	8	1,858		18,52,304	
1,768	17	17	16	10	2,578		17,42,067	
2,363	19	26	30	15	3,362		17,22,982	
1,992	16	27	25	9	2,976		17,19,556	
1,776	10	15	50	36	3,219		10,00,925	
2,571	21	28	35	11	3,022		15,74,128	
2,337	18	18	32	24	3,641		18,20,484	
1,940	11	14	49	16	2,694		13,35,935	
2,526	18	15	25	9	2,766		16,31,410	
2,215	11	13	31	9	‖ 2,346		15,21,597	
2,095	13	19	28	13	3,213		21,73,795	
119,576	734	968	...	...	¶ 123,232	(a) 2,36,84,504	7,56,77,873	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,84,66,278	

* Including two Honorary Munsifs in Fyzabad.

† Increase in population as compared with that shown in the statement received with G. O. No. $\frac{1866}{I-593E}$, dated the 19th June 1901, is due to correct figures having been furnished by District Officers for the Gorakhpur and Partábgarh districts.

‡ The difference is due to the transfer of the district headquarters from Korantadih to Ballia.

§ Last year's figures were wrong.

‖ Of these 293 *chaukídárs* in tahsíl Patti are remunerated by zamíndárs.

¶ Increase is due to the addition of the Plague and Canal police in Meerut, City police in Cawnpore, some rural and road *chaukídárs* in Rae Bareli, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Sultánpur.

(a) Figures under the following heads are included in the total cost of Administration:—

3. Land Revenue, District Administration (Provincial and Local).
18. General Administration (Provincial and Local).
6. Stamps (Imperial and Provincial).
7. Excise (Imperial and Provincial).
8. Provincial Rates (Provincial).
10. Assessed Taxes (Imperial and Provincial).
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law (Provincial), *minus* corresponding receipt heads.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails (Provincial), ditto.
20. Police (Provincial and Local), ditto.
22. Education (Provincial and Local), ditto.
24. Medical (Provincial and Local), ditto.
30. Stationery and Printing (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXIII, "Stationery and Printing" (Provincial).
45. Civil Works (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXXII, "Civil Works" (Provincial and Local).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	*Children up to 14 years.* Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,249	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farrukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	134,193	97,458	65,156	60,074	356,881	134
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	126,561	127,052	84,507	78,748	416,868	76
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sítápur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1900.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration by sea during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	...	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	...	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	...	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	...	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	...	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	...	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	...	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	...	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Urdu, Hindi, and Bhojpuri.	...	33	
483	69	363	270,887	85,006	...	73	...	230,374	126,507	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	538	413,984	2,170	...	5	...	380,977	35,891	Hindi and Hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	308	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191		...		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Urdu ...	...	2	
56	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Hindustani ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	...	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	...	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865		...		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056		...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(a).—Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			Previous cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1899 to 30th September 1900, with cost per mile.		Remarks.
	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
					Rs.			
Farrukhabad,	...	...	1,498	...	26·5	...		
Azamgarh ...	...	...	2,039	...	26·4	...		
Etâwah ...	...	...	847	...	26·2	...	Area = 364 square miles. Cost = Rs. 9,529. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Jalaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 809 square miles. Cost = Rs. 21,208. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Etah ...	...	...	771	...	26·2	...	Area = 457 square miles. Cost = Rs. 11,970. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Mainpuri ...	...	...	695	...	26·2	...	Area = 366 square miles. Cost = Rs. 9,581. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Gonda ...	...	...	2,489	...	29·3	...	Area = 374 square miles. Cost = Rs. 9,812. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Aligarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 335 square miles. Cost = Rs. 8,769. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Kheri ...	40	...	2,674	38·5	29·9	...	Area = 49 square miles. Cost = Rs. 1,282. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Jhânsi ...	134	...	...	40·0	...	...		
Shâhjahânpur.	94	...	...	38·5	...	...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1(b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1899-1900.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		
(1) Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	10,564	46,87,697		
	Oudh ...	2,011	8,27,312		
(2) Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...	53,211	3,68,16,098	Various between the years 1900 and 1929.	
	Oudh ...	21,130	1,50,86,384	Various between the years 1900 and 1931.	
(3) Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...	13,361	26,50,267	Various between the years 1900 and 1925.	
	Oudh ...	78	37,393	Various between the years 1900 and 1913.	
(4) Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	5,133	11,60,012	Various between the years 1900 and 1906.	
	Oudh ...	519	2,55,766	Various between the years 1900 and 1905.	
(5) Settlements in progress,	N.-W. Provinces ...	897	7,00,051		
	Oudh ...	227	299		
(6) Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,60,14,125		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,62,07,154		
(7) Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...	80,203	4,55,15,042		
	Oudh ...	22,799	1,58,50,887		
(8) Settlements previously made without such records.	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,263	1,64,494		
	Oudh ...	230	15,297		
(9) Detailed Settlements during the year.	N.-W. Provinces ...	242	1,49,321		
	Oudh ...	862	3,25,665		
(10) Summary Settlements during the year.	N.-W. Provinces ...	458	1,85,268		
	Oudh ...	74	15,305		
(11) Total of Serial Nos. 7 to 10.	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,60,14,125		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,62,07,154		

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A-1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which the figures required by this table are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which figures are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which figures are available.* Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamíndári and village communities (temporarily settled).						
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	87,912	90,731
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	187,468	252,699	985,753	714,445	15,08,696
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	47,775	...	1,006,305	627,348	15,48,826
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,068,375	21,92,841
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,572	6,736	1,169,772	814,272	19,56,560
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,862	1,513	1,248,105	889,182	21,31,604
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	677,224	14,92,841
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	654,102	17,45,640
Farrukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	476,587	11,53,244
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	494,779	12,44,913
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	459,395	13,24,272
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	561,919	11,14,696
Bareilly	1,018,318	38,029	...	980,289	691,768	13,37,354
Bijnor	1,196,902	166,698	...	1,030,204	568,302	11,82,469
Budaun	1,273,005	22,582	...	1,250,423	840,827	10,43,229
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	940,935	14,61,955
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,66,442
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	375,640	7,01,772
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	737,157	21,46,288
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	306,988	13,14,857
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	662,855	11,14,209
Hamírpur	1,464,704	12,444	...	1,452,260	596,650	10,49,464
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	871,400	23,74,197
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,621	102,415	1,761,834	519,988	7,00,601
Jalaun	945,684	9,750	...	935,934	280,182	10,16,405
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	1,837,598	24,88,142
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,169,877	19,36,674
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	516,223	17,34,170
Naini Tal	1,701,093	17,568	1,154,560	528,965	218,256	2,20,472
Almora	3,466,267	28,314	1,192,374	245,579	239,684	2,04,371
Garhwál	3,602,560	349,330	2,968,438	284,292	262,484	1,50,043
Zamíndári (permanently settled).						
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	388,804	7,72,846
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	385,808	7,29,328
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	597,821	12,48,832
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	555,992	10,33,526
Ballia	792,151	20,823	...	771,328	494,029	6,86,490
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	76,844	2,878
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437,650	2,990,267	8,326,482	35,120,901	19,906,417	4,08,47,978
Total, Zamíndári (permanently settled).	6,159,711	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,885	2,499,298	44,73,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,597,361	3,130,925	9,580,650	39,885,786	22,405,715	4,53,21,878

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the cultivated portion of the area not fully assessed agrees according to the revised

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1899-1900.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For total area.	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Number of towns.	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 8	90,711	0 5 9	1 0 6	133,767	0 10 10	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 8 1	15,00,975	1 8 4	2 1 7	976,185	1 8 7	6	150,980
772,874	2 0 1	15,48,762	1 8 7	2 7 6	755,952	2 0 9	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 2	21,92,641	1 7 5	2 0 10	1,380,492	1 9 4	5	166,934
949,914	2 0 11	19,45,105	1 10 7	2 6 3	927,315	2 1 7	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 8	21,31,604	1 11 4	2 6 4	1,017,329	2 1 6	4	129,098
713,421	2 1 5	14,97,207	1 12 0	2 3 4	674,700	2 3 6	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 11 10	17,44,763	1 8 6	2 10 8	778,728	2 3 10	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 6	11,51,162	1 1 8	2 6 8	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,714	1 2 4	2 8 3	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,23,424	1 3 8	2 14 1	714,515	1 13 8	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,13,962	1 0 3	1 15 8	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,37,354	1 5 9	1 14 11	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,79,559	1 2 4	2 1 2	771,103	1 8 6	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,38,466	0 13 3	1 3 9	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,29,651	1 2 7	1 8 4	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,66,561	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 2	7,01,772	1 15 11	1 13 10	485,108	1 7 2	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 5	21,26,581	1 6 7	2 14 2	1,020,961	2 1 4	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,440	1 4 2	4 4 6	899,157	1 14 1	1	20,071
705,832	1 9 3	11,13,980	0 9 9	1 10 11	704,513	1 9 4	1	12,311
513,720	2 0 8	10,49,118	0 11 7	1 12 2	509,065	2 1 0	1	175,246
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,75,522	1 5 3	2 11 7	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	84,802
683,619	1 0 5	6,60,481	0 6 0	1 4 4	500,122	1 5 2	3	26,121
396,361	2 9 0	10,13,308	1 1 4	3 9 10	392,896	2 9 3	2	75,041
2,994,057	0 13 4	24,87,010	0 15 11	1 5 3	...	...	2	24,621
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,36,516	1 8 10	1 10 6	...	...	2	49,361
1,673,496	1 0 7	17,34,170	1 6 3	3 5 9	1,670,198	1 0 7	3	14,717
356,881	0 9 11	2,18,728	0 6 9	1 0 0	321,979	0 10 10	1	...
416,868	0 7 10	1,90,612	0 12 5	0 12 9	316,154	0 9 8	...	...
407,818	0 5 11	1,46,526	0 8 2	0 8 11	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,793	1 6 1	1 15 10	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 14 7	6,95,984	0 7 9	1 12 10	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 10	12,46,971	1 4 2	2 1 4	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 2	10,33,525	1 2 8	1 13 9	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,157	0 14 3	1 6 3	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 0 10	2,878	0 0 4	0 0 7	55,129	0 0 10	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 8	4,07,05,385	1 2 6	2 0 8	21,501,557	1 10 0	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 4	44,38,308	0 14 10	1 12 4	4,833,066	0 14 8	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,51,43,693	1 2 1	2 0 2	26,334,623	1 7 11	83	2,852,695

with that entered under head 30 of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area settlement is stated.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A-1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*—		*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which figures are available.*		Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which the figures required by this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,448	...	529,444	257,965	7,62,978
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	508,397	14,03,033
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	8,954	1,30,030
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	459,608	14,57,306
SITAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	28,774	...	1,383,066	874,472	13,62,120
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,070	...	1,384,837	875,135	14,46,620
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	110,859	278,148	1,507,313	716,809	8,28,595
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	20,871	...	1,071,448	612,955	11,46,657
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	148,359	304,298	800,185	649,520	11,21,773
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,650	73,467	214,191	193,089	4,18,349
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	697,056	7,86,907
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	92,130	1,72,503
SULTANPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	596,042	13,02,576
PARTABGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,565	...	928,555	461,533	12,32,832
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,645	...	1,048,321	649,210	17,24,401
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	513,568	582,446	13,128,911	7,358,702	1,45,75,818
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,646	73,467	357,808	294,173	8,16,718
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,195,214	655,913	13,486,719	7,652,875	1,53,92,536

NOTE.—The tenure in Oudh is all zamíndári, and includes village

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1899-1900.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	1 0 8	7,62,978	1 7 0	2 15 4	438,840	1 11 9	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 11	14,03,033	1 6 8	2 12 2	848,973	1 10 5	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 12 1	9,796	1 9 8	...	...
1,036,521	1 6 6	14,34,971	1 5 7	3 1 11	984,790	1 3 4	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 4 3	13,62,085	0 15 9	1 8 11	1,045,940	1 4 10	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 5 3	14,44,886	1 0 8	1 10 5	983,817	1 7 6	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 8	8,29,136	0 8 9	1 2 6	805,616	1 0 5	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 1	11,46,657	1 1 1	1 13 11	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 3	11,18,700	1 6 4	1 11 6	1,079,237	1 0 7	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,808	0 13 11	0 15 5	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
729,195	0 15 10	7,86,902	0 9 4	1 2 0	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 5	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 3 4	13,02,695	1 3 2	2 3 0	1,073,214	1 3 5	...	...
910,395	1 5 8	12,32,832	1 5 3	2 10 9	902,211	1 5 10	...	...
1,130,906	1 8 5	17,13,116	1 10 2	2 10 3	1,105,349	1 8 10	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 3 7	1,45,37,991	1 1 9	1 15 7	11,239,771	1 4 8	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,049	0 14 7	1 1 9	242,875	1 5 6	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 3 6	1,48,64,040	1 1 8	1 15 1	11,482,646	1 4 9	20	626,282

communities in the case of temporarily settled areas.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1899-1900.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture...	1,542	1,475	498	765,445	496	311
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,340	1,345	2,293	543,478	406	475
(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	1,195	1,864	1,884	780,327	653	634
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	4,524	7,988	30,039	3,524,284	779	961
(c).—Village communities	519	334	11,208	167,670	323	579
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	187	230	211	160,452	858	1,165
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	62,400	65,522	1,297,481	25,821,507	414	449
(c).—Village communities	5,323	3,848	94,541	2,062,488	387	515
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	6	5	6	441	73	65
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	54,861	45,099	1,326,207	7,926,341	144	140
(c).—Village communities	3,121	2,142	37,267	233,622	75	71
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,496	5,380	94,585	1,390,314	420	146
For life or lives	74	126	1,766	49,210	665	343
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	64	63	275	37,330	583	224
8. Purchasers of waste lands	91	130	110	78,709	865	610
9. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1899-1900.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	53	7,440	102	4,435,854	83,695	81,362
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	2	355	5	182,001	91,000	90,921
(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	214	7,511	316	3,168,698	14,807	16,354
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	74	1,570	173	821,949	11,107	10,401
(c).—Village communities	45	456	5,590	242,650	5,392	6,888
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	244	566	161	278,879	1,143	1,382
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,734	3,206	7,220	1,177,580	679	690
(c).—Village communities	7,658	11,816	172,210	3,887,934	507	656
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	9	9	11	322	36	61
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	637	992	1,441	47,870	75	·42
(c).—Village communities	2,185	2,681	14,648	113,084	51	55
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	202	279	2,323	68,609	339	...
For life or lives	362	489	1,675	101,617	281	*2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	42	2,241	373	743
8. Purchasers of waste lands	88	155	160	158,463	1,801	†88
9. Others	5	13	12	2,774	555	552

* Average assessment of 64 estates.

† Average assessment of 29 estates.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1899-1900.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.
	1	2	3	4	5
	North-Western Provinces.				
Meerut.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying	7	78	52	2,635
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	6
	Saháranpur „ ... Revenue-paying	388	2,422	4,521	24,616
	Saháranpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	11	81	70	384
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Revenue-paying	217	1,910	2,431	18,539
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	4	138	179	784
	Meerut „ ... Revenue-paying	259	2,205	3,472	13,791
	Meerut „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	51	5	94
	Bulandshahr „ ... Revenue-paying	146	785	3,083	10,578
	Bulandshahr „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	72	9	152
	Aligarh „ ... Revenue-paying	49	187	6,463	5,234
	Aligarh „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	28	23	56
Agra.	Muttra „ ... Revenue-paying	109	1,528	2,403	13,555
	Muttra „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	20	2	131
	Agra „ ... Revenue-paying	179	847	8,625	19,329
	Agra „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	40	156	279
	Farrukhabad „ ... Revenue-paying	55	212	2,623	13,787
	Farrukhabad „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	2	3	2
	Mainpuri „ ... Revenue-paying	138	382	5,201	14,189
	Mainpuri „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah „ ... Revenue-paying	131	379	9,751	11,420
	Etáwah „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	7	10	25
	Etah „ ... Revenue-paying	191	330	9,822	18,248
	Etah „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	11	17	51	244
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly „ ... Revenue-paying	24	143	548	3,795
	Bareilly „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	7
	Bijnor „ ... Revenue-paying	148	1,156	2,972	17,037
	Bijnor „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	6	42	31	185
	Budaun „ ... Revenue-paying	238	925	7,883	24,490
	Budaun „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	18	58	260	347
	Moradabad „ ... Revenue-paying	217	1,174	6,298	34,876
	Moradabad „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	38	449	365	13,385
	Sháhjahánpur „ ... Revenue-paying	*215	*681	*13,515	*25,652
	Sháhjahánpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	†8	†69	†7	†111
	Pilibhít „ ... Revenue-paying	34	160	6,403	35,563
	Pilibhít „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	14	2	191

* Excluding parganas under settlement operations.

† Figures for 1899-1900 are repeated, settlement operations being in progress.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1899-1900—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.					
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore proprietors,	Revenue-paying	129	671	10,509	37,206
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ,,	Revenue-paying	110	700	5,352	20,899
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ,,	Revenue-paying	61	1,431	10,190	58,488
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	7	5	63
	Hamírpur ,,	Revenue-paying	65	1,046	4,354	33,473
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	15	...	63
	Allahabad ,,	Revenue-paying	223	1,168	3,788	25,149
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	4	10	18	1,184
	Jhánsi ,,	Revenue-paying	59	532	6,797	33,725
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	223
	Jalaun ,,	Revenue-paying	66	1,011	2,571	30,541
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	21	...	195
BENARES.	Benares ,,	Revenue-paying	64	612	4,672	9,131
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	149
	Mirzapur ,,	Revenue-paying	23	351	331	12,281
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	82	131	338
	Jaunpur ,,	Revenue-paying	78	877	2,830	38,086
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	25
	Gházipur ,,	Revenue-paying	72	668	1,989	12,319
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	4	...	10
	Ballia ,,	Revenue-paying	101	610	2,792	11,321
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ,,	Revenue-paying	389	2,330	5,970	30,996
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	2	75	410
	Basti ,,	Revenue-paying	313	2,714	2,803	13,657
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	1	10	7
	Azamgarh ,,	Revenue-paying	229	1,225	4,189	14,895
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	1
KUMAUN.	Almora ,,	Revenue-paying	36	1,257	50	1,403
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál ,,	Revenue-paying	128	1,724	200	2,266
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal ,,	Revenue-paying	38	212	1,517	1,610
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	8
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	4,929	34,643	166,970	694,750
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	141	1,248	1,412	19,059
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...		5,070	35,891	168,382	713,809

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.
	1		2	3	4	5
	Oudh.					
Lucknow	Lucknow proprietors ...	Revenue-paying	101	1,102	1,895	14,419
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	12	3	1,392
	Unao ,, ...	Revenue-paying	104	1,746	1,734	18,460
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli ,, ...	Revenue-paying	39	1,444	1,136	53,634
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	9
	Sítápur ,, ...	Revenue-paying	19	564	1,148	25,432
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	9
	Hardoi ,, ...	Revenue-paying	148	2,564	31,671	42,595
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	7
	Kheri ,, ...	Revenue-paying	51	256	14,458	14,982
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	18	...	3,474
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ,, ...	Revenue-paying	135	3,474	2,519	17,578
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	76	...	83
	Gonda ,, ...	Revenue-paying	48	754	4,044	46,866
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	5,833
	Bahraich ,, ...	Revenue-paying	2	172	667	2,720
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ,, ...	Revenue-paying	20	2,635	230	6,524
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh ,, ...	Revenue-paying	48	2,444	9,447	80,619
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki ,, ...	Revenue-paying	117	2,129	7,913	20,163
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	25
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	832	19,284	76,862	343,992
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	133	3	10,832
	Grand Total, Oudh ...		834	19,417	76,865	354,824
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...		5,904	55,308	245,247	1,068,633

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1899-1900.

Description of revenue.		*Revenue of year* 1898-99.		*Revenue of year* 1899-1900.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
		Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	N.-W. P. ...	4,57,29,610	...	4,59,24,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,57,30,240	...	1,60,24,696	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	N.-W. P. ...	3,07,122	...	1,17,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	4,13,246	...	1,90,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,60,36,732	...	4,60,41,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,61,43,486	...	1,62,15,529	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	N.-W. P. ...	1,12,254	...	3,45,504	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,18,790	...	29,548	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Difference ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,59,24,478	4,47,19,425	4,56,96,462	4,45,06,498	7,88,333	4,37,18,165	11,89,964	7	1,335
	Oudh ...	1,60,24,696	1,59,01,841	1,61,85,981	1,61,04,645	1,66,458	1,59,38,187	81,336	2	476
(1) Collections from Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	7,82,120	6,82,876	8,00,763	7,18,873	63,327	6,55,546	81,890	...	...
	Oudh ...	57,071	46,350	60,843	54,234	4,551	49,683	6,609	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	3,976	3,976	13,139	13,131	...	13,131	8	...	...
	Oudh ...	6,463	6,387	29,351	29,275	...	29,275	76	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	N.-W. P. ...	3,16,634	1,96,314	6,15,963	5,38,044	10,985	5,27,059	77,919	...	...
	Oudh ...	25,000	23,793	75,972	66,185	4,675	61,510	9,787	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,70,27,208	4,56,02,591	4,71,26,327	4,57,76,546	8,62,645	4,49,13,901	13,49,781	7	1,335
	OUDH ...	1,61,13,230	1,59,78,371	1,63,52,147	1,62,54,339	1,75,684	1,60,78,655	97,808	2	476

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any item realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand for 1898-1899 ...	4,59,24,478	1,60,24,696	6,19,49,174
Ditto 1899-1900 ...	4,56,96,462	1,61,85,981	6,18,82,443
Increase ...	...	1,61,285	...
Decrease ...	2,28,016	...	66,731
Increase.			
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	9,719	5,144	14,863
,, revision of assessment at regular settlement,	33,878	1,67,716	2,01,594
,, alluvion	27,552	4,868	32,420
,, territorial transfer ...	...	...	...
,, progressive assessment,	38,060	13,041	51,101
,, land released from occupation	695	24	719
,, any other cause ...	7,582	40	7,622
Total ...	1,17,486	1,90,333	3,08,319
Decrease.			
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	22,730	4,860	27,590
,, summary reduction ...	2,16,008	2,185	2,18,193
,, diluvion	24,817	9,636	34,453
,, territorial transfer ...	...	...	...
,, Government appropriation	14,284	871	15,155
,, grant of land free of revenue	...	4,800	4,800
,, any other cause ...	67,665	7,196	74,861
Total ...	3,45,504	29,548	3,75,052

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Divisions.	Number.	Districts.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	91,858 10 6	...	58,690 14 9	1,71,931 1 11	17,135 11 3
	2	Saháranpur	15,33,232 11 7	8 8 0	2,86,272 15 0	2,06,335 6 6	2,49,718 13 11
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,54,946 14 3	...	1,91,459 7 0	70,769 0 8	2,62,359 5 5
	4	Meerut	26,30,403 12 8	...	3,99,713 6 0	3,08,097 14 0	4,28,509 0 9
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,81,183 2 4	8 8 0	2,47,993 14 3	72,072 5 1	3,26,604 8 3
	6	Aligarh	21,87,109 5 10	...	3,88,963 4 3	1,11,661 2 0	3,51,765 14 7
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	15,40,700 10 2	...	1,46,147 10 6	49,255 13 8	2,71,360 3 11
	9	Agra	17,78,231 13 8	...	2,77,157 14 9	1,76,274 8 0	2,90,778 8 0
	10	Farrukhabad ...	11,59,011 6 2	17 0 0	2,05,328 10 0	1,50,752 7 0	1,96,581 12 0
	11	Mainpuri	12,74,254 2 3	...	1,55,178 11 0	52,611 1 0	1,99,640 12 0
	12	Etáwah	13,30,013 4 7	...	1,08,768 11 0	56,418 1 3	2,14,814 0 1
	13	Etah	11,32,986 6 2	...	1,58,226 10 0	44,373 12 0	1,82,532 12 11
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	15,44,183 14 0	...	2,62,605 4 0	2,61,631 6 3	2,48,575 6 6
	15	Bijnor	16,07,232 15 11	...	1,45,355 0 0	67,840 12 11	2,34,569 4 0
	16	Budaun	12,78,194 9 0	...	2,10,756 10 0	54,435 2 3	2,08,912 1 9
	17	Moradabad	15,80,733 10 8	...	3,09,718 10 0	1,33,318 10 3	2,81,770 10 1
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	13,91,181 1 0	8 8 0	2,18,348 11 0	6,29,623 14 0	2,23,950 14 5
	19	Pilibhít	7,28,745 7 0	17 0 0	72,871 1 0	71,042 12 3	1,16,177 4 6
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	21,31,445 5 9	...	2,70,041 8 9	5,89,324 8 3	3,37,699 12 3
	21	Fatehpur	14,50,368 15 2	...	64,629 6 0	68,950 10 8	2,25,641 6 11
	22	Bánda	11,20,513 6 11	...	60,115 10 6	36,593 1 2	1,81,096 2 10
	23	Hamírpur	9,76,374 14 9	8 8 0	34,880 4 0	30,217 14 3	1,64,821 9 0
	24	Allahabad	25,47,015 4 7	8 8 0	4,76,061 13 9	3,79,973 10 2	4,20,360 3 4
	25	Jhánsi	6,12,223 10 5	...	72,927 2 0	70,921 2 0	1,15,867 6 9
	26	Jalaun	9,38,565 10 2	...	51,409 1 6	29,034 8 0	1,64,011 8 7
BENARES.	27	Benares	9,04,022 13 9	12 12 0	2,30,331 15 0	4,71,305 13 4	1,41,894 6 4
	28	Mirzapur	9,64,681 14 9	17 0 0	1,68,711 3 0	1,96,579 8 9	1,44,099 0 8
	29	Jaunpur	13,62,799 10 6	...	2,12,094 14 0	1,28,047 9 5	2,25,044 11 10
	30	Gházipur	10,36,680 15 0	8 8 0	1,72,781 8 0	95,602 0 0	1,87,846 0 4
	31	Ballia	6,44,557 5 1	...	1,44,599 5 0	84,873 12 0	1,56,449 5 10
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	26,43,366 0 6	8 8 0	3,06,180 14 0	3,47,551 1 7	4,09,513 5 1
	33	Basti	20,20,382 7 6	...	1,32,082 13 6	53,225 6 0	3,26,680 11 3
	34	Azamgarh	19,17,465 12 6	...	1,74,507 14 0	85,148 10 0	2,89,755 10 8
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	6,18,915 3 1	...	1,05,504 15 6	1,33,315 10 9	93,414 5 5
	36	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	2,37,718 15 8	...	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,64,543 3 4	...	...	...	...
	38	Garhwál-Bhábar,	23,196 15 2	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	4,87,39,042 6 4	123 4 0	65,20,417 9 0	54,89,110 1 4	78,89,952 11 5
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	8,48,275 2 5	...	2,79,855 6 0	4,73,912 6 9	1,45,170* 0 4
	40	Unao	16,49,696 5 3	...	1,32,511 10 0	2,33,607 0 8	2,08,283 0 5
	41	Rae Bareli	15,02,147 14 3	25 8 0	1,28,987 0 0	1,49,282 9 0	2,39,939 15 0
	42	Sítápur	14,97,920 14 10	8 8 0	1,48,554 0 0	1,69,877 5 7	2,25,049 5 6
	43	Hardoi	14,82,559 0 5	...	1,49,927 9 0	68,909 7 0	2,34,455 4 2
	44	Kheri	9,02,756 15 3	...	72,839 11 3	75,100 2 6	1,00,705 14 5
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	13,52,849 9 6	...	1,63,253 5 0	2,58,574 5 9	2,21,211 1 9
	46	Gonda	15,72,979 8 5	8 8 0	1,61,550 10 0	80,732 11 3	2,82,799 14 3
	47	Bahraich	11,52,590 12 4	...	1,13,639 6 0	74,735 14 0	1,83,797 0 7
	48	Sultánpur	14,15,116 14 11	8 8 0	1,29,568 7 0	1,35,766 1 0	2,16,159 11 6
	49	Partábgarh	13,25,827 7 11	...	1,37,075 12 0	1,04,159 0 0	1,97,073 4 0
	50	Bara Banki	18,80,125 0 4	...	1,39,011 7 0	88,275 8 1	2,93,000 2 9
		Total, Oudh ...	1,65,82,845 9 10	51 0 0	17,56,774 3 3	19,12,932 7 7	25,47,644 10 8
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	6,53,21,888 0 2	*174 4 0	82,77,191 12 3	†74,02,042 8 11	1,04,37,597 6 1

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District
† Includes Rs. 5,01,655-1-1 on account of cost
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1900-1901 *(exclusive of Transfer Adjustments).*

VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XI.—Tributes from Native States.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	57,359 1 8	...	3,290 7 0	...	5,902 12 8	3,319 3 8	1
...	69,522 10 4	...	20,216 7 0	...	874 7 11	8,282 0 10	2
...	55,332 12 0	...	16,705 2 0	...	1,003 1 5	9,921 12 6	3
...	1,39,106 12 5	...	25,290 2 0	...	737 7 10	21,372 8 1	4
...	53,060 14 2	...	25,598 11 0	...	2,524 7 8	10,075 11 7	5
...	86,549 6 0	...	17,402 12 6	...	4,343 12 11	11,108 15 9	6
...	3,759 11 4	...	...	...	111 11 6	...	7
...	56,044 11 9	...	11,420 2 0	...	4,059 7 1	7,038 10 6	8
...	1,14,162 6 9	...	12,835 7 11	...	6,534 6 6	14,116 10 0	9
...	49,887 12 7	...	9,642 15 0	...	1,464 8 10	15,029 2 2	10
...	31,209 11 10	...	7,934 5 0	...	1,584 6 11	6,030 7 5	11
...	34,991 1 0	...	5,680 2 0	...	1,058 15 2	5,047 5 10	12
...	35,801 1 9	...	7,824 7 0	...	2,354 15 1	10,161 3 9	13
...	71,161 12 9	...	13,213 1 0	...	2,562 2 3	10,280 4 2	14
...	31,078 2 8	...	13,596 14 0	...	1,645 0 3	10,048 4 6	15
...	40,065 8 2	...	11,787 7 0	...	1,275 1 5	11,620 14 10	16
...	55,893 15 4	...	17,685 1 0	...	1,994 4 1	9,364 15 10	17
...	50,312 7 5	...	8,300 15 0	...	1,275 12 3	10,288 10 7	18
...	21,041 4 6	...	8,024 15 0	...	975 10 6	5,400 3 8	19
47,077 5 1	1,96,991 6 11	...	10,826 10 0	...	35,154 8 4	12,039 12 10	20
...	22,510 15 3	...	4,193 0 0	...	5,315 1 3	6,078 2 8	21
...	17,630 9 5	...	2,915 14 9	...	11,077 14 2	6,735 11 8	22
...	15,481 4 10	...	1,887 4 6	...	2,517 7 3	3,696 3 1	23
...	1,49,092 9 10	...	12,844 2 3	...	35,073 9 10	48,204 5 2	24
...	56,146 7 2	...	2,170 2 3	...	3,600 14 2	4,935 8 1	25
...	17,351 12 0	...	2,283 13 0	...	3,836 5 6	1,981 3 2	26
...	92,202 9 11	...	16,393 13 0	...	59,678 9 1	12,299 11 0	27
...	61,626 3 2	...	17,642 11 0	...	2,068 10 11	8,119 12 1	28
...	36,215 2 3	...	12,300 7 6	...	318 3 2	12,880 14 6	29
...	45,509 7 9	...	9,369 9 9	...	959 0 2	5,395 4 1	30
...	31,650 14 6	...	11,767 15 6	...	0 14 4	10,308 7 4	31
...	1,34,823 9 4	...	23,208 8 3	...	3,040 4 7	17,201 0 6	32
...	27,093 13 3	...	16,001 4 0	...	460 6 6	8,709 14 6	33
...	37,132 13 0	...	10,869 13 0	...	2,144 13 10	11,074 3 1	34
...	41,034 15 2	...	3,892 7 0	...	1,251 9 11	12,368 15 8	35
...	212 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	297 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
47,077 5 1	20,39,350 13 8	...	3,95,016 13 2	...	2,08,780 13 3	3,60,536 3 1	
...	1,32,611 11 4	...	15,548 10 0	...	2,282 11 10	17,111 12 8	39
...	21,997 0 11	...	7,343 14 6	...	1,272 3 1	6,204 2 7	40
...	24,481 1 7	...	7,549 10 9	...	4,432 11 0	5,689 0 0	41
...	24,773 11 1	...	8,495 4 0	...	6,478 14 2	6,491 15 10	42
...	28,925 15 8	...	11,740 14 0	...	6,701 2 2	9,004 15 4	43
...	24,692 9 10	...	4,113 10 0	...	3,358 8 10	4,710 2 8	44
...	43,426 13 6	...	9,613 12 0	...	836 1 5	11,700 1 1	45
...	28,174 11 6	...	9,143 2 0	...	1,490 8 3	9,828 13 10	46
...	23,748 5 8	...	4,091 9 0	...	2,523 9 10	8,307 3 3	47
...	16,764 11 7	...	8,569 7 0	...	3,229 15 8	17,525 9 4	48
...	16,996 11 3	...	7,336 11 0	...	1,306 2 4	6,150 13 4	49
...	41,374 8 1	...	10,383 8 0	...	6,866 12 6	6,304 10 4	50
...	4,27,968 0 0	...	1,03,930 0 3	...	40,829 5 1	1,09,029 4 3	
47,077 5 1	24,67,318 13 8	‡15,65,462 14 0	4,98,946 13 5	...	2,49,610 2 4	4,69,565 7 4	

Boards' dispensaries.
price of opium at Rs. 8½ per sér.
and Oudh as shown in the books of this office, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Divisions.	Number.	Districts.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,367 15 2	3,404 6 10	1,276 6 9	7,473 4 9	432 1 3
	2	Saháranpur	2,833 12 8	7,954 2 4	7,178 3 9	7,060 7 0	23,395 3 5
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	838 14 9	6,653 12 3	8,761 1 9	6,470 15 9	856 13 10
	4	Meerut	7,319 5 2	10,206 8 2	6,644 7 7	8,853 10 6	10,479 15 5
	5	Bulandshahr ...	2,238 8 1	10,833 14 10	9,766 14 6	12 394 4 7	1,253 3 5
	6	Aligarh	3,000 1 5	11,617 5 10	18,293 5 8	6,846 12 0	3,894 11 6
	7	Roorkee	...	200 10 0	53,885 14 6	915 13 6	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	1,471 0 9	9,023 3 0	7,203 15 8	6,223 9 8	218 7 3
	9	Agra	45,098 15 4	12,853 2 4	3,786 0 5	10,249 2 11	19,273 12 6
	10	Farrukhabad ...	12,112 10 6	19,014 15 11	6,220 0 0	5,859 4 8	198 2 9
	11	Mainpuri	1,977 1 1	15,966 4 6	3,346 14 2	3,989 11 3	184 15 0
	12	Etáwah	2,149 6 3	19,497 12 0	7,386 9 3	4,952 5 8	268 2 0
	13	Etah	1,901 13 6	10,893 5 0	4,660 5 11	5,497 9 11	76 7 10
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	24,377 3 11	10,092 6 6	16,037 14 6	19,289 0 4	148 9 2
	15	Bijnor	1,647 15 10	10,303 13 11	7,895 6 0	6,146 5 3	294 7 2
	16	Budaun	2,648 2 10	9,327 13 2	8,012 15 2	7,983 15 4	6,796 9 0
	17	Moradabad	2,224 5 6	12,006 13 3	12,674 8 11	6,759 13 4	606 14 0
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,701 14 11	9,357 2 7	9,467 5 0	5,269 5 0	258 1 2
	19	Pilibhít	...	5,297 10 4	9,140 2 7	4,541 9 6	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	3,336 0 2	81,767 11 9	10,075 12 0	9,382 6 4	9,909 10 1
	21	Fatehpur	2,886 2 4	8,556 0 9	7,450 3 6	4,331 13 8	1 12 6
	22	Bánda	2,096 0 1	6,872 10 8	2,933 4 6	7,931 13 7	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,073 5 3	7,095 13 0	1,610 8 6	3,696 5 0	...
	24	Allahabad	25,612 14 2	25.525 9 1	35,726 4 0	10,785 4 0	24,270 6 4
	25	Jhánsi	1,996 0 4	8,536 9 1	2,467 11 8	9,900 6 8	12 0 0
	26	Jalaun	851 4 4	5,482 14 8	1,186 10 3	4,849 5 5	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	33,201 0 5	9,623 14 2	21,945 8 3	7,792 11 11	15 0 0
	28	Mirzapur	669 12 7	7,169 9 6	3,649 3 6	9,846 3 8	...
	29	Jaunpur	5,757 10 6	3,730 12 7	6,610 7 3	4,712 8 0	10 0 0
	30	Gházipur	3,398 1 0	4.937 10 10	3,305 3 11	5,573 7 8	9,189 0 0
	31	Ballia	98 1 10	5,088 6 6	7,481 15 8	3,478 5 0	...
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	3,422 2 2	20,626 13 4	5,115 9 8	10,918 12 0	10 12 0
	33	Basti	4,473 11 7	10,096 10 10	2,521 10 4	7,137 9 3	0 6 6
	34	Azamgarh	2,485 15 0	9,735 1 5	4,245 7 4	5,109 14 7	70 0 0
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	1,475 10 5	11,828 3 4	12,684 15 7	14,109 15 0	4 0 0
	36	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Gaṛhwál-Bhábar...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	2,09,742 15 10	4,21,179 10 3	3,30,648 15 6	2,56,333 14 8	1,12,129 8 1
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	49,750 15 3	16,163 13 0	10,034 3 3	13,771 0 0	17,114 2 11
	40	Unao	2,037 8 8	22,656 8 11	8,067 1 1	4,606 12 2	674 4 0
	41	Rae Bareli	4,221 12 3	9,459 9 10	9,526 0 6	6,467 5 9	729 6 9
	42	Sítápur	5,443 4 1	16,313 15 1	8,544 4 7	6,669 7 8	...
	43	Hardoi	4,285 15 9	8,905 1 9	8,242 11 4	7,315 13 6	80 0 0
	44	Kheri	1,044 2 0	15,486 12 3	6,587 0 6	2,483 7 0	5,545 9 0
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	6,255 3 4	7,588 0 10	14,565 7 6	5,015 10 6	...
	46	Gonda	3,678 2 8	7,948 8 7	6,806 10 9	4,707 7 7	...
	47	Bahraich	3,892 15 6	24,885 6 10	5,960 13 9	7,243 12 7	11 0 0
	48	Sultánpur	2,729 8 11	8,268 14 2	6,436 6 9	4,807 9 2	...
	49	Partábgarh	1,990 0 2	5,529 11 10	6,656 6 9	5,088 1 3	...
	50	Bara Banki	2,033 7 1	7,053 8 1	9,053 10 7	2,528 4 6	...
		Total, Oudh ...	87,362 15 8	1,50,259 15 2	1,00,480 13 4	70,704 11 8	24,154 6 8
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	2,97,105 15 6	5,71,439 9 5	4,31,129 12 10	3,27,038 10 4	1,36,283 14 9

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1900-1901 *(exclusive of Transfer Adjustments)*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	GRAND TOTAL.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,632 9 10	172 15 8	2,279 15 9	...	3,954 7 0	8,648 4 10	4,43,130 7 3	1
3,414 15 9	223 8 3	6,432 10 4	2,636 4 0	...	4,961 2 7	24,40,554 7 2	2
1,044 10 7	206 1 9	2,525 7 9	10,080 6 11	...	4,906 7 11	22,04,842 4 6	3
6,791 15 2	634 6 4	13,389 2 0	20,887 2 1	...	18,279 5 9	40,56,716 13 11	4
739 9 8	241 7 0	5,601 14 6	3,904 13 9	...	32,396 7 3	27,98,493 3 11	5
3,088 7 4	532 10 7	8,022 0 11	36,493 4 11	...	3,120 13 0	32,53,814 3 0	6
271 14 2	2,678 1 1	253 7 10	...	...	89 0 0	62,166 3 5	7
685 4 6	319 1 8	7,754 7 5	34,987 10 8	...	12,325 14 2	21,66,240 0 4	8
5,499 13 8	463 14 8	30,122 13 10	8,109 4 7	...	13,356 2 10	28,18,904 14 8	9
1,549 13 1	360 9 10	5,363 3 6	11,912 6 0	...	23,493 5 9	18,73,800 1 9	10
1,308 14 0	435 6 11	1,923 4 3	25,584 0 10	...	7,752 12 5	17,90,912 13 10	11
565 13 10	238 14 8	3,706 14 4	77,078 11 4	...	34,889 5 8	19,07,525 7 11	12
1,227 8 0	473 12 7	2,485 6 6	34,140 6 0	...	3,431 5 9	16,39,049 5 8	13
6,824 5 11	357 7 6	7,839 11 9	...	6,597 6 9	12,684 6 7	25,18,461 11 10	14
1,133 2 1	137 15 11	5,165 0 1	...	3,884 5 10	11,054 5 3	21,59,029 3 7	15
2,560 9 10	334 5 3	3,311 11 9	...	...	16,011 15 11	18,74,035 8 8	16
3,061 1 9	526 15 0	10,040 1 3	...	...	9,807 14 0	24,48,188 4 3	17
2,893 11 5	355 3 1	4,349 8 6	...	...	11,918 12 0	25,79,861 13 4	18
310 3 3	356 12 7	1,924 14 3	...	3,439 1 5	2,415 15 0	10,51,721 15 4	19
2,522 8 2	395 7 9	14,030 15 1	45,384 15 10	...	16,859 10 3	38,24,265 15 7	20
128 13 6	283 3 9	1,602 7 9	...	...	19,715 8 3	18,92,643 11 11	21
1,614 5 5	515 5 3	3,305 7 1	...	...	4,067 15 4	14,66,015 5 4	22
499 7 5	218 10 3	2,346 7 0	...	...	3,376 2 4	12,49,802 0 5	23
30,783 8 3	32,983 1 10	14,443 15 2	...	...	30,623 2 8	42,99,388 4 5	24
3,868 10 4	287 5 2	4,400 3 1	...	...	6,757 8 11	9,77,018 12 1	25
13 10 0	296 4 6	2,195 5 4	...	...	4,219 0 6	12,27,568 4 11	26
4,357 10 1	173 8 6	5,110 0 9	...	...	24,103 12 8	20,34,465 10 2	27
2,001 10 9	239 5 9	7,771 6 6	...	...	33,030 9 1	16,27,923 13 8	28
890 5 1	394 4 11	4,697 3 6	...	...	15,378 15 10	20,31,883 12 10	29
744 5 1	280 5 0	2,268 12 11	...	...	17,424 5 0	16,01,273 8 6	30
530 15 1	195 4 6	486 5 4	...	...	24,151 5 6	11,25,718 11 0	31
4,625 10 6	291 2 6	5,046 6 11	...	...	15,121 6 7	39,50,071 15 6	32
410 12 9	812 7 2	1,062 7 0	...	...	15,376 1 9	26,26,533 9 8	33
1,577 0 0	323 14 8	1,446 5 9	...	...	3,464 13 6	25,56,558 2 4	34
10,140 4 6	353 4 4	2,883 9 5	...	...	8,462 13 10	10,71,640 14 11	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,931 11 3	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,64,840 7 3	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,196 15 2	38
1,11,314 0 9	47,092 10 2	1,95,589 3 1	3,11,199 6 11	17,875 5 0	4,73,677 0 8	7,41,76,190 11 3	
11,285 5 1	42,744 14 10	40,063 13 6	...	...	14,601 10 0	21,30,297 11 2	39
488 8 0	151 4 11	1,506 8 2	...	...	428 0 0	23,01,531 13 4	40
1,408 3 11	253 7 7	8,873 15 10	...	...	1,593 1 4	21,05,118 5 4	41
1,717 2 4	208 14 10	3,709 1 9	...	...	13,459 15 2	21,43,716 0 6	42
1,336 15 0	155 6 6	3,670 1 7	...	...	3,698 14 9	20,29,915 3 11	43
214 15 0	76 13 5	5,074 5 7	...	...	16,948 8 6	12,41,739 4 0	44
3,304 13 10	265 7 6	32,959 15 4	...	...	10,709 8 3	21,42,129 5 1	45
5,209 9 9	381 8 6	6,163 13 7	...	...	14,831 3 10	21,96,435 8 9	46
779 7 8	300 7 1	5,440 0 4	...	...	12,043 14 0	16,23,991 10 5	47
796 11 5	373 4 11	1,532 0 9	...	...	15,046 8 2	19,82,700 6 3	48
1,671 3 2	270 7 1	1,253 6 5	...	...	1,560 12 9	18,19,945 15 3	49
648 13 8	239 10 9	4,199 13 7	...	...	10,798 6 3	25,01,897 3 7	50
28,861 12 10	45,421 11 11	1,14,447 0 5	...	...	1,15,720 7 0	2,42,19,418 7 7	
1,40,175 13 7	92,514 6 1	3,10,036 3 6	3,11,199 6 11	17,875 5 0	5,89,397 7 8	*9,99,61,072 0 10	

* Includes Rs. 15,65,462-14-0 on account of IX, Forest.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

Statement showing the value of Assignments or Alienations of Land-revenue in favour of grantees for the Revenue year 1899-1900.

District.	Heading.	Number.	Area in acres.	Land revenue assigned or alienated.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Dehra Dún ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Saháranpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Muzaffarnagar ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Meerut ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1	27,034	58,284	Includes all sorts of *muáfi* for life maintenance and *jágírs*. The increase in Land Revenue is due to the revision of settlement in all the parganas except Meerut and Bághpat. The settlement papers have not been yet received, hence the area in column 3 has been shown according to last year's return.
Bulandshahr ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1,287	43,789	63,242	
Aligarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Muttra ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1,395*	78,083	1,13,208†	* The increase of 1,252 numbers as compared with last year's figures is due to all the pieces of *muáfi* lands having been included this year in this column. † The increase of Rs. 400 in the revenue as compared with last year's figures is due to the summary settlement of certain alluvial and diluvial mahals.
Agra ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Farrukhabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	802	54,837	82,499	*Muáfi* in mauza Pampalpur mahál, *muáfi* pargana Shamshabad East, tahsil Farrukhabad. Area ... ... 128 acres. Assigned revenue Rs. 175 was resumed under Commissioner's No. $\frac{9874}{10-24}$, dated 25th July 1899.
Mainpuri ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	5	1,436	1,780	
Etáwah ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	328	10,873	17,760	
Etah ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Bareilly ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	451	37,312	7,990	
Bijnor ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	3	1,924	1,500	
	(b) On other grounds	116	69,508	20,000 (nominal revenue).	Jágír granted to Rája Shiraj Singh of Káshipur, deceased in 1866.
Budaun ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Moradabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	1	75	159	*Vide* G. O. No. $\frac{1851}{II-280}$, dated 17th August 1899.
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1,642	17,314	17,958	The grant is for life made in favour of Musammat Banni Begam, widow, and Wilayat Husain, eldest son of Muhammad Baksh in mauza Dilari Raipur, pargana Moradabad.
Pilibhít ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	594	9,380	11,470	Revenue (assumed).
Cawnpore ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	25	387	724	
Fatehpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	67	691	...	In perpetuity ... Whole mahals ... 3; Shares in mahals ... 64; Total ... 67
Bánda ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Hamírpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	887	18,485	13,416	
Allahabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Jhánsi ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Jalaun ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	223‡	32,360	32,390	‡ Consists of 60 *ubári* mahals and 163 half jama holdings. The difference in the figures was shown and those entered in previous year is due to resumption of *muáfis* and revision of settlement.
Benares ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Mirzapur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

Statement showing the value of Assignments or Alienations of Land-revenue in favour of grantees, for the Revenue year 1899-1900—(concluded).

District.	Heading.	Number.	Area in acres.	Land revenue assigned or alienated.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Jaunpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Ghâzipur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Ballia ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Basti ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	97	30,170	35,187	Assigned.
Azamgarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Almora ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Garhwâl ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1	1,647	600	
Total, N.-W. P. ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	4	1,999	1,659	
	(b) On other grounds	7,921	433,306	4,76,508	
Lucknow ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Unao ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sitâpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	34	23,648	28,553	As compared with the figures for the preceding year, the decreases in all the three columns are due to the deaths of four *muáfidárs* and the resumption of their five *muáfis*. One *muáfidár* had two *muáfis*.
Kheri ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	94	15,218	*27,162	* 1. Perpetual *muáfi* ... 20,189 2. Life *muáfis* ... ... 1,457 3. Conditional *muáfis* ... 4,501 4. Assigned revenue ... 1,015 Total ... 27,162
Gonda ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	110	11,163	14,271	
Bahraich ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sultânpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Partâbgarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	40	4,596	10,758	
Bara Banki ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Total, Oudh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	278	54,625	80,744	
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	4	1,999	1,659	
	(b) On other grounds	8,199	487,931	5,57,252	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1900-1901.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
1. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water Works Act, 1891, Amendment Bill.	Government ...	To further amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water Works Act, 1891.	Under consideration of a Select Committee (passed after the close of the year).
2. The North-Western Provinces Tenancy Bill.	Ditto ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies and certain other matters in the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto.
3. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill.	Ditto ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and the jurisdiction of revenue officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
4. The Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill.	Ditto ...	To amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, and the Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	Ditto.

2.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1900-1901, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
1. The Oudh Settled Estates Act, 1900.	Government ...	To make better provision for the preservation of certain estates and other immoveable property in Oudh.	Passed on 2nd April 1900. Received the assent of the Governor-General on 29th May 1900 and is now Act No. II of 1900.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1900, with the cost of Tribunals.

Provinces.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
											Original.		Appeals.				
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	36	76	*6	...	22	35	69	97,239	47,201	12,901	455			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,884,150	12	12	25	†2	...	6	12	52	54,053	55,108	3,466	866			
Territory not subject to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.																	
(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	‡1	...	3	13	5	4,669	484	407	37			
(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	2	§1	1	1	...	...	1,838	2,594	159	36			
(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	608	39,949	...	...	...	§1	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...			
(4) Jaunsár Báwar	477	50,697	1	1	1	‖1	...	1	1	2	237	115	7	...	68,52,587	82,01,953	
Criminal Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	...	569	100,976	6,412	14,203	3,573			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,884,150	6	12	...	2	6	12	61	164	32,973	2,384	3,483	1,160			
Revenue Jurisdiction. — Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	9	‡1	...	3	10	3	743	6	86	...			
The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	68,559	32,620,625	6	33	162	¶2	25	33	174	162	161,266	102,795	5,772	6,526			
Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	56	43	39,834	14,931	3,495	73			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,96,637	
Total ...	107,502	46,905,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493,851	232,030	43,979	12,726	68,52,587	86,98,590	

* Judges of the High Court.
† Judicial Commissioners.
‡ Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
§ Commissioner of the Benares Division.
‖ Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
¶ Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	1	18	...	18	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,959	1,659	1,641	3,384	2,868	5,088	13	415	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	364	220	222	344	172	161	1	10	
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,794	2,641	2,632	4,275	1,505	2,677	7	86	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,079	1,854	1,851	2,484	1,042	1,270	7	165	
Offences relating to coin, Chapter XII	295	285	289	335	106	216	...	13	
Ditto relating to Government stamps, Chapter XII	16	8	8	14	8	6	...	...	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	199	189	188	220	121	83	...	16	
Ditto affecting the public health, &c., Chapter XIV	1,982	1,801	1,800	3,258	571	2,670	...	17	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	247	106	103	182	126	53	...	3	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,773	1,657	1,700	2,653	946	1,513	10	184	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	237	202	204	237	67	161	2	7	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	39,353	24,750	20,697	41,499	33,120	7,572	16	791	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,252	580	531	1,122	846	243	...	33	

Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Criminal force and assault	8,817	5,493	4,723	8,487	6,532	1,806	3	146
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, forced labour, &c.	554	321	317	587	260	287	3	37
	Rape	253	173	174	219	111	92	1	15
	Unnatural offence	80	65	67	79	28	46	...	5
	Theft	20,722	17,155	16,928	22,353	5,939	16,034	31	349
	Extortion	731	261	241	379	250	108	...	21
	Robbery and dakáiti	1,553	1,025	1,041	3,393	1,560	1,436	8	389
	Criminal misappropriation of property	398	226	208	304	141	151	1	11
	Criminal breach of trust	1,618	1,070	1,011	1,146	481	596	6	63
	Receiving stolen property	4,396	4,248	4,257	5,678	1,324	4,239	9	106
	Cheating	1,567	766	723	1,032	568	419	4	41
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	60	40	38	61	31	30	...	...
	Mischief	7,476	4,461	3,791	7,580	5,998	1,427	4	151
	Criminal trespass	17,400	13,701	13,129	19,525	8,609	10,445	20	451
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		256	154	153	250	142	81	...	27
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		49	24	22	58	53	5	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,508	2,133	1,851	2,409	2,017	310	7	75
Defamation, Chapter XXI		817	349	319	474	401	51	1	21
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance		1,614	553	454	816	657	152	...	7
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and against special and local laws		55,731	50,454	49,516	72,921	16,773	55,435	39	674
	Total	181,156	138,615	130,830	212,776	93,373	114,881	193	4,329

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI*(c)* and section 485...	64	68	18	41	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,486	4,977	2,364	2,419	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	2,973	4,886	782	3,964	
4. Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	946	2,237	787	1,241	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	419	1,112	450	582	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	1,020	1,128	12	1,115	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	88	94	52	35	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,552	1,555	1,148	381	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII	257	326	84	234	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI; section 563 against convicted offenders released under section 562.	74	102	10	92	
Total ...	8,879	16,485	5,707	10,104	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—												
				On regular trial.				*On summary trial.*				Committed or referred.				
				Sentenced.	Released on probation, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.		Sentenced.	Released on probation, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.						
						Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.			Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Subordinate Magistrates. Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14 ...	4,456	4	2,749	1,496	1	...	...	49	...	...	...	97	60	2,448	7	8·69	6,133
Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14...	12,086	7	4,657	5,071	2	...	...	2,176	14	1	4	85	69	6,786	4	7·44	12,550
Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12 ...	159,121	146	74,092	63,601	353	7	13	9,895	99	5	30	7,654	3,226	93,649	10	8·62	352,117
Benches of Magistrates, section 15 ...	33,421	8	9,190	12,111	...	...	...	11,728	1	...	...	120	263	24,685	4	4·81	21,928
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347, 349, and 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	3,597	...	202	3,040	166	19	16	94	6	...	...	39	15	2,381	3	2·74	193
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,187	11	638	663	11	3	3	503	12	3	8	267	65	1,094	10	8·84	5,374
Deputy Commissioners under section 30 of Act X of 1882.	78	...	15	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	10·85	435
Courts of Session	6,136	13	1,837	3,659	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	611	2,848	42	37·11	23,715
High Court	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	...	40
Total	221,088	189	93,381	89,709	533	29	33	24,445	132	9	42	8,277	4,309	133,949	9	22·47	422,485

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation, under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	286	24	...	1,166	84	14	...	1,070	95	1	...	...	...	4,583	4,370	535	114	156	40	...	...	49	28	7	...
Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	771	77	4	6,119	380	59	19	5,881	227	9	2	...	...	20,115	18,344	2,070	380	395	91	1	...	113	202	65	...
Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12.	...	...	...	26,173	1,412	...	36,991	7,905	6,106	3,624	31,415	5,090	376	102	8	...	2,89,521	2,47,283	30,964	4,025	14,528	11,709	57	...	2,359	4,085	1,461	35
Benches of Magistrates, section 15.	...	...	...	545	104	...	23,201	...	...	...	23,073	127	1	...	...	...	25,030	24,464	848	333	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347, 349, and 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	618	36	...	91	2,439	45	...	71	16	2	2	...	...	1,234	886	47	125	299	228	2	...	1,199	1,087	153	22
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	376	48	...	504	121	212	115	344	126	16	16	2	...	13,206	10,880	474	62	221	174	23	...	75	36	10	10
Section 30	...	...	...	61	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	100	9	...	...	5	11	45	...	...	3	10	...
Courts of Session ...	32	604	1	2,721	17	...	110	73	18	117	42	28	16	20	1	3	23,553	20,819	564	12	164	616	1,731	311	2	28	43	7
High Court	91	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	123	604	2	31,555	1,718	4	68,186	11,015	6,454	3,875	61,896	5,712	422	142	11	3	3,77,592	3,27,055	35,502	5,051	16,085	12,872	1,859	311	3,797	5,469	1,749	74

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,711	...	1,521	3,876	...	731	1,144	2	124	1	812	14	10·5	
To Courts of Sessions	14,270	16	3,902	6,529	...	1,402	1,766	2	156	3	494	16	15·26	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	3,062	2	636	1,549	...	253	146	...	32	...	444	33	45·93	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	40	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	...	...	9	109	67·75	
Total ...	25,083	18	6,059	11,956	...	2,386	3,085	4	312	4	1,259	17	17·71	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	558	...	3,378	339	1	...	89	69	619	122	129	12	9·49	
By Courts of Sessions	2,019	10	2,685	260	...	...	70	18	174	336	224	19	15·6	
By Superior Courts	1,996	...	609	597	142	119	76	237	124	...	233	34	31·55	
Total ...	4,573	10	6,672	1,196	143	119	235	324	917	458	586	19	16·72	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For *pattahs* or *kabuliyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	3,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	54,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,254	2,534	1,864	16,236	8	282	33	536
Small Cause Courts	52,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	475	252	1,540	3	19	2	68
Chief Courts of Districts	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	3	9	5	8	2
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	112,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,962	3,014	2,116	17,779	20	307	43	646
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	119,197	1	3,013	93	2	...	324	10,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	27,582	9,997	2,538	654	111	135,414	759	13,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	146,779	9,998	5,551	747	113	135,414	1,083	24,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,115	1,919	411	176	...	...	...	...	...	97,456	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	6,459	31,921	20,046	23,826	3,763	847	161	112	27	3,36,61,952	
Small Cause Courts	9,549	29,139	9,586	4,097	...	...	...	...	...	22,38,407	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	152	824	446	506	103	2,309	257	233	19	2,51,84,675	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	9	9	6	8	18	1	2	3	1,02,436	
Total ...	17,276	63,812	30,498	28,611	3,874	3,174	419	347	49	6,12,84,926	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	16	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	
Other Subordinate Courts	50,106	65,798	10,546	372	23	6	2	...	9,308	26,78,513	
District Courts	23,076	28,731	13,682	14,167	715	321	18	13	106,798	49,62,841	
Total ...	73,198	94,568	24,232	14,539	738	327	20	13	116,106	76,42,664	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	4,077	...	1,018	814	694	424	108	6	3	568	198	244	35	...	40·36	...	32·04	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	95,547	...	12,587	17,517	4,838	22,148	588	724	294	20,072	7,908	8,871	2,580	60	76·05	25	38·66	
Small Cause Courts	56,700	...	10,643	11,733	4,722	12,496	698	150	90	8,377	3,778	4,013	442	37	40·09	29	28·64	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,072	...	861	1,077	353	1,325	55	73	18	3,114	1,151	2,045	972	140	108·90	57	65·37	
Chief Courts of Districts	124	...	9	9	6	16	...	...	...	13	14	57	20	417	141·	110	70·	
Total ...	166,520	...	25,118	31,150	10,613	36,409	1,449	953	405	32,144	13,049	15,230	4,049	64	63·05	28	33·28	
Superior Courts...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,781	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	137,527	...	14,927	9,208	19,342	49,669	7,744	28	18	21,943	4,549	10,099	22	1 13	1 4	0 24	0 21	
District Courts	90,336	...	5,015	11,614	4,362	13,370	4,119	154	53	22,161	13,567	15,921	6,362	2 13	2 1	1 13	1 3	
Total ...	227,863	...	19,942	20,822	23,704	63,039	11,863	182	71	44,104	18,116	26,020	6,384	2 0	1 20	0 29	0 26	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	287	...	70	27	5	16	1	...	...	97	53	18	2	...	27·12	...	38·47	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	44,644	...	5,421	1,630	1,047	19,508	1,402	28	24	6,554	6,149	2,881	421	36	37·53	21	30·59	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,100	...	913	214	80	405	108	1	...	1,019	1,023	337	71	31	26·82	27	20·28	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,557	...	1,190	197	155	3,190	351	1	2	2,269	1,948	1,254	451	72	28·32	31	28·94	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,887	...	538	41	25	1,340	213	...	1	639	405	685	314	114	82·85	54	70·84	
Total ...	63,475	...	8,132	2,109	1,312	24,459	2,075	30	27	10,578	9,578	5,175	1,259	46	38·88	24	31·98	
Superior Courts	499	...	24	...	...	367	18	...	...	22	40	28	11	118	...	14	...	
Total ...	63,974	...	8,156	2,109	1,312	24,826	2,093	30	27	10,600	9,618	5,203	1,270	47	38·88	24	31·98	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	6,265	...	1,425	1,912	55	267	708	61	...	1,213	104	520	2	0 27	...	0 21	...	
District Courts	116,510	...	50,858	2,248	2,477	45,772	2,945	11	6	6,110	1,560	4,523	900	1 26	1 2	1 29	1 2	
Total ...	122,775	...	52,283	4,160	2,532	46,039	3,653	72	6	7,323	1,664	5,043	902	1 18	1 2	1 27	1 2	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	9,852	...	1	350	87	30	44	25	4,823	993	1,386	577	1,536	538	172	78·36	347	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	8,514	...	19	277	75	18	44	10	3,135	692	1,070	316	2,858	1,630	256	126·67	248	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18,366	...	20	627	162	48	88	35	7,958	1,685	2,456	893	4,394	2,168	207	93·32	595	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,031	...	1	32	8	...	5	1	196	20	58	17	693	571	640	240·8	39	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	3,877	...	132	66	72	2	22	2	673	72	199	96	2,541	2,003	525	263·9	59	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	71	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	23	9	...	...	29	16	135	...	...	
Total ...	4,979	...	133	98	90	2	27	3	892	101	257	113	3,263	2,590	532	288·28	98	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	5,036	...	92	91	68	5	31	4	2,667	384	1,071	282	341	10	1 7	0 29	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,568	...	103	94	17	...	8	...	782	32	251	89	192	53	2 19	3 27	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	4,056	...	33	138	34	10	27	6	1,356	411	541	173	1,327	798	11 23	3 16	...	
Board of Revenue	506	...	166	4	17	2	5	...	154	8	12	2	136	27	1 18	1 9	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from original decrees ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	8	...	3 29	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	196	...	...	5	7	...	2	1	46	10	21	6	98	78	...	8 20	...	
High Court	496	...	15	4	1	...	2	...	45	5	6	6	412	361	16 6	...	...	
Total ...	11,868	...	409	336	144	17	75	11	5,051	850	1,902	558	2,515	1,335	5 3	2 26	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W.P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	325	...	6	17	6	...	2	...	140	16	58	54	26	2	105	54·40	2	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	549	...	18	37	17	3	5	3	216	8	73	34	135	53	83	84·18	4	
Total ...	874	...	24	54	23	3	7	3	356	24	131	88	161	55	87	66·42	6	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	394	...	4	8	18	1	8	1	118	4	48	9	175	99	156	174·82	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	105	...	1	4	8	...	2	...	19	5	9	5	52	37	...	239·36	...	
Applications for revision under section 622 of Act XIV of 1882.	365	...	118	13	41	1	5	2	53	3	23	12	94	59	...	147·46	...	
Total ...	864	...	123	25	67	2	15	3	190	12	80	26	321	195	156	97·	1	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	141	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	66	22	11	3	31	...	1 19	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	6,881	...	1,754	74	89	5	67	34	1,172	122	571	438	2,555	971	3 2	2 2	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Appeals from original decrees...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	6 0	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Appeals from appellate decrees,	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	9 2	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Applications for revision, section 622, Criminal Procedure Code.	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2 25	...	
Board of Revenue	2,697	...	1,529	1	409	24	128	18	35	...	4	...	549	192	1 27	...	...	
Total	9,738	...	3,289	81	500	29	195	52	1,275	145	590	443	3,139	1,163	2 20	2 27	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of— By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized— With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs.	Rs.													
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,029	20	295	162	417	135	21	8,240	1,389	2	1	156	208	19	...	4	29	3	...	...	87	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	*103,399	4,418	21,140	17,265	48,485	12,098	4,171	30,24,525	1,72,163	407	772	2,384	5,039	7,080	52	4,573	12	4,918	29	95	2,865	
Small Cause Courts ...	37,439	1,306	5,068	4,804	22,786	3,475	309	2,37,098	24,227	128	513	1,377	2,949	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4,156	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	†15,884	1,258	3,507	2,624	5,582	2,921	1,447	42,14,856	2,05,231	33	84	412	438	1,534	70	472	18	1,187	3	49	1,009	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	433	92	85	29	97	130	56	1,30,437	1,796	3	...	2	8	4	...	3	...	2	1	...	35	
Total ...	158,184	7,094	30,095	24,884	77,367	18,759	6,004	76,15,156	4,04,806	573	1,370	4,331	8,642	8,637	122	5,052	62	6,110	33	144	8 152	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	41	...	15	9	12	5	...	420	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	60,329	152	25,366	9,441	19,250	6,120	353	5,87,005	41,076	216	783	8,436	16,236	1,354	...	1,358	...	...	...	...	7,903	
District Courts	33,450	340	11,987	5,687	10,317	5,119	1,460	8,57,487	74,131	205	257	5,777	5,782	627	...	557	...	...	...	...	6,950	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	93,820	492	37,368	15,137	29,579	11,244	1,813	14,44,912	1,15,207	421	1,040	14,218	22,026	1,981	...	1,915	...	...	...	...	14,876	

* Difference of 7 between column 2 and columns 3 to 7 is due to the fact that 7 cases were transferred to Collectors after proceedings were taken in part satisfaction, which have been shown twice, once in column 3 and once in column 5.

† Difference of 8 for above reason.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1900.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	113	38	13	8	12	...	...	42	12	6	43,912	4,788	1,474	1,076	
Chief Courts of Districts	185	31	10	31	69	2	...	42	...	11	1,79,611	16,784	25,740	21,527	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	298	69	23	39	81	2	...	84	12	17	2,23,523	21,572	27,214	22,603	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1900.

Classes of Courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury Trials.								Assessors' Trials.								Remarks.
		Cases tried.	*Cases in which the Judge—* Approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge—* Did not entirely approve of the verdict.	Persons tried.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Approved of the verdict.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Did not entirely approve of the verdict.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Did not make reference under section 364, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases tried.	*Cases in which the Judge—* Agreed with all the assessors.	*Cases in which the Judge—* Differed from one assessor.	*Cases in which the Judge—* Differed from both assessors.	Persons tried.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Agreed with all the assessors.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Differed from one or more, but not from all the assessors.	*Persons in whose cases the Judge—* Differed from all the assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.																		
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, North-Western Provinces. { Jurors ...	5	...	...	...	210	195	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Assessors...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066	2,796	513	757	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh ... { Jurors ...	or more. 2·88	39	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Assessors...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	339	53	98	...	...	...	...	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors 9	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	39	38	1	216	201	...	15	...	490	339	53	98	4,066	2,796	513	757	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	10	160	25	211	26	61	620
2	Saháranpur	9	204	2,930	975	4,965	384	83	6,086
3	Meerut	8	158	1,866	402	4,119	200	10	3,943
4	Aligarh	15	220	2,209	943	5,654	728	61	10,787
5	Agra	14	133	1,708	871	3,082	772	60	1,280
6	Farrukhabad	7	141	735	714	1,056	272	74	559
7	Mainpuri	10	138	765	662	1,155	683	30	493
8	Bareilly	8	114	1,091	745	930	647	24	1,254
9	Moradabad	18	203	3,038	2,035	4,556	996	92	3,614
10	Sháhjahánpur	5	53	652	564	916	188	32	318
11	Cawnpore	14	211	1,183	510	1,128	338	7	239
12	Bánda	14	127	568	261	512	98	10	85
13	Allahabad	10	235	794	422	1,328	191	49	100
14	Jhánsi	11	69	535	450	558	57	10	38
15	Benares	4	135	1,298	1,039	1,935	189	249	339
16	Mirzapur	7	150	1,286	974	2,947	222	93	609
17	Jaunpur	6	142	1,096	825	2,249	126	138	126
18	Gházipur	8	109	1,284	653	4,271	99	388	273
19	Gorakhpur	12	392	3,236	1,021	4,746	1,098	53	932
20	Azamgarh	6	205	905	393	1,733	150	17	232
21	Naini Tal	4	7	161	47	106	7	1	23
22	Almora	4	57	378	68	180	15	117	8
23	Garhwál	4	71	113	23	36	7	63	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	202	3,284	27,991	14,622	48,373	7,493	1,722	31,958
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	5	149	988	899	1,367	171	2	187
25	Hardoi	14	179	1,393	679	2,769	351	24	246
26	Sítápur	10	104	469	197	1,291	316	16	248
27	Gonda	11	92	695	279	1,320	388	22	1,265
28	Fyzabad	14	210	1,161	585	3,221	362	86	393
29	Rae Bareli	15	341	1,342	472	3,883	199	249	135
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	69	1,075	6,048	3,111	13,851	1,787	399	2,474
	Total, United Provinces...	271	4,359	34,039	17,733	62,224	9,280	2,121	34,432

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. Provinces.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	1,113	2,218 2 0	...	7	6
2	Saháranpur	15,627	27,045 15 0	...	1,875	441
3	Meerut	10,698	19,892 2 0	...	1,400	96
4	Aligarh	20,602	38,485 7 0	...	1,921	756
5	Agra	7,906	16,746 8 0	...	1,676	621
6	Farrukhabad	3,551	6,327 10 0	...	594	157
7	Mainpuri	3,926	8,162 15 0	...	494	291
8	Bareilly	4,805	9,411 7 0	...	684	461
9	Moradabad	14,534	27,593 4 0	...	4,485	1,213
10	Sháhjahánpur	2,723	5,145 9 0	...	695	87
11	Cawnpore	3,616	9,436 9 0	...	269	49
12	Bánda	1,661	3,464 2 0	...	172	29
13	Allahabad	3,119	8,032 1 0	...	418	44
14	Jhánsi	1,717	3,233 6 0	...	278	24
15	Benares	5,184	10,944 9 0	...	1,310	44
16	Mirzapur	6,281	13,506 14 0	...	1,693	87
17	Jaunpur	4,702	9,798 1 0	...	1,065	26
18	Gházipur	7,077	17,769 14 0	...	1,055	45
19	Gorakhpur	11,478	29,791 12 0	...	2,222	1,053
20	Azamgarh	3,635	7,862 1 0	...	1,625	125
21	Naini Tal	352	963 15 0	...	14	...
22	Almora	823	1,489 2 0	...	26	20
23	Garhwál	313	717 9 0	...	4	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	135,443	2,78,038 14 0	...	23,982	5,675
	Oudh.					
24	Lucknow	3,763	9,020 0 0	...	744	50
25	Hardoi	5,641	13,226 10 0	...	1,163	164
26	Sítápur	2,641	7,722 11 0	...	494	99
27	Gonda	4,061	8,803 6 0	...	390	264
28	Fyzabad	6,018	14,004 14 0	...	1,518	194
29	Rae Bareli	6,621	16,374 14 0	...	1,227	79
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	28,745	69,152 7 0	...	5,536	850
	Total, United Provinces ...	164,188	3,47,191 5 0	...	29,518	6,525

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900-1901—(continued).

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments, of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(c)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso of section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	...	...	14	19 7 0	13,09,698 0 1
874	4	...	...	3,194	2,084 13 0	58,23,938 10 10
632	10	...	...	2,138	1,529 4 0	48,09,363 15 9
1,854	13	1	...	4,545	3,370 15 0	83,39,257 10 0
395	9	26	...	2,727	2,089 15 0	42,11,632 9 6
54	7	2	2	816	644 10 0	14,19,212 9 9
62	5	202	2	1,056	1,143 7 0	28,01,420 12 11
86	8	1	...	1,240	855 5 0	34,99,200 4 11
819	45	197	...	6,759	4,429 4 0	79,17,847 5 10
143	13	107	...	1,045	726 2 0	13,40,225 0 4
25	12	109	8	472	618 11 0	48,32,546 0 5
2	1	20	...	224	178 9 0	7,87,951 1 10
6	3	16	...	487	490 4 0	26,03,803 10 1
5	1	1	3	312	227 10 0	6,39,382 14 6
32	5	10	...	1,401	1,199 14 0	29,90,026 11 0
65	5	37	...	1,887	1,743 2 0	30,36,116 9 6
6	...	1	...	1,098	888 4 0	18,78,109 9 1
22	1	6	5	1,134	1,103 1 0	39,01,089 15 5
31	11	94	48	3,459	3,988 1 0	64,60,122 9 2
1	1	...	...	1,752	1,392 1 0	15,17,638 5 0
5	...	...	...	19	15 2 0	3,90,815 12 9
5	1	...	...	52	38 13 0	3,03,354 11 9
...	...	...	...	4	3 4 0	1,15,053 8 0
5,125	155	830	68	35,835	28,779 14 0	7,09,27,808 6 5
15	...	54	...	863	816 11 0	35,89,183 4 2
31	7	60	61	1,486	1,215 9 0	35,97,105 14 2
32	5	77	6	713	692 10 0	37,78,026 7 1
179	3	52	24	912	766 0 0	40,17,096 4 8
22	...	64	...	1,798	1,266 3 0	43,54,518 14 10
22	2	63	6	1,399	1,317 12 0	53,41,336 8 5
301	17	370	97	7,171	6,074 13 0	2,46,77,267 5 4
5,426	172	1,200	165	43,006	34,854 11 0	9,56,05,075 11 9

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property [section 123, clause (2) of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under [section 18, clause (*f*)].	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	1	63	28	107	199	455 15 0	...	2
2	Saháranpur	4	512	1,486	643	2,645	2,996 3 0	4	125
3	Meerut	...	143	267	316	726	1,163 0 0	...	76
4	Aligarh	1	479	922	708	2,110	2,821 5 0	...	91
5	Agra	3	587	739	555	1,884	2,343 11 0	1	87
6	Farrukhabad	...	87	90	379	556	880 7 0	1	35
7	Mainpuri	1	203	215	570	989	1,537 9 0	...	52
8	Bareilly	4	398	1,547	11,893	13,842	7,942 7 0	1	23
9	Moradabad	4	950	1,906	878	3,738	3,381 10 0	1	33
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	96	397	363	856	955 6 0	1	5
11	Cawnpore	5	43	89	459	596	1,325 15 0	1	57
12	Bánda	...	7	36	145	188	404 4 0	...	12
13	Allahabad	2	25	56	194	277	657 12 0	...	48
14	Jhánsi	...	13	26	153	192	397 5 0	...	9
15	Benares	2	54	109	332	497	1,029 10 0	...	262
16	Mirzapur	3	46	214	219	482	700 15 0	...	59
17	Jaunpur	1	15	113	172	301	494 13 0	...	5
18	Gházipur	...	41	132	203	376	666 5 0	...	15
19	Gorakhpur	2	53	233	548	836	1,453 2 0	...	55
20	Azamgarh	1	40	40	170	251	350 7 0	...	1
21	Naini Tal	...	1	17	39	57	108 10 0	...	4
22	Almora	1	5	2	31	39	69 12 0	2	28
23	Garhwál	...	...	3	15	18	37 10 0	...	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	35	3,861	8,667	19,092	31,655	32,174 1 0	12	1,084
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	6	78	308	647	1,039	2,267 11 0	2	89
25	Hardoi	...	191	738	573	1,502	1,915 2 0	...	56
26	Sítápur	7	124	441	613	1,185	1,683 9 0	...	77
27	Gonda	6	51	269	522	848	1,477 4 0	...	36
28	Fyzabad	4	44	937	739	1,724	2,107 1 0	...	79
29	Rae Bareli	2	38	632	657	1,329	2,220 2 0	1	142
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	25	526	3,325	3,751	7,627	11,670 13 0	3	479
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	60	4,387	11,992	22,843	39,282	43,844 14 0	15	1,563

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900-1901—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	24	...	14	44	173	2,698 2 0	432 5 0	1,562 11 11	
...	...	...	110	135	3,887	32,425 2 0	4,456 7 0	12,366 11 8	
1	...	...	43	112	2,249	22,780 13 0	2,424 5 0	8,323 0 5	
2	1	...	67	156	4,833	44,918 10 0	5,897 4 6	16,557 8 5	
1	1	...	22	140	1,584	21,407 8 0	2,838 6 11	11,910 1 10	
...	3	1	19	54	1,710	7,938 14 0	1,694 1 0	5,121 13 2	
...	...	1	21	85	1,892	10,974 3 0	2,635 4 0	7,430 0 9	
...	...	...	59	81	2,160	18,263 1 0	2,964 15 0	9,007 0 7	
...	2	...	98	147	5,770	35,485 9 0	7,581 13 0	18,331 0 7	
...	...	...	18	34	2,067	6,839 2 0	1,446 13 0	4,115 11 0	
1	9	...	22	123	1,736	11,535 5 0	2,876 2 0	8,287 0 10	
...	...	...	11	37	609	4,077 5 0	725 14 3	4,452 13 5	
...	3	...	14	100	1,197	9,301 11 0	2,194 0 3	6,963 11 5	
...	1	1	19	21	1,284	3,879 8 0	574 7 3	4,284 0 10	
...	4	1	33	180	1,134	13,822 0 0	2,506 13 0	7,755 14 1	
...	2	...	73	52	789	16,102 4 0	1,540 7 0	5,948 13 4	
...	3	...	53	40	672	11,192 14 0	1,107 9 6	5,237 8 11	
...	...	1	74	58	1,087	19,578 8 0	1,559 1 3	8,058 11 9	
...	6	4	209	113	2,568	35,375 8 0	3,774 4 3	13,767 4 2	
...	1	...	26	18	838	9,606 15 0	1,262 14 0	5,088 13 1	
1	...	...	3	24	65	1,102 3 0	197 12 0	1,126 4 6	
3	1	...	2	2	102	1,675 11 0	82 12 0	1,151 15 4	
...	...	...	...	6	45	758 7 0	40 10 0	556 3 6	
9	61	9	1,010	1,762	38,451	3,41,739 3 0	50,814 5 2	1,67,404 15 6	
...	...	...	6	141	1,502	12,340 11 0	2,952 15 0	7,708 2 0	
1	1	...	11	140	2,290	16,502 13 0	2,581 15 6	10,447 8 9	
...	1	2	9	153	1,349	10,282 1 0	2,316 13 0	7,619 0 0	
...	5	...	45	128	1,271	11,129 14 0	2,073 1 0	7,630 12 11	
1	2	...	22	115	1,602	17,567 0 0	2,385 4 0	11,064 14 1	
...	4	2	44	88	1,850	20,252 15 0	3,202 13 9	13,124 8 10	
2	13	4	137	765	9,864	88,075 6 0	15,512 14 3	57,594 14 7	
11	74	13	1,147	2,527	48,315	4,29,814 9 0	66,327 3 5	2,24,999 14 1	

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

2.—*Statement showing the aggregate value of Deeds registered in each Registration Dis*

Number.	Districts.	AFFECTING *Deeds of gift.*	
		Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.
	1	2	3
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	10	2,690 0 0
2	Saháranpur	204	1,52,433 0 0
3	Meerut	158	1,37,345 8 0
4	Aligarh	220	3,64,240 8 0
5	Agra	133	1,29,366 13 3
6	Farrukhabad	141	1,78,774 12 0
7	Mainpuri	138	1,23,033 8 0
8	Bareilly	114	1,32,103 0 0
9	Moradabad	203	1,71,951 0 0
10	Sháhjahánpur	53	47,903 8 0
11	Cawnpore	211	1,68,866 0 2
12	Bánda	127	46,047 8 0
13	Allahabad	235	1,33,843 0 0
14	Jhánsi	69	27,847 7 7
15	Benares	135	65,150 4 0
16	Mirzapur	150	51,896 0 0
17	Jaunpur	142	1,25,219 2 0
18	Gházipur	109	68,861 2 4
19	Gorakhpur	392	2,90,326 4 9
20	Azamgarh	205	1,03,062 4 6
21	Naini Tal	7	2,570 0 0
22	Almora	57	13,767 0 0
23	Garhwál	71	28,193 0 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces, for 1900-1901 ...	3,284	25,65,490 10 7
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces, for 1899-1900 ...	2,925	25,03,454 5 0
	OUDH.		
24	Lucknow	149	1,26,710 0 0
25	Hardoi	179	1,76,274 8 0
26	Sítápur	104	2,47,853 15 6
27	Gonda	92	75,429 12 0
28	Fyzabad	210	1,49,044 0 0
29	Rae Bareli	341	4,41,538 9 4
	Provincial Total, Oudh, for 1900-1901 ...	1,075	12,16,850 12 10
	Provincial Total, Oudh, for 1899-1900 ...	967	12,55,140 4 6
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES, FOR 1900-1901 ...	4,359	37,82,341 7 5
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES, FOR 1899-1900 ...	3,892	37,58,594 9 6

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

trict of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900-1901.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				Remarks.
Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).		*Deeds of sale or exchange less than Rs. 100.*		
Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	
4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
160	7,30,025 2 1	25	1,496 2 0	
2,930	18,22,890 14 5	975	62,950 7 3	
1,866	13,30,183 1 3	402	26,368 12 4	
2,209	21,38,134 1 2	943	54,671 4 9	
1,708	14,33,955 7 3	871	58,348 8 11	
735	4,76,243 10 8	714	39,479 15 0	
765	6,29,030 5 0	662	36,522 13 3	
1,091	14,73,299 13 1	745	40,835 3 0	
3,038	25,81,635 10 5	2,035	1,18,571 6 3	
652	4,86,151 0 4	564	32,688 2 5	
1,183	12,08,818 6 1	510	29,397 9 1	
568	3,07,508 3 9	261	14,894 6 5	
794	8,93,712 10 11	422	24,225 3 0	
535	2,63,585 12 3	450	29,043 14 3	
1,298	10,15,885 0 1	1,039	61,026 9 6	
1,286	7,30,384 4 4	974	57,292 11 9	
1,096	5,08,338 0 0	825	51,929 8 2	
1,284	8,90,915 15 4	653	47,082 15 9	
3,236	25,22,812 2 1	1,021	65,231 7 11	
905	5,39,421 5 0	393	26,154 13 2	
161	1,83,028 4 9	47	2,554 0 0	
378	1,67,546 10 8	68	5,481 0 0	
113	57,702 0 0	23	1,379 0 0	
27,991	2,23,91,207 12 11	14,622	8,87,625 14 2	
24,886	2.06,68,213 7 11	13,622	8,44,298 14 6	
988	18,69,393 15 10	899	45,867 1 8	
1,393	10,05,598 11 6	679	34,336 14 11	
469	9,29,273 12 5	197	9,036 15 0	
695	7,66,848 1 2	279	14,134 8 0	
1,161	11,75,655 1 8	585	30,902 14 6	
1,342	13,71,467 9 4	472	24,265 11 6	
6,048	71,18,237 3 11	3,111	1,58,544 1 7	
5,625	1,45,44,456 2 1	3,248	1,79,909 1 1	
34,039	2,95,09,445 0 10	17,733	10,46,169 15 9	
30,505	3,52,12,669 10 0	16,870	10,24,207 15 7	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	2,302	...	2,302	1,095	...	1,095	3,397	...	3,397	1,195	...	1,195	2,202	...	2,202	2,316	...	2,316	2,317	...	2,317
		Under-trials	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,258	77	2,335	1,345	66	1,411	3,603	143	3,746	1,367	75	1,442	2,236	68	2,304	2,242	78	2,320	2,244	79	2,323
		Under-trials	...	3	3	6	34	40	6	37	43	2	36	38	4	1	5	2	1	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,142	30	2,172	926	52	978	3,068	82	3,150	951	44	995	2,117	38	2,155	2,151	29	2,180	2,151	30	2,181
		Under-trials	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	1	1	...	1	1			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,030	77	2,107	1,043	62	1,105	3,073	139	3,212	1,088	49	1,137	1,985	90	2,075	2,021	79	2,100	2,021	79	2,100
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,992	131	2,123	979	204	1,183	2,971	335	3,306	871	168	1,039	2,100	167	2,267	2,041	142	2,183	2,042	144	2,186
		Under-trials	1	3	4	2	88	90	3	91	94	1	89	90	2	2	4	1	2	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,798	65	1,863	571	155	726	2,369	220	2,589	598	137	735	1,771	83	1,854	1,709	75	1,784	1,709	77	1,786
		Under-trials	...	4	4	5	83	88	5	87	92	5	83	88	...	4	4	...	2	2			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún District Jail...	Convicts ...	68	1	69	232	16	248	300	17	317	240	15	255	60	2	62	71	1	72	85	2	87
		Under-trials	13	...	13	194	12	206	207	12	219	196	12	208	11	...	11	13	1	14			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16	14	...	14	2	...	2	1	...	1			
8	Saháranpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	324	1	325	739	12	751	1,063	13	1,076	750	12	762	313	1	314	295	2	297	329	4	333
		Under-trials	26	1	27	480	10	490	506	11	517	495	11	506	11	...	11	31	2	33			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	39	...	39	40	...	40	33	...	33	7	...	7	3	...	3			
9	Muzaffarnagar ditto ...	Convicts ...	152	...	152	637	19	656	789	19	808	631	16	647	158	3	161	135	3	138	191	5	196
		Under-trials	37	2	39	668	14	682	705	16	721	675	16	691	30	...	30	51	2	53			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	50	...	50	56	...	56	54	...	54	2	...	2	5	...	5			
10	Meerut ditto ...	Convicts ...	505	2	507	1,438	51	1,489	1,943	53	1,996	1,355	38	1,393	588	15	603	545	9	554	635	11	646
		Under-trials	78	2	80	1,369	36	1,405	1,447	38	1,485	1,388	37	1,425	59	1	60	81	2	83			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	98	...	98	106	...	106	99	...	99	7	...	7	9	...	9			

11	Bulandshahr District Jail,		Convicts ...	267	6	273	862	31	893	1,129	37	1,166	928	28	956	201	9	210	211	8	219	274	9	283
			Under-trials	28	...	28	1,136	31	1,167	1,164	31	1,195	1,107	31	1,138	57	...	57	58	1	59			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	61	...	61	66	...	66	59	...	59	7	...	7	5	...	5			
12	Aligarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	362	4	366	1,045	22	1,067	1,407	26	1,433	1,044	20	1,064	363	6	369	345	4	349	422	5	427
			Under-trials	41	3	44	1,018	26	1,144	1,059	29	1,088	1,003	28	1,031	56	1	57	65	1	66			
			Civil ...	16	...	16	99	...	99	115	...	115	102	...	102	13	...	13	12	...	12			
13	Muttra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	202	1	203	1,004	24	1,028	1,206	25	1,231	964	21	985	242	4	246	260	3	263	314	5	319
			Under-trials	39	1	40	1,110	37	1,147	1,149	38	1,187	1,118	38	1,156	31	...	31	50	2	52			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	34	...	34	35	...	35	29	...	29	6	...	6	4	...	4			
14	Agra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	412	...	412	1,567	...	1,567	1,979	...	1,979	1,465	...	1,465	514	...	514	509	...	509	675	...	675
			Under-trials	64	...	64	1,729	...	1,729	1,793	...	1,793	1,679	...	1,679	114	...	114	160	...	160			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	84	...	84	88	...	88	83	...	83	5	...	5	6	...	6			
15	Fatehgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	280	...	280	848	1	849	1,128	1	1,129	711	1	712	417	...	417	374	...	374	417	...	417
			Under-trials	44	...	44	723	...	723	767	...	767	739	...	739	28	...	28	41	...	41			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	18	...	18	4	...	4	2	...	2			
16	Mainpuri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	324	1	325	754	22	776	1,078	23	1,101	679	16	695	399	7	406	334	4	338	360	5	365
			Under-trials	13	1	14	559	14	573	572	15	587	550	13	563	22	2	24	24	1	25			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	30	...	30	34	...	34	33	...	33	1	...	1	2	...	2			
17	Etáwah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	276	4	280	615	24	639	891	28	919	696	25	721	195	3	198	235	4	239	270	5	275
			Under-trials	43	...	43	696	20	716	739	20	759	718	20	738	21	...	21	34	1	35			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	1	...	1			
18	Etah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	261	1	262	1,098	30	1,128	1,359	31	1,390	1,065	20	1,085	294	11	305	253	4	257	316	6	322
			Under-trials	82	1	83	958	30	988	1,040	31	1,071	1,014	30	1,044	26	1	27	61	2	63			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	35	...	35	39	...	39	38	...	38	1	...	1	2	...	2			
19	Bareilly	ditto ...	Convicts ...	694	44	738	2,257	123	2,280	2,951	167	3,118	2,275	107	2,382	676	60	736	779	50	829	854	52	906
			Under-trials	57	1	58	1,401	60	1,461	1,458	61	1,519	1,413	54	1,467	45	7	52	72	2	74			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	39	...	39	40	...	40	32	...	32	8	...	8	3	...	3			
20	Bijnor	ditto ...	Convicts ...	229	7	236	748	24	772	977	31	1,008	692	22	714	285	9	294	232	8	240	302	9	311
			Under-trials	56	...	56	821	26	847	877	26	903	851	26	877	26	...	26	66	1	67			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	51	...	51	54	...	54	52	...	52	2	...	2	4	...	4			
21	Budaun	ditto ...	Convicts ...	350	7	357	928	19	947	1,278	26	1,304	1,057	23	1,080	221	3	224	272	4	276	385	5	390
			Under-trials	49	1	50	909	26	935	958	27	985	858	21	879	100	6	106	110	1	111			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38	36	...	36	2	...	2	3	...	3			
22	Moradabad	ditto ...	Convicts ...	282	13	295	1,178	30	1,208	1,460	43	1,503	1,152	31	1,183	308	12	320	305	12	317	398	13	411
			Under-trials	98	...	98	1,309	28	1,337	1,407	28	1,435	1,349	28	1,377	58	...	58	88	1	89			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	79	...	79	83	...	83	80	...	80	3	...	3	5	...	5			
23	Shábjahánpur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	351	5	356	891	20	911	1,242	25	1,267	968	21	989	274	4	278	263	6	269	310	7	317
			Under-trials	50	...	50	785	24	809	835	24	859	807	17	824	28	7	35	41	1	42			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	57	...	57	61	...	61	54	...	54	7	...	7	6	...	6			
24	Cawnpore	ditto ...	Convicts ...	283	10	293	1,113	63	1,176	1,396	73	1,469	1,091	60	1,151	305	13	318	283	12	295	355	13	366
			Under-trials	64	3	67	1,246	47	1,293	1,310	50	1,360	1,267	49	1,316	43	1	44	68	1	69			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	21	...	21	2	...	2	2	...	2			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900—(continued).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Fatehpur District Jail ...	Convicts ...	251	8	259	677	38	715	928	46	974	595	36	631	333	10	343	286	9	295			
		Under-trials	21	...	21	492	22	514	513	22	535	501	22	523	12	...	12	30	1	31	317	10	327
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1			
26	Bánda ditto ...	Convicts ...	249	15	264	694	149	843	943	164	1,107	716	146	862	227	18	245	237	20	257			
		Under-trials	21	3	24	648	68	716	669	71	740	633	69	702	36	2	38	30	2	32	268	22	290
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
27	Karwi ditto ...	Convicts ...	23	1	24	249	30	279	272	31	303	249	31	280	23	...	23	25	2	27			
		Under-trials	14	1	15	242	24	266	256	25	281	249	25	274	7	...	7	4	1	5	29	3	32
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Hamírpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	132	11	143	410	51	461	542	62	604	387	48	435	155	14	169	169	10	179			
		Under-trials	7	...	7	285	37	322	292	37	329	286	37	323	6	...	6	12	1	13	181	11	192
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	476	44	520	1,882	179	2,061	2,358	223	2,581	1,681	170	1,851	677	53	730	610	42	652			
		Under-trials	56	5	61	1,276	98	1,374	1,332	103	1,435	1,272	100	1,372	60	3	63	71	5	76	685	47	732
		Civil ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34	29	...	29	5	...	5	4	...	4			
30	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	241	18	259	1,093	185	1,278	1,334	203	1,537	1,142	188	1,330	192	15	207	171	17	188			
		Under-trials	68	...	68	1,374	138	1,512	1,442	138	1,580	1,372	135	1,507	70	3	73	82	4	86	254	21	275
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	...	1			
31	Orai ditto ...	Convicts ...	146	7	153	539	44	583	685	51	736	535	40	575	150	11	161	150	9	159			
		Under-trials	12	3	15	496	35	531	508	38	546	502	38	540	6	...	6	22	2	24	173	11	184
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1			
32	Lalitpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	87	6	93	595	130	725	682	136	818	649	132	781	33	4	37	85	7	92			
		Under-trials	15	1	16	844	122	966	859	123	982	843	123	966	16	...	16	25	2	27	110	9	119
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	377	...	377	1,045	...	1,045	1,422	...	1,422	901	...	901	521	...	521	432	...	432			
		Under-trials	25	...	25	1,252	...	1,252	1,277	...	1,277	1,264	...	1,264	13	...	13	33	...	33	471	...	471
		Civil ...	2	...	2	84	...	84	86	...	86	79	...	79	7	...	7	6	...	6			
34	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	223	5	228	753	77	830	976	82	1,058	835	73	908	141	9	150	171	13	184			
		Under-trials	25	6	31	745	63	808	770	69	839	736	67	803	34	2	36	33	2	35	210	15	225
		Civil ...	10	...	10	69	...	69	79	...	79	72	...	72	7	...	7	6	...	6			

35	Jaunpur District Jail	...	Convicts ...	229	20	249	784	146	930	1,013	166	1,179	726	149	875	287	17	304	286	25	311	310	27	337
			Under-trials	13	1	14	805	71	876	818	72	890	800	71	871	18	1	19	20	2	22			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	57	...	57	58	...	58	52	...	52	6	...	6	4	...	4			
36	Gházipur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	557	31	588	1,091	110	1,201	1,648	141	1,789	1,156	122	1,278	492	19	511	491	33	524	533	36	569
			Under-trials	35	1	36	899	66	965	934	67	1,001	895	63	958	39	4	43	38	3	41			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47	45	...	45	2	...	2	4	...	4			
37	Korantadih	ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	2	23	505	42	547	526	44	570	499	43	542	27	1	28	26	2	28	36	3	39
			Under-trials	12	...	12	271	35	306	283	35	318	280	35	315	3	...	3	9	1	10			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1			
38	Gorakhpur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	423	20	443	1,472	174	1,646	1,895	194	2,089	1,540	167	1,707	355	27	382	439	27	466	501	32	533
			Under-trials	59	6	65	1,760	103	1,863	1,819	109	1,928	1,757	105	1,862	62	4	66	60	5	65			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	36	...	36	38	...	38	38	...	38	...	...	...	2	...	2			
39	Kassia	ditto ...	Convicts ...	24	5	29	382	45	427	406	50	456	379	46	425	27	4	31	26	3	29	42	3	45
			Under-trials	37	...	37	487	16	503	524	16	540	516	16	532	8	...	8	16	...	16			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40	Basti	ditto ...	Convicts ...	276	12	288	875	65	940	1,151	77	1,228	758	58	816	393	19	412	333	18	351	359	20	379
			Under-trials	28	1	29	680	52	732	708	53	761	696	51	747	12	2	14	25	2	27			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1			
41	Azamgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	321	16	337	1,216	221	1,437	1,537	237	1,774	1,276	220	1,496	261	17	278	276	20	296	326	24	350
			Under-trials	41	...	41	1,560	172	1,732	1,601	172	1,773	1,570	170	1,740	31	2	33	44	4	48			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	216	...	216	216	...	216	214	...	214	2	...	2	6	...	6			
42	Almora	ditto ...	Convicts ...	57	...	57	298	12	310	355	12	367	239	10	249	116	2	118	91	1	92	98	1	99
			Under-trials	9	...	9	95	9	104	104	9	113	96	8	104	8	1	9	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1			
43	Pauri (Garhwál) District Jail.		Convicts ...	11	...	11	87	4	91	98	4	102	93	4	97	5	...	5	10	1	11	12	2	14
			Under-trials	1	...	1	60	2	62	61	2	53	61	2	63	...	...	...	2	1	3			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	Lucknow District Jail	...	Convicts ...	443	...	443	1,026	1	1,027	1,469	1	1,470	929	...	929	540	1	541	566	...	566	611	...	611
			Under-trials	50	...	50	1,012	...	1,012	1,062	...	1,062	1,035	...	1,035	27	...	27	44	...	44			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	20	...	20	1	...	1	1	...	1			
45	Unao	ditto ...	Convicts ...	291	16	307	717	42	759	1,008	58	1,066	716	49	765	292	9	301	268	16	284	294	17	311
			Under-trials	9	1	10	480	23	503	489	24	513	468	24	492	21	...	21	25	1	26			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1			
46	Rae Bareli	ditto ...	Convicts ...	560	11	571	899	55	954	1,459	66	1,525	776	48	824	683	18	701	715	17	732	737	18	755
			Under-trials	27	1	28	468	35	503	495	36	531	488	34	522	7	2	9	21	1	22			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1			
47	Sítápur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	519	11	530	1,315	42	1,357	1,834	53	1,887	1,059	40	1,099	775	13	788	651	10	661	700	13	713
			Under-trials	50	1	51	867	39	906	917	40	957	865	38	903	52	2	54	49	3	52			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48	Hardoi	ditto ...	Convicts ...	372	8	380	945	92	1,037	1,317	100	1,417	919	89	1,008	398	11	409	376	16	392	408	17	425
			Under-trials	13	1	14	894	51	945	907	52	959	878	51	929	29	1	30	30	1	31			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	2			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900—(concluded).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
49	Kheri District Jail ...	Convicts ...	327	15	342	717	57	774	1,044	72	1,116	753	56	809	291	16	307	280	16	296	319	18	337
		Under-trials	15	...	15	776	51	827	791	51	842	765	51	816	26	...	26	38	2	40			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	1	9	8	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	1			
50	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	477	23	500	1,011	82	1,093	1,488	105	1,593	832	83	915	656	22	678	554	24	578	598	27	625
		Under-trials	35	1	36	913	74	987	948	75	1,023	919	72	991	29	3	32	43	3	46			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1			
51	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	522	13	535	989	66	1,055	1,511	79	1,590	1,056	67	1,123	455	12	467	513	15	528	556	16	572
		Under-trials	45	3	48	998	55	1,053	1,043	58	1,101	1,013	57	1,070	30	1	31	38	1	39			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	54	...	54	59	...	59	53	...	53	6	...	6	5	...	5			
52	Bahraich ditto ...	Convicts ...	405	10	415	839	70	909	1,244	80	1,324	841	60	901	403	20	423	369	16	385	419	17	436
		Under-trials	24	4	28	887	57	944	911	61	972	898	60	958	13	1	14	49	1	50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1			
53	Sultánpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	272	25	297	903	90	993	1,175	115	1,290	809	89	898	366	26	392	354	26	380	388	28	416
		Under-trials	22	2	24	796	76	872	818	78	896	797	77	874	21	1	22	33	2	35			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	7	...	7	2	...	2	1	...	1			
54	Partábgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	232	9	241	475	80	555	707	89	796	425	77	502	282	12	294	251	15	266	268	16	284
		Under-trials	5	...	5	476	43	519	481	43	524	463	42	505	18	1	19	14	1	15			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	20	...	20	3	...	3	3	...	3			
55	Bara Banki ditto ...	Convicts ...	367	17	384	727	58	785	1,094	75	1,169	707	59	766	387	16	403	391	17	408	426	18	444
		Under-trials	51	1	52	885	38	923	936	39	975	921	39	960	15	...	15	34	1	35			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	27,055	866	27,921	49,123	3,507	52,630	76,178	4,373	80,551	48,011	3,349	51,360	28,167	1,024	29,191	27,783	984	28,767	30,013	1,067	31,080
		Under-trials	98	71	98	40,848	2,340	43,188	42,577	2,411	44,988	41,074	2,341	43,415	1,503	70	1,573	2,098	83	2,181			
		Civil ...	1,729	...	1,800	1,668	1	1,669	1,766	1	1,767	1,637	1	1,638	129	...	129	132	...	132			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	28,882	937	29,819	91,639	5,848	97,487	120,521	6,785	127,306	90,722	5,691	96,413	29,799	1,094	30,893	30,013	1,067	31,080	30,013	1,067	31,080

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	27,055	866	35,305	2,992	62,360	3,858	13,257	480	...	...	105	1	456	34	...	...	76,178	4,373	80,551	13,347	481	848	63

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average strength.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,077	90	22,114	2,446	7,897	231	13	...	8	...	...	...	10	5	2	...	88	6	607	27	28,167	1,024	27,783	984	28,767

NOTE.—Column 5 includes 105 male and 1 female convicts received from other Provinces.

Column 7 includes the undermentioned convicts:—

	M.	F.
Sent to Alipur Jail for transportation	325	23
Sent to other Provinces	46	0
Transferred, but failed to reach the Jail to which they were sent by the end of 1900 ...	15	0
Total	386	23

Column 11 shows only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900.

1	2												3								4						5												6		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
																											MALES.							FEMALES.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																								
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																				
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, or engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	21	...	9	1	34	3	6,187	325	29,054	2,663	...	...	...	...	292	81	26,063	2,244	8,134	628	816	39	1,016	2	980	1	33,309	2,989	641	3,199	1,641	21,244	215	1	8,364	1,903	75	925	89	35,305	2,992	38,297

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																							
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total admission, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	7,230	1,365	5,702	738	5,870	395	8,536	256	4,810	124	1,648	49	821	19	31	...	327	33	162	3	168	10	35,305	2,992	38,297
Total remaining on 31st December, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	656	54	1,178	105	2,585	170	6,638	196	6,613	213	4,550	153	3,708	80	766	8	1,173	29	230	14	70	2	28,167	1,024	29,191

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Youthful offenders under* 15 *years of age (Reformatory Schools Act,* 1897).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35,305	2,992	38,297	2,551	168	1,225	51	883	27	4,659	246	4,905	13·19	8·22	12·80	288	78	366	77	4	81

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

1	2	3	4										5	6					
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.											PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.					
			a. *Relating to work.*		*b.* *Relating to prohibited articles.*		*c.* *Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.*		*d.* *All other breaches of Jail Rules.*		*e.* *Total.*			BY SUPERINTENDENTS.					
														Minor.					
			(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular and solitary confinements.	Handcuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	28,767	30	22,181	2,685	3,297	805	118	286	11,953	2,534	37,549	6,310	30	14,901	1,221	1,865	5,163	14,405	37,555

1	7							8	9	10	11	12	13
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED—*(concluded)*. BY SUPERINTENDENTS—*(concluded)*. *Major.*												
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*						
Provinces.	Separate cellular and solitary confinements.	Penal diet with solitary confinements.	Fetters and handcuffing.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	689	157	3,967	295	142	1,068	6,318	43,903	130·54	21·96	152·61	0·67	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishment.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	28,767	2,131	132	31,030	4,11,681	51	4,11,732	13 3 11	8,47,762	15,621	8,612	178	8,72,173	28 2 10	56,101	2,794	13,610	510	73,015	2 5 7	65 8 1

N.B.—A sum of Rs. 39,539 was spent on account of the Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowance.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
Provinces.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payment as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	93,082	3 0 1	3,529	5,103	343	8,975	0 4 7	32,285	8,597	40,882	1 5 0	11,169	7,496	6,974	110	856	4,344	30,949	0 15 11	3,274	0 1 8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12													13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock, and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*													*Grand Total.*	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		A.	B.
Provinces.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant, excluding maintenance.	Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	631	3,564	1,012	629	627	18,450	24,913	0 12 9	556	832	222	110	7	2,030	1,255	...	439	384	5,835	0 3 0		15,64,830	50 5 6
																					Rs.		Rs. a. p.
Add cost of tents purchased														...	...	...	...	...			2,400		
Add cost of mounted police at the Benares Central Prison														...	...	...	...	...			294		
Total														...	...	...	...	...			15,67,524		50 6 11
Deduct amount realized from Native States during the year														...	...	...	...	...			855		
Net amount														...	...	...	...	...			15,66,669		50 6 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						On prison duties.						*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	215·22	28,476·00	1,042·76	2,008·33	394·04	28·56	1,946·80	2,904·11	1,512·60	3,924·67	1,686·73	902·45	26·98	...	...	12,055·00	0·31	1·73	43·60	6·83	10·19	42·33

NOTE 1.—The total of columns 4 to 8 does not agree with column 3, as the former includes 2·67 non-labouring prisoners shown in column 2 who elected to labour.
NOTE 2.—Column 7B. excludes 4,090 convict night watchmen who, according to their day duties, were shown in other columns.
NOTE 3.—Prisoners shown in column 6 were not employed for reasons given below:—
Prisoners on penal diet, new admissions under observation, condemned prisoners, prisoners who were handcuffed and under anthropometrical measurement, prisoners sent to court and those under sentence of transportation.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Provinces.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	29,139	1,897	31,036	30,013	1,067	31,080	36,155	1,546	37,701	22,980	765	23,745	1,073·68	40·96	1,114·64	657	30	687

1	8												9
	Ratio per mille of average strength —												
	A.			B.			C.			D.			
Provinces.	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes, except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	765·6	716·9	763·9	35·7	38·3	35·8	21·6	28·1	21·8	21·8	28·1	22·1	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,729	71	40,848	2,340	42,577	2,411	44,988	2,098	83	2,181	16,027	619	16,646

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1900.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,829	1,461	25,290	1,171	58	...	...	47	3	1,503	70	1,573

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	16	3	5
3*a*	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps...	...	2	...	...
3*b*	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes,	...	...	...	...
3*c*	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes,	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	13	4	2
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	1	72	6	3
6	143 to 153, 157 158, and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	314	109	61
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	18	9	5
		Total ...	9	436	131	76
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... (by thags)	...	2	1	...
9		(,, dakáits)	...	1	1	...
10		(,, robbers)	..	2	1	1
11		(,, poisons)	...	6	3	3
12		Other murders	3	20	8	11
13	307	Attempt at murder	...	13	5	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	20	7	8
15	376	Rape by person other than the husband ...	4	78	42	29
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	3	2	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	9	1	8
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	4	1	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	3	2	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	18	612	190	88
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	2	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	3	41	19	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	3	95	31	24
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	11	200	90	69
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	60	46	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	10	5	6
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	3	2	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	265	101	36
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt,	...	2	1	...
		Total ...	59	1,451	560	299
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	4	28	9	17
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	2	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. (by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	2	...	2
		(by other means	....	23	15	6
33	392, 393	Robbery ... (in dwelling-house	2	94	37	38
		(on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	4	83	30	34
		(other robberies)	8	260	120	98
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	16	234	111	32
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	4	149	62	31
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	156	67	53

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1900.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*				
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	
2	2	11	...	...	4	4	2	1	33	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	9	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	
7	1	66	1	...	17	42	2	1	33	1	2 compounded, &c.
19	64	149	2	1	46	45	12	10	45	14	12 compounded, &c., 3 abandoned, 1 in default, 3 withdrawn.
4	3	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	100	1	
37	70	244	3	1	76	94	18	15	45	16	14 compounded, 3 abandoned, 1 in default, 3 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
1	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
1	5	9	...	...	...	3	1	1	50	4	
4	25	15	1	...	5	1	3	1	25	4	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	33	2	
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
66	86	354	3	9	83	51	15	19	56	30	112 compounded, &c., 13 withdrawn, 1 in default, 18 abandoned.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 abandoned.
2	8	17	...	...	7	8	1	...	...	...	1 compounded.
6	19	48	2	...	14	2	1	1	50	6	18 compounded, &c., 2 withdrawn, 1 in default, 1 abandoned.
17	69	52	3	...	20	3	7	3	30	8	1 compounded, 4 abandoned, 2 in default, 1 withdrawn.
2	4	18	...	...	12	2	1	1	50	1	1 in default.
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	44	127	...	3	45	48	7	9	56	7	3 compounded, 1 in default, 2 withdrawn, 1 abandoned, 1 transferred.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
139	288	662	9	12	187	122	40	36	47	71	135 compounded, 6 in default, 18 withdrawn, 25 abandoned, 1 transferred.
2	15	8	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded, &c.
...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	43	16	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	5	
12	36	21	3	3	5	2	1	...	...	6	1 compounded.
28	97	51	13	1	6	2	11	4	26	12	1 abandoned, 1 in default.
34	56	83	...	1	46	9	2	3	60	8	5 compounded, 2 in default, 2 withdrawn, 4 abandoned, 1 transferred.
19	33	58	1	...	19	8	11	4	26	7	3 compounded, 3 abandoned, 2 withdrawn.
8	48	48	2	1	17	6	4	9	69	7	2 in default.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.)					
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	162	74	18
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually,	...	2	...	1
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	48	1,196	525	330
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	28	886	399	60
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	19	9	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	7	1	3
		Total ...	29	912	409	66
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	38	16	11
44	379 to 382	Theft (of cattle)	7	125	61	44
		Theft (ordinary)	97	3,837	1,522	966
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	805	342	115
45*a*	409, ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	5	89	8	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5	148	58	31
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	1	75	21	11
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	104	6,462	2,433	233
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	8	282	82	2
		Total ...	260	11,861	4,543	1,413
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	127	63	27
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	7	382	154	55
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	7	...	2
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	41	3	16
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	1	36	...	4
56		Ditto Arms Act (XI of 1878) ...	1	47	1	20
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	5	2,561	29	10
		Total ...	19	3,201	250	134
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable*—					
	(Detail.)					
	Act XVII of 1878. Amended by Acts III of 1886 and XII of 1891.	Offences against Ferries Act	...	5	...	...
	Act I of 1879. Amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Ditto Stamp Act...	...	8	...	1
	Act XVI of 1861. Amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Ditto Stage Carriage Act	...	26	1	2
	Act V of 1861	Ditto Police Act...	...	99	7	...
	Act XIII of 1889. Amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Ditto Cantonment Act	...	115	1	...
	Act VII of 1878	Ditto Forest Laws	...	114	2	85
	Act XIV of 1866. Amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.	Ditto Post Office	...	1	...	...
	Act XIV of 1879	Ditto Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	20	2	...
		Total ...	...	388	13	88
		GRAND TOTAL ...	424	19,445	6,431	2,406
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	417	15,535	5,538	1,950

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1900—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	24	67	...	...	32	11	...	5	100	3	11 compounded, 4 withdrawn, 1 escaped.
...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	360	359	21	8	134	39	34	26	43	53	21 compounded, 5 in default, 8 withdrawn, 8 abandoned, 1 transferred, 1 escaped.
108	122	393	5	8	122	40	9	3	25	29	93 compounded, 8 in default, 24 withdrawn, 52 abandoned.
1	4	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 abandoned, 2 compounded.
109	128	404	5	8	124	42	9	3	25	29	96 compounded, 8 in default, 26 withdrawn, 54 abandoned.
6	12	10	...	...	3	1	...	2	100	3	1 compounded.
12	47	24	1	...	10	3	5	1	16	...	2 withdrawn, 1 in default, 1 compounded.
292	973	1,439	57	21	535	231	143	68	32	150	113 compounded, 11 in default, 53 withdrawn, 56 abandoned, 1 escaped.
76	133	363	1	6	140	88	22	7	24	37	44 compounded, 1 in default, 7 withdrawn, 9 abandoned, 1 escaped.
5	57	29	1	...	10	16	...	...	...	1	1 withdrawn.
15	27	68	1	...	29	12	4	11	73	3	2 abandoned, 6 compounded.
7	8	47	...	...	15	11	...	4	100	6	1 escaped, 1 died, 3 withdrawn, 2 in default, 4 compounded.
701	419	3,714	22	25	980	559	52	22	29	154	1,293 compounded, 111 in default, 361 withdrawn, 134 abandoned, 1 escaped.
5	5	203	...	...	47	36	...	1	100	3	99 compounded, 17 withdrawn.
1,119	1,681	5,897	83	52	1,769	957	226	116	33	357	1,561 compounded, 444 withdrawn, 126 in default, 201 abandoned, 4 escaped, 1 died.
12	32	37	1	...	11	5	5	...	...	9	1 abandoned, 1 withdrawn, 4 compounded.
15	29	206	...	...	50	71	27	19	41	18	3 withdrawn, 15 compounded, 2 abandoned, 1 escaped.
1	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	3	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	38	...	...	4	18	1	15	93	...	
2	...	37	...	...	3	29	1	4	80	...	
11	1	46	...	...	5	22	3	15	83	1	
311	102	2,435	...	...	140	1,402	104	720	77	65	1 abandoned, 2 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
352	164	2,806	1	...	213	1,551	141	776	84	93	20 compounded, 4 abandoned, 6 withdrawn, 1 escaped.
...	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
5	...	8	...	...	1	6	...	1	100	...	
16	...	25	...	...	4	20	1	...	...	...	
...	...	92	...	...	4	88	...	...	...	...	
46	...	114	...	3	33	77	...	...	...	1	
11	6	106	...	...	6	21	32	47	59	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
78	6	369	...	3	49	234	33	48	59	1	1 withdrawn.
1,953	2,697	10,741	122	84	2,552	3,039	501	1,020	67	620	1,847 compounded, 506 withdrawn, 295 abandoned, 6 escaped, 1 died, 146 in default, 2 transferred.
2,143	2,001	8,413	106	100	2,412	2,800	325	297	...	409	1,929 compounded, 5 to Sessions, 5 in default, 3 died, 22 escaped.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	8	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	5	14	...	...
3a	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps...	...	2	...	...
3b	467, 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes,	...	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, and 216A	Harbouring an offender	1	16	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	44	101	1	8
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	89	656	...	2
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	19	...	...
		Total ...	141	816	1	10
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... (by thags)	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... („ dakáits)	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... („ robbers)	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... („ poisons)	2	...	...	...
12		Other murders	18	...	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	1	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	8	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	9	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	1	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	10	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	43	650	3	2
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	6	23	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	50	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	35	56	...	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	19	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	3	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	53	202	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	186	1,033	4	10
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	4	2	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	3	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. „ other means	5	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	7	32	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	5	25	...	...
		Robbery ... (other robberies)	42	35	...	2

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1900.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	...	8	100	...	
19	...	19	7	12	63	...	
2	...	2	...	2	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	17	16	1	5	...	1 abandoned.
136	1	137	60	71	54	5	37 compounded, 11 abandoned, 15 withdrawn.
743	50	793	376	338	47	16	
21	...	21	13	8	38	...	
946	51	997	472	440	48	21	37 compounded, &c., 12 abandoned, 15 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	1	...	...	1	
18	1	19	4	...	...	15	
4	...	4	1	3	75	...	
15	...	15	5	4	44	6	
17	...	17	14	2	12	1	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
3	...	3	2	1	33	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	11	6	5	45	...	200 compounded, &c., 13 withdrawn, 15 abandoned, 2 in default.
688	28	716	307	146	32	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	1	30	17	12	41	...	1 compounded.
55	2	57	17	7	29	8	19 compounded, &c., 5 withdrawn, 1 abandoned.
83	7	90	53	16	23	13	1 compounded, 3 withdrawn, 1 abandoned, 3 in default.
20	2	22	17	5	23	...	
3	...	3	2	...	...	...	1 in default.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
255	12	267	127	105	45	25	3 compounded, &c., 7 withdrawn.
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
1,205	53	1,258	574	306	35	103	224 compounded, 6 in default, 28 withdrawn, 17 abandoned.
6	1	7	3	4	57	...	
3	...	3	2	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	4	1	20	...	
39	4	43	41	...	...	2	
30	...	30	21	5	19	3	1 compounded.
75	6	81	61	15	19	...	4 abandoned, 1 in default.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	18	154	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	21	72	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	30	30	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	11	117	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually,	1	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	144	470	...	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	647	1	33
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	13	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	12	664	1	33
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	5	5	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { (of cattle)	8	39	...	...
		{ (ordinary)	279	2,117	4	22
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	66	307	1	6
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	6	60	1	8
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	39	59	1	...
46a	419, 420	Cheating	7	66	1	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	129	6,273	4	107
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	1	229	...	...
		Total ...	540	9,155	12	143
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	45	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	125	338	1	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	4	14	...	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	1	67	...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	44	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act (XI of 1878) ...	11	38	...	...
57	269 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	8	3,085	...	3
		Total ...	152	3,631	1	7
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)					
	Act XVII of 1878. (Amended by Acts III of 1886 and XII of 1891.)	Offences against Ferries Act	4	5	...	...
	Act I of 1879. (Amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.)	Ditto Stamp Act	3	7	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861. (Amended by Act XVI of 1876.)	Ditto Stage Carriage Act	...	33	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Ditto Police Act	...	101	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889. (Amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.)	Ditto Cantonment Act	4	197	...	2
	Act VII of 1878	Ditto Forest Laws	278	43	...	...
	Act XIV of 1866. (Amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.)	Ditto Post Office	...	1	...	...
	Act XIV of 1879	Ditto Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	19	...	...
		Total ...	289	406	...	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,464	16,175	19	207
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	1,184	12,545	51	206

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1900—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
172	18	190	135	29	17	5	8 compounded, 3 in default, 3 withdrawn, 7 transferred.
93	2	95	55	23	29	12	5 compounded.
60	2	62	32	28	46	2	
128	12	140	57	38	40	2	21 compounded, 22 withdrawn.
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
612	45	657	412	143	26	26	36 compounded, 4 in default, 25 withdrawn, 4 abandoned, 7 transferred.
624	17	641	252	83	25	26	181 compounded, 10 in default, 44 withdrawn, 45 abandoned.
14	1	15	6	2	25	...	6 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4 compounded.
642	18	660	258	85	25	26	186 compounded, 10 in default, 50 withdrawn, 45 abandoned.
10	...	10	4	3	43	3	
47	18	65	51	7	12	...	5 compounded, 2 in default.
2,370	65	2,435	1,551	543	25	80	106 compounded, 15 in default, 79 withdrawn, 58 abandoned, 3 escaped.
366	25	391	225	107	32	24	27 compounded, 1 in default, 4 withdrawn, 3 abandoned.
57	6	63	44	17	27	1	1 withdrawn.
97	2	99	61	32	34	1	1 abandoned, 4 compounded.
72	...	72	27	21	43	7	6 withdrawn, 1 died, 10 compounded.
6,291	119	6,410	2,105	1,064	33	165	2,390 compounded, 172 in default, 476 withdrawn, 38 abandoned.
230	18	248	108	53	32	1	65 compounded, 21 withdrawn.
9,540	253	9,793	4,176	1,847	30	282	2,607 compounded, 190 in default, 587 withdrawn, 100 abandoned, 3 escaped, 1 died.
48	1	49	28	8	22	7	5 compounded, 1 withdrawn.
458	6	464	194	186	48	35	2 abandoned, 1 died, 46 compounded.
18	...	18	...	18	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	...	68	21	47	69	...	
44	3	47	8	39	83	...	
49	1	50	9	40	8	1	
3,090	5	3,095	370	2,656	87	63	5 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
3,775	16	3,791	630	2,994	80	106	52 compounded, 6 withdrawn, 2 abandoned, 1 died.
9	...	9	1	6	85	...	2 withdrawn.
10	...	10	1	9	90	...	
33	...	33	7	26	78	...	
101	...	101	4	97	96	...	
199	...	199	88	111	55	...	
321	...	321	83	238	74	...	
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	
19	...	19	1	18	94	...	
693	...	693	185	506	73	...	2 ditto.
17,413	436	17,849	6,707	6,321	48	554	3,142 compounded, 180 abandoned, 210 in default, 713 withdrawn, 7 transferred, 3 escaped, 2 died.
13,472	381	13,853	5,552	4,781	...	403	3,092 compounded, 2 died, 2 escaped, 6 convicted under non-cognizable offence, 11 committed to Sessions, 4 in default.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899.
1	2	3	4
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.... ...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. ...	1
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...
		Total ...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*		
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3
3*a*	255 to 263*a*	Offences relating to stamps	...
3*b*	467, 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1
3*c*	489*a* to 489*d*	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...
4	212, to 216, and 216*a*	Harbouring an offender	2
5	224 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	15
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	22
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1
		Total ...	44
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags	...
9		Murder ... „ dakáits	4
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...
11		Murder ... „ poisons	1
12		Other murders	13
13	307	Attempt at murder	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	48
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	29
29	304A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	1
		Total ...	153
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*		
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	37
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... „ other means	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	2
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3
		Robbery ... other robberies	10

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				
Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.								Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	...	1	347	100	2	351	10	28	...	2	...
3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	1	...	46	98	8	56	2	2	...	...	...
270	7	...	277	97	5	297	17	8	2	2	...
828	9	2	839	99	2	861	66	55	10	...	1
34	...	...	34	100	...	35	...	1	...	...	...
1,527	17	3	1,547	99	17	1,605	95	94	12	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	21	100	2	25	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	22	100	...	22	...	1	...	...	...
23	...	...	23	100	...	24	2	2	...	...	...
448	...	...	448	100	...	461	8	15	...	1	...
129	...	...	129	100	...	131	10	4	...	1	...
336	1	...	337	100	1	351	37	12	1	...	...
200	4	...	204	98	1	208	33	19	1	1	...
104	...	...	104	100	...	104	15	13	...	...	...
270	...	1	271	100	1	276	15	4	1	...	...
1,109	...	...	1,109	100	2	1,113	65	84	1	1	...
7	...	...	7	100	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
2,213	19	2	2,234	99	5	2,285	169	145	8	12	...
62	...	...	62	100	...	66	11	3	...	...	...
141	1	1	143	99	3	150	10	5	...	2	...
815	3	4	822	99	...	832	73	120	2	5	...
287	6	...	293	98	3	304	31	14	...	1	...
5	1	...	6	83	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
18	...	...	18	100	...	18	2	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,188	10	...	1,198	99	2	1,229	97	166	8	10	...
81	1	...	82	99	1	84	10	5	...	...	...
7,480	46	8	7,534	99	19	7,698	590	614	22	34	...
509	2	2	513	99	5	553	53	18	...	4	1
11	...	...	11	100	2	13	1	...	...	1	...
25	...	...	25	100	...	25	3	...	...	...	...
127	2	...	129	98	...	132	5	6	...	...	...
204	...	...	204	100	1	207	18	11	...	2	...
96	...	...	96	100	1	100	10	5	...	...	...
416	7	4	427	97	7	440	69	33	3	4	...

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1899.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	15
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	11
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	170
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves ...	...
		Total ...	254
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*		
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...
		Total ...	2
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	37 / 229
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	31
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. ...	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	59
46A	419, 420	Cheating	4
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2
		Total ...	371
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	1
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws...	3
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...
56		Ditto Arms Act (XI of 1878)	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1
		Total ...	15
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)		
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act...	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...
	Act VII of 1878	Forest Act	1
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...
	Act XII of 1885	Telegraph Act	...
	Act XIV of 1898	Post Office	...
	Act III of 1886	Ferries Act	...
		Total ...	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	841
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	657

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
Investigated by the Police.							In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.					Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
663	2	...	665	100	1	681	60	145	1	4	...
589	2	...	591	100	2	604	64	67	4	3	...
27,442	4	59,236	86,682	32	24	27,640	399	1,026	14	25	...
296	3	160	459	64	...	302	24	47	...	1	...
14	...	...	14	100	1	15	2	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	17	100	2	19	...	...	...	...	...
30,409	22	59,402	89,833	34	46	30,731	708	1,358	22	44	1
117	7	178	302	39	7	133	11	12	1	1	...
49	...	1	50	98	...	49	2	3	...	...	...
21	...	...	21	100	...	21	...	5	...	...	...
187	7	179	373	50	7	203	13	20	1	1	...
401	1	619	1,021	39	1	406	24	48	...	6	...
4,726	14	56	4,796	98	15	4,792	361	197	6	8	...
25,761	77	34,910	60,748	42	35	26,102	1,143	2,128	41	40	1
821	25	1	847	97	4	881	66	65	2	2	...
47	4	1	52	90	...	54	...	2	1	...	...
4,674	8	5	4,687	100	65	4,806	70	75	6	3	1
286	8	2	296	97	2	300	12	15	1	1	...
98	38	703	839	12	1	140	7	8	4	2	...
86	...	8	94	91	...	88	3	10	...	...	...
36,900	175	36,305	73,380	50	123	37,569	1,686	2,548	61	62	2
55	3	...	58	95	1	59	8	6	1	...	...
3,600	22	7	3,629	99	609	4,239	10	2	116	22	...
405	...	...	405	100	33	439	5	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	...	...	278	100	...	281	7	5	...	1	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
535	2	...	537	100	75	614	3	6	5	2	...
19,260	2	1	19,263	100	191	19,454	52	40	265	21	...
24,134	29	8	24,171	100	909	25,087	85	61	389	46	...
203	...	...	203	100	2	205	...	...	...	...	...
321	...	...	321	100	...	321	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	99	100	...	100	...	5	13	5	...
9	...	...	9	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
404	...	...	404	100	...	404	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1,052	...	...	1,052	100	2	1,055	...	7	13	5	...
1,01,690	296	95,905	197,891	51	1,123	103,950	3,177	4,702	520	196	4
87,776	282	82,020	170,078	52	1,715	90,430	3,442	3,815	622	186	5

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	29	4	279
3*a*	255 to 263*a*	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	3
3*b*	467, 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	...	2
3*c*	489*a* to 489*d*	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, and 216*a*	Harbouring an offender	...	2	50
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	34	10	224
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159... ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	70	13	648
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	5	...	29
		Total ...	138	29	1,235
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thags	...	...	...
9		„ dakáits	4	1	20
10		„ robbers	5	1	15
11		„ poisons	4	1	15
12		Other murders	126	11	300
13	307	Attempt at murder	20	1	95
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	31	6	264
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	19	3	132
16	377	Unnatural offences	11	1	64
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	73	7	177
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	57	7	898
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	5
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	334	25	1,594
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	1	41
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	24	1	109
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	172	13	481
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	37	6	215
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	...	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	15
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	141	6	801
29	304*a*, and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	6	1	62
		Total ...	1,079	92	5,275
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	187	39	253
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	2	...	9
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	14	1	7
		„ other means	46	4	71
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house	117	3	56
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise,	41	3	41
		other robberies	113	12	210

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
1	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
1	3	...	3	100	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*Acquitted on appeal.*
40	289	66	195	75	14	1	13		4
1	4	...	3	100	1	...	...		
1	3	1	2	67	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	54	15	31	67	3	3	2		
14	238	30	186	86	9	2	9	2 absconded.	
43	691	127	428	77	42	41	49	4 compounded.	5
1	30	2	22	92	1	...	3	2 ditto.	
74	1,309	241	867	78	70	47	76	8 compounded, &c.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	23	5	14	74	...	...	3	1 died.	
...	15	2	11	85	...	...	2		
6	21	10	6	37	...	...	2	3 committed to Sessions.	
56	356	100	184	65	8	3	49	12 made Queen's evidence.	
9	104	14	65	82	8	...	15	2 lunatics, &c.	
38	302	40	151	79	29	46	34	2 ditto.	
18	150	52	68	57	15	...	15		
3	67	22	37	63	5	...	3		2
11	188	19	146	88	12	1	6	4 died.	
18	916	127	725	85	39	2	14	9 withdrawn, &c.	
...	5	...	4	100	...	...	1		
75	1,669	171	832	83	34	71	69	492 compounded, &c.	7
6	47	14	24	63	6	...	3		
14	123	22	74	77	10	9	7	1 transferred.	
12	463	59	192	76	20	18	15	159 compounded, &c.	1
17	232	35	154	81	24	1	15	3 transferred.	
1	3	2	1	33	...	...	...		
...	15	6	7	54	2	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31	832	255	466	65	53	34	22	2 withdrawn, &c.	10
7	69	14	38	73	7	3	5	2 compounded.	
325	5,600	969	3,199	77	272	188	280	692 compounded, &c.	20
42	295	84	156	65	16	2	37		3
3	12	2	8	80	...	...	2		
...	7	3	4	57	...	...	...		
11	82	17	59	78	3	...	3		
...	56	18	32	64	1	2	3		
5	46	12	25	67	...	2	4	3 died.	
7	217	39	144	79	17	4	12	1 lunatic.	1

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).				
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	348	3	120
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	93	13	360
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	76,584	399	8,429
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	213	4	173
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	...	...	13
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves,	...	...	19
		Total ...	77,758	481	9,761
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	205	5	76
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	8	...	37
42	374	Compulsory labour	4	...	12
		Total ...	217	5	125
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	685	...	262
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,577	78	1,621
		Theft ... ordinary	43,562	211	13,886
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	174	26	547
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	13	1	38
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	107	23	4,526
46A	419, 420	Cheating	53	5	215
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	715	...	107
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	53	1	29
		Total ...	47,939	345	21,231
	CLASS VI.—	*Other offences not specified above.*			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	12	...	32
50	Cases under Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	19	4	4,073
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	4	...	426
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	53	4	211
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	1
56		Ditto Arms Act (XI of 1878)	22	...	576
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	72	3	19,002
		Total ...	182	11	24,321
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)				
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act	80	...	125
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonments	...	...	321
	Act VII of 1878	Forest Act	49	...	28
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...	...	9
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	1
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	3
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	404
	Act XII of 1885	Telegraph Act	3	...	...
	Act XIV of 1898	Post Office	1	...	3
	Act III of 1886	Ferries Act	...	...	3
		Total ...	133	...	897
		GRAND TOTAL ...	127,446	963	62,847
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	108,546	981	54,853

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1900—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
										Acquitted on appeal.
20	140	40	78	66	10	2	8	2	lunatics.	
6	366	76	246	76	26	9	9			
260	8,689	1,122	7,167	86	143	4	228	25	withdrawn, &c.	28
5	178	42	108	72	12	8	6	2	compounded.	1
5	18	7	9	56	1	...	1			
1	20	4	11	73	2	...	2	1	transferred.	1
365	10,126	1,466	8,047	84	231	33	315	34	compounded, &c.	34
3	79	17	41	71	3	2	5	11	compounded.	
4	41	7	27	79	2	2	2	1	ditto.	
...	12	...	3	100	1	2	...	6	ditto.	
7	132	24	71	75	6	6	7	18	compounded, &c.	
9	271	58	196	77	10	1	4	2	lunatics.	4
61	1,682	288	1,257	81	62	21	50	4	ditto.	2
314	14,200	1,781	11,808	89	288	65	232	26	compounded, &c.	12
22	569	100	409	80	30	10	19	1	died.	2
2	40	12	18	60	3	...	7			1
94	4,620	451	3,987	90	70	23	82	7	absconded, &c.	24
11	226	45	152	77	7	18	4			1
2	109	13	82	86	2	1	1	10	compounded.	
2	31	5	23	82	1	...	2			
517	21,748	2,753	17,932	87	473	139	401	50	compounded, &c.	46
...	32	12	15	55	5	...	...			
100	4,173	377	3,678	91	19	...	97	2	withdrawn, &c.	6
10	436	68	356	84	4	...	7	1	compounded.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	214	34	170	83	2	2	5	1	escaped.	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...			
40	616	82	498	86	13	2	20	1	compounded.	
299	19,301	1,199	17,925	94	27	40	108	2	ditto.	
452	24,773	1,772	22,643	93	70	44	237	7	compounded, &c.	6
...	125	...	125	100	...	...	...			
6	327	23	298	93	...	...	5	1	died.	
1	29	2	24	92	...	1	1	1	lunatic.	
...	9	...	9	100	...	...	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...			
7	411	20	367	95	...	...	24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...			
2	5	...	5	100	...	...	...			
16	913	46	834	95	...	1	30	2	lunatics, &c.	
1,757	64,604	7,271	53,596	88	1,122	458	1,346	811	compounded, &c.	115
1,432	56,285	6,198	45,579	89	1,381	488	1,789	850	ditto 1 died.	59

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*

PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.,	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	308	...
3*a*	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	...
3*b*	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	1	...
3*c*	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216, and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	65	1
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	6	405	9
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	104	5,351	42
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	35	...
		Total ...	113	6,168	52
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakáits	3	168	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...	28	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	24	...
12		Other murders	19	644	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	110	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	569	12
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	142	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	70	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	187	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	884	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	11	3
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	31	2,763	26
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	49	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	8	380	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	558	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	369	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	16	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	1,186	16
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	...	75	...
		Total ...	103	8,234	67

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Prcentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	100	3	...		*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	5	2	...	1	4	16	305	90	215	70	208	18		
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	100	3	...		
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	67	2	...		2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	1	...	...	...	7	72	32	40	55	39	2		
25	1	...	...	...	28	27	458	116	342	75	322	16		3
41	72	1	12	...	258	373	5,630	1,902	3,661	66	3,405	412	67 compounded, &c., 2 died before trial.	103
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	4	26	87	26	5	2 compounded.	
68	79	1	12	1	293	425	6,504	2,145	4,290	67	4,005	453	69 compounded, &c., 2 died before trial.	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	...	...	...	...	...	27	170	85	80	48	79	27	5 made Queen's evidence, 1 made Queen's evidence before trial.	
3	1	3	...	...	...	3	27	10	16	61	16	3	1 made Queen's evidence.	
...	1	4	...	1	...	10	28	18	7	28	7	4	3 committed to Sessions.	
32	13	2	22	...	7	96	631	302	310	51	298	100	19 made Queen's evidence.	2
2	...	...	...	...	6	11	110	37	71	66	71	18	2 lunatics.	
12	3	...	5	2	26	73	615	253	360	59	345	63	2 ditto.	48
...	5	3	...	...	2	18	142	67	75	53	71	15		
1	1	1	...	...	...	4	69	27	42	61	42	4		
...	1	...	...	1	1	12	194	36	155	81	153	6	3 died.	
...	1	...	3	1	1	16	884	146	730	83	726	14	8 withdrawn, &c.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38	21	17	45	3	1		
17	2	...	6	...	109	151	2,954	498	1,762	78	1,652	118	694 compounded, &c.	64
3	1	2	...	...	...	7	54	25	28	53	28	3	1 made Queen's evidence.	
16	...	...	...	...	19	30	403	103	277	73	263	39	23 transferred, &c.	12
9	5	...	1	...	9	16	567	115	258	69	251	17	194 compounded, &c.	13
11	4	1	4	3	15	26	370	131	236	64	236	39	3 transferred.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	1	17	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	8	50	8	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	6	...	...	...	21	56	1,251	519	727	58	679	36	5 compounded.	38
...	...	...	...	...	1	8	79	26	51	66	49	5	2 ditto.	3
122	44	...	41	8	217	593	8,608	2,432	5,211	68	4,978	512	965 compounded, &c., 1 made Queen's evidence.	181

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*

PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	102	1,531	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	57	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	19	...
		Robbery with hurt, by other means	8	127	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	96	...
		Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	2	77	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	4	353	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	205	4
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	10	445	12
36	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	55	10,541	11
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	272	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	1	14	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	81	...
		Total ...	185	13,818	30
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	154	11
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	42	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	12	...
		Total ...	...	208	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	288	3
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	16	2,126	5
		Theft ... ordinary	54	17,195	38
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	5	575	9
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	1	35	4
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	24	5,576	12
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	...	302	6
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	116	72
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	37	...
		Total ...	100	26,250	149
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	67	2
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	4,087	59
51		Offences against Gambling Act	5	2,551	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	331	2
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	1	...
56		Ditto Arms Act (XI of 1878)	...	651	4
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	26	20,101	2
		Total ...	32	27,789	69
58		*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)			
	Act XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes Act	...	188	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	440	...
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	...	91	...
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...	9	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	1	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	3	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	404	...
	Act XII of 1885	Telegraph Act	...	...	...
	Act IV of 1898	Post Office...	...	4	...
	Act III of 1886	Ferries	...	4	...
		Total ...	...	1,144	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	533	83,613	378
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	470	73,566	342

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
204	42	3	28	3	25	290	1,625	840	746	47	681	250	39 approvers, &c.	*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
2	...	...	...	...	6	8	68	24	43	64	39	3	1 ditto.	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	7	12	63	12	2		
3	2	1	...	...	...	23	150	50	100	67	97	6		
1	2	2	...	...	1	...	91	35	56	61	54	4		2
...	3	4	...	...	...	4	72	31	39	56	39	8	2 died.	
9	4	1	2	...	12	19	366	106	257	71	249	18	3 escaped, &c.	2
2	5	2	...	...	7	40	244	103	139	57	133	9	2 lunatics.	1
2	3	...	...	...	19	8	479	139	339	71	311	12	1 compounded.	11
333	79	...	13	4	80	340	10,624	1,920	8,680	82	8,596	302	24 lunatics, &c., 5 died before trial.	6
5	...	...	7	...	6	17	277	97	176	64	171	13	4 compounded.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	10	11	52	11	1		
5	...	...	...	...	...	19	85	28	55	66	55	15	2 transferred.	
1,066	140	1	50	7	158	775	14,124	3,390	10,653	76	10,448	643	78 approvers, &c., 5 died before trial.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	163	42	101	71	87	10	20 compounded, &c.	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	3	41	10	30	75	30	3	1 ditto.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	100	4	...	7 ditto.	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	11	216	52	136	72	121	13	28 ditto.	2
3	4	1	...	...	9	10	301	86	213	71	211	5	2 lunatics.	1
44	24	1	8	...	40	77	2,174	509	1,659	76	1,628	58	6 compounded.	13
345	114	...	19	3	219	392	17,449	2,990	14,429	83	14,235	309	30 ditto, 4 absconded, &c., before trial.	39
40	4	...	...	3	12	23	595	146	448	75	439	21	1 compounded, 1 died.	3
5	...	...	...	...	1	3	36	15	21	58	17	8		
38	25	...	5	6	66	133	5,674	881	4,781	84	4,714	101	12 transferred, &c.	13
6	...	...	...	3	10	16	323	91	232	72	216	7	1 escaped before appearance.	16
...	...	...	1	...	13	7	206	40	149	79	88	1	17 compounded.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	7	30	81	28	2		
481	171	...	33	15	370	663	26,795	4,765	21,962	82	21,576	512	68 compounded, &c., 6 absconded, &c.	86
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	34	36	51	33	...		
17	2	...	5	3	243	101	4,374	433	3,935	90	3,618	107	6 transferred, &c.	
6	13	...	...	...	18	48	2,557	467	2,078	82	2,063	52	12 compounded, &c.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	329	81	247	75	247	7	1 escaped.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...		
2	1	...	2	...	8	50	682	123	557	82	534	28	2 compounded.	1
1	4	...	1	...	285	373	20,665	1,336	19,327	93	19,053	117	2 ditto.	38
26	20	...	8	3	555	575	28,678	2,474	26,181	91	25,549	311	23 compounded, &c.	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	188	100	188	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	455	33	422	93	402	5	1 died before trial.	
3	2	2	...	...	2	7	97	12	82	87	26	1	3 lunatics.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	100	9	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	387	20	367	95	361	24		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100	4	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	5	100	4	...	1 compounded.	
3	2	...	...	...	2	37	1,150	66	1,080	94	997	30	4 lunatics, &c., 1 died before trial.	1
1,767	457	...	144	34	1,595	3,080	86,075	15,324	69,516	82	67,677	2,474	1,235 compounded, &c., 15 died before trial.	442
1,710	483	...	98	242	1,628	2,632	74,715	13,404	60,015	82	58,098	3,094	1,296 ditto 6 turned lunatics before trial.	473

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.	
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1	Section 115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	„ 117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	„ 118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*					
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	2	3
3	„ 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...
4	„ 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*(a)*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	...	14	73	593
5	„ 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	1	7	196
6	„ 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1	9	90	390
7	„ 465 to 477*(a)*	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	...	1	13	112
8	„ 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	2	43
9	„ 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	1	60
10	„ 149, 153*(a)* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	1	2	41
		Total ...	1	26	190	1,438
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	20
12	„ 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	1
12*a*	„ 376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	2
		Total ...	...	...	...	23
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*					
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	1	3	14	648
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	1	22
15	„ 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	29	101	7,402
16	„ 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	2	153
17	„ 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	19	111	454	35,126
		Total ...	19	140	558	42,703
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
18	Sections 417, 418	Cheating	...	6	32	1,065
19	„ 403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	2	7	248
20	„ 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	15	65	6,013
		Total ...	2	23	104	7,326
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
21	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	32
22	„ 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	5	93
23	„ 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	22	71	4,048
24	„ 500 to 502	Defamation	...	4	11	727
25	„ 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	11	15	1,483
26	„ 271, to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1	8	2	239
27	„ 294*(a)*	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	146
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1	11	50	2,295
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	2	24	23	273
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	1	12	326
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	3	12	1,603
		Total ...	4	84	201	11,265

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.*		Under trial.			
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	17	2	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,113	29	2,793	238	768	1,612	16	22	99	1	...	37 compounded, &c.
106	8	310	113	84	91	...	3	13	1	...	5 ditto.
851	15	1,341	219	437	557	...	18	79	8	...	23 ditto.
40	2	166	71	46	34	...	4	7	...	...	4 ditto.
130	3	175	23	93	52	...	...	2	1	1	3 ditto.
1	2	62	22	4	6	...	...	...	2	...	28 ditto.
465	5	509	13	96	395	...	...	4	1	...	
3,718	64	5,373	701	1,536	2,754	16	47	204	14	1	100 ditto.
6	6	26	20	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2 ditto.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
2	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
8	7	31	22	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	3 ditto.
28	26	694	449	128	51	1	4	24	2	1	34 ditto.
...	...	23	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	5 ditto.
23	19	7,555	3,219	903	572	2	27	80	29	1	2,722 ditto.
...	...	155	22	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	94 ditto.
69	90	35,779	14,734	4,223	2,888	3	104	521	272	8	13,026 ditto.
92	109	43,512	17,984	5,155	3,479	5	131	601	301	9	15,847 ditto.
32	12	1,135	698	191	109	...	5	22	9	...	101 ditto.
20	13	277	150	48	46	...	1	5	1	...	26 ditto.
75	24	6,170	2,587	950	462	18	20	109	43	10	1,971 ditto.
127	49	7,582	3,435	1,189	617	18	26	136	53	10	2,098 ditto.
...	...	32	20	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4 ditto.
5	...	103	52	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	9 ditto.
18	44	4,159	2,193	686	215	8	18	93	15	1	930 ditto.
15	4	757	445	127	43	1	...	14	1	3	123 ditto.
8	19	1,517	947	142	92	...	5	18	15	...	298 ditto.
1,028	...	1,278	104	130	990	...	2	6	3	...	43 ditto.
19	...	165	127	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	9 ditto.
461	* 244	† 2,818	1,521	316	551	7	15	63	15	4	326 ditto. * Out of these { 227 of sec. 107, C.P.C. 17 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
625	44	947	629	38	201	...	12	61	...	...	6 compounded, &c. † Out of these { 2,682 of sec. 107, C.P.C. 186 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
51	131	390	218	44	50	...	15	11	4	...	48 compounded, &c.
58	18	1,676	617	261	367	3	...	22	1	...	405 ditto.
2,288	504	13,842	6,873	1,788	2,544	19	67	288	54	8	2,201 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws, not cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)					
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	...	1	62	4,731
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamp...	...	...	14	37
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	...	...	1	17
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	...	...	...	173
	Act V of 1861	Police...	...	2	1	1
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	...	...	1	15
	Act V of 1867	Press	...	...	...	1
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	...	1
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	...	...	1	6
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	...	12	105	1,467
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891 and of 1896.	Excise	15	...	8	77
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	...	1	2	51
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	...	...	2
	Act XVIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	2	1	24
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	4
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	...	...	9
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.	Post Office	...	...	...	1
	Act VIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	...	...	2
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	...	...
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	...	1	1
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	1	2	1	18
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	1	5	82
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	...	...	1	...
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	...	21	...
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	4	849
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	1	24
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	1	1
	Act III of 1857	Poppy Cultivation	...	...	...	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	2
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	...	...	1	6
	Act XIII of 1859	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen ...	...	...	1	144
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	...	...	2	1
	Act IX of 1874	European Vagrancy	...	...	...	1
	Act II of 1898	Indian Paper Currency	...	...	...	...
	Act IX of 1898	Live-stock Importation Act	...	...	...	...
	Act IV of 1897	Fisheries	...	...	...	...
	Act II of 1899	Collection of municipal and other taxes by Railway administration.	...	1	...	...
	Act I of 1899	Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act	...	...	...	...
	Act V of 1886	Stone Mahál Act	...	...	...	1
	Act X of 1900	Census	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1900	Indian Articles of War	...	...	1	192
		Total ...	16	22	236	7,941
		GRAND TOTAL ...	43	298	1,303	71,344
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	47	155	1,129	69,255

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.*		Under trial.				
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
74	2	4,868	1,498	616	501	2	13	55	24	4	2,155	compounded, &c.
225	...	276	21	29	222	...	1	1	...	...	2	ditto.
89	1	107	...	20	79	...	3	4	...	...	1	ditto.
45	...	218	8	38	15	...	...	...	1	...	156	ditto.
65	2	69	2	5	62	...	...	...	...	...		
471	...	487	26	62	395	...	...	1	...	...	3	ditto.
1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
14	...	14	...	1	11	...	...	2	...	...		
2	...	9	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...		
7,752	1	9,336	824	962	7,458	...	...	37	...	10	45	ditto.
643	57	743	28	120	574	3	1	14	2	...	1	ditto.
414	42	468	12	99	348	...	...	7	...	1	1	ditto.
12	...	14	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	...		
2	...	29	1	6	22	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...		
54	...	63	3	4	55	...	...	...	...	1		
7	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...		
1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...		
50	...	50	...	1	49	...	...	...	...	...		
61	...	61	...	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	ditto.
318	...	320	...	4	315	...	...	1	...	...		
16	...	38	11	3	14	...	1	1	...	...	8	ditto.
104	...	192	3	27	156	...	5	1	...	...		
63	...	64	5	3	53	...	...	3	...	...		
203	...	224	16	34	171	...	...	1	...	...	2	ditto.
5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...		
484	...	1,337	44	147	1,123	2	...	15	...	...	6	ditto.
58	...	83	8	8	61	1	...	1	...	...	4	ditto.
7	1	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...		
11	...	18	1	3	9	2	1	2	...	...	57	ditto
1	...	146	68	7	11	...	...	3	...	...	1	ditto.
12	...	15	...	1	7	...	...	6	...	...		
2	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
58	...	59	12	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	ditto.
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
4	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...		
349	...	542	6	57	478	...	...	1	...	...		
1,691	107	19,906	2,603	2,301	12,319	10	26	159	28	16	2,444	ditto.
17,952	866	90,940	32,067	12,099	21,766	70	301	1,412	453	45	22,727	ditto.
14,907	636	85,493	29,495	13,436	21,529	57	271	1,328	487	38	18,852	ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
1	Section 115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...
	„ 117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	„ 118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence,	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*				
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2	6	25
3	„ 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship... ...	...	...	...
4	„ 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*(a)*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	96	832	3,136
5	„ 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	5	134	139
6	„ 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	95	338	848
7	„ 465 to 477*(a)*	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	14	77	51
8	„ 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	2	19	155
9	„ 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	27	4
10	„ 149, 153*(a)* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	241	1,352
		Total ...	218	1,674	5,710
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	13	4
12	„ 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12*a*	„ 376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	14	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*				
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	13	328	27
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	1	26	...
15	„ 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	146	6,872	52
16	„ 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	109	...
17	„ 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	623	34,959	102
		Total ...	773	41,966	154
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
18	Sections 417, 418...	Cheating	42	559	17
19	„ 403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	140	28
20	„ 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	110	6,129	98
		Total ...	157	6,828	143
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
21	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	20	...
22	„ 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	78	9
23	„ 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage...	74	2,242	7
24	„ 500 to 502	Defamation	18	418	6
25	„ 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	19	810	7
26	„ 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	4	341	1,826
27	„ 294*(a)*	Keeping a lottery office	...	50	68
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	168	2,560	1,286
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	68	156	595
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	16	247	106
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	9	1,115	7
		Total ...	376	8,037	3,917

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	33	2	13	16	52	...	2 compounded, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	4,033	73	1,264	2,516	63	135	45 ditto.
4	274	7	124	122	44	14	7 ditto.
14	1,267	32	542	603	51	68	22 ditto.
4	138	13	59	48	37	12	6 ditto.
...	176	4	106	64	37	2	
...	32	4	5	8	26	...	15 ditto.
11	1,585	34	432	1,114	70	5	
64	7,538	169	2,545	4,491	60	236	97 ditto.
...	17	4	7	1	6	...	5 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
...	18	4	7	2	11	...	5 ditto.
2	366	45	209	71	20	16	25 ditto.
...	27	8	10	3	11	...	6 ditto.
201	6,869	446	1,733	876	13	78	3,736 ditto.
...	112	3	31	22	20	...	56 ditto.
959	34,725	1,999	9,139	4,713	13	550	18,324 ditto.
1,160	41,733	2,456	10,913	5,614	13	628	22,122 ditto.
4	614	88	274	126	22	22	104 ditto.
4	169	7	86	52	30	4	20 ditto.
254	6,083	406	1,857	809	13	107	2,904 ditto.
262	6,866	501	2,217	987	14	133	3,028 ditto.
...	20	...	11	5	25	...	4 ditto.
...	87	17	30	24	28	...	16 ditto.
66	2,257	103	902	266	12	70	916 ditto.
3	439	23	191	48	11	15	162 ditto.
5	831	42	245	128	16	15	401 ditto.
2	2,169	11	270	1,866	86	7	15 ditto.
2	116	3	57	38	32	...	18 ditto.
11	4,003	138	1,274	1,645	43	130	816 ditto.
5	814	36	99	564	75	55	60 ditto.
...	369	22	111	105	29	5	126 ditto.
13	1,118	46	288	373	33	11	400 ditto.
107	12,223	441	3,478	5,062	42	308	2,934 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws, not cognizable by the Police.*	(Detail.)			
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	141	6,297	152
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamp	14	38	276
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	1	48	87
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	...	171	55
	Act V of 1861	Police	3	...	109
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage...	1	208	294
	Act V of 1867	Press	...	1	1
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	2	6
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	1	21
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	2	12	3
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	64	1,713	8,158
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891 and of 1896.	Excise	11	73	761
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	2	94	465
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	3	14
	Act XVIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	2	62	2
	Act VIII of 1870...	Infanticide	...	1	3
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	23	57
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.	Post Office	...	1	8
	Act VIII of 1876...	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	2	1
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	56
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	63
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	44	387
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries...	4	31	17
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	2	27	270
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	1	...	63
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	19	...	210
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	6
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	2	1,174	473
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	3	45	66
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes Act	1	1	13
	Act III of 1857	Poppy Cultivation	...	...	1
	Act XXI of 1883...	Immigration	...	...	4
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	1	32	15
	Act XIII of 1859...	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen ...	1	85	...
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	2	3	12
	Act IX of 1874	European Vagrancy	...	1	3
	Act II of 1898	Indian Paper Currency	...	...	3
	Act IX of 1898	Live-stock Importation Act	...	...	1
	Act IV of 1897	Fisheries	...	...	2
	Act II of 1899	Collection of Municipal and other taxes by Railway administration.	...	...	62
	Act I of 1899	Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act	...	...	8
	Act V of 1886	Stone Mahál Act	...	3	...
	Act X of 1900	Census	...	...	5
	Act I of 1900	Indian Articles of War	1	138	482
		Total ...	278	10,334	12,693
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,815	69,181	22,648
		GRAND TOTAL, 1899 ...	1,413	69,686	21,387

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.*		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
157	6,433	166	1,493	1,286	20	80	3,408	compounded, &c.
12	316	1	64	247	79	2	2	ditto.
...	136	...	27	102	75	7		
...	226	5	50	15	7	...	156	ditto.
1	111	1	7	103	94	...		
10	493	10	72	409	81	1	1	ditto.
...	2	...	...	2	100	...		
...	8	...	6	2	25	...		
...	22	...	1	12	54	9		
...	17	...	1	16	100	...		
298	9,637	148	1,334	8,087	82	34	34	ditto.
2	843	4	150	672	80	16	1	ditto.
...	561	4	150	399	71	6	2	ditto.
...	17	...	5	12	70	...		
...	66	...	15	51	79	...		
...	4	...	1	3	75	...		
...	80	3	5	72	90	...		
...	7	...	...	7	100	...		
...	3	...	...	3	100	...		
...	56	...	2	54	96	...		
...	63	...	33	29	46	...	1	ditto.
1	430	5	10	413	96	1	1	ditto.
...	52	1	5	18	37	3	25	ditto.
6	293	...	60	229	77	4		
1	63	...	3	57	90	3		
15	214	...	36	176	84	...	2	ditto.
...	6	...	3	3	50	...		
5	1,644	15	189	1,429	87	5	6	ditto.
...	114	1	23	78	70	...	12	ditto.
...	15	2	...	13	93	...		
...	1	...	1	...	...	...		
...	4	...	...	4	100	...		
1	47	...	16	29	62	2	57	ditto.
...	86	8	7	2	14	2	3	ditto.
...	17	...	1	7	47	6		
...	4	...	1	3	75	...		
...	3	...	...	3	100	...		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	1	...	...	1	50	...		
1	61	...	...	60	93	...	1	ditto.
...	8	...	...	8	100	...		
...	3	...	1	2	66	...		
...	5	...	...	4	80	1		
...	621	...	93	512	82	16		
512	22,793	374	3,865	14,644	69	198	3,712	ditto.
2,107	91,537	3,990	23,232	30,871	34	1,519	31,923	ditto.
1,752	90,734	6,873	21,540	32,608	36	1,588	28,125	ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year* 1900.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.												Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			
I.	II.		III.	IV. V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.			X.			XI.			XII.			XIII.
								1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	
Thaggi ... (1) By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... (2) By poisoning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Professional Crimes.																				
Dakáiti ... (1) River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti ... (2) Land ...	140	461	52	113	8,364	760	296	1,592	1,691	1,929	637	680	760	1,92,622	1,58,054	1,98,094	8,268	10,009	6,235	
Robbery	138	737	14	242	2,081	442	33	798	772	698	519	512	442	21,145	24,962	26,344	3,972	4,801	4,394	
Robbery by poisoning ...	13	21	2	9	44	14	...	31	20	24	17	11	14	753	1,258	483	109	988	45	
Cattle theft	933	1,408	11	600	2,574	792	16	590	551	966	428	445	792	31,350	30,282	53,390	21,377	20,954	27,786	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1900.

Province.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.			
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*								*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 11, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of mounted constables.	Number of foot constables.	Number of water constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	66	129	1,382	2,112	344	14,665	...	18,698	673	7,288	...	5,23,152	12,50,057	13,32,240
Oudh	...	18	42	518	549	48	4,216	...	5,391	158	1,659	...	1,38,336	4,18,064	3,67,584
					2,661		18,881		24,089				6,61,488	16,68,121	16,99,824
					(*d*) +4		(*f*) +484		+488				(*i*) +10,200	(*j*) +2,22,740	(*l*) +36,444
														18,90,861	17,36,268
														(*k*) −3,300	(*m*) −1,21,757
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	(*a*)5	84	171	(*c*)1,900	(*e*)2,665	392	19,365	...	24,577	(*g*)831	(*h*)8,947	1,54,800	6,71,688	18,87,561	16,14,511
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	(*b*)1	...	4	18	49	...	200	...	271	...	...	13,122	...	35,512	19,200
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	1	3	7	...	25	...	36	...	...	2,044	...	5,760	2,400
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	2	12	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,374	...	5,940	3,552
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	3	5	23	...	110	...	142	...	...	1,605	12,439	15,146	10,560
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	1	5	14	40	...	212	...	272	...	...	2,734	9,052	28,570	20,352
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	2	2	16	...	75	...	95	...	...	962	3,187	8,640	7,200
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	1	9	...	39	...	50	...	...	493	1,636	4,380	3,744
Total, Railway Police ...	1	2	17	45	156	...	698	...	918	...	...	23,334	26,314	1,03,948	67,008
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	86	188	1,945	2,821	392	20,063	...	25,495	831	8,947	1,78,134	6,98,002	19,91,509	16,81,519

(*a*) Inspector-General 1
Deputy Inspectors-General ... 2
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Special Assistant to Inspector General 1
Total ... 5

(*b*) Deputy Inspector-General.

(*c*) Sub-Inspectors 1,891
European Sergeants... ... 9
Total ... 1,900

(*d*) Provision under the Reform scheme.

(*e*) Mounted Head-constables 12
Unmounted Head-constables 2,653
Total ... 2,665

(*f*) Provision under the Reform scheme.

(*g*) Inspectors, including 1 Sergeant 4
Sub-Inspectors 9
Head Constables 185
Jamadárs 512
Daffadárs 121
Total ... 831

(*h*) Constables 2,023
Chaukidárs 6,924
Total ... 8,947

Local allowances to District and Assistant Superintendents. Rs.

(*j*) Allowances to Inspectors under the Reform scheme ... 73,700
Ditto to Sub-Inspectors (Armed Police) ditto ... 3,600
Ditto to ditto (Civil Police) ditto ... 1,45,440
Total ... 2,22,740

(*k*) Recoveries from Municipal, Cantonments and Town Funds for pay of three Sub-Inspectors.

(*l*) Lump provision for 484 men of the Civil Police.

(*m*) Probable savings.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1900—(continued).

Province.	Cost of Police—*(concluded)*.							Distribution of Force.							
								District Force.							
		Average pay of—						*Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.*		*Reserve.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27), also policemen on orderly duty.*		*Police employed in Courts.*	
	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from *(a)* Imperial, *(b)* Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	...	10,89,316	41,94,765	36,15,218	5,79,547	...	1	876	4,994	436	1,808	278	560
Oudh	...	...	...	2,83,098	12,07,082	10,73,021	1,34,061	...	...	301	1,599	143	600	90	185
					54,01,847	46,88,239				1,177	6,593				
					(n) +2,99,127	*(o)* +2,99,127				*(p)* +4	*(q)* +484				
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	...	282·4	83·6	13,72,414	57,00,974	49,87,366	7,13,608	...	1	1,181	7,077	579	2,408	368	745
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	4,000	...	96	18,593	90,427	27,128	63,299	...	...	4	24	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	800	...	96	3,129	14,133	4,240	9,893	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	1,500	...	96	3,651	17,017	5,105	11,912	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	2,200	...	96	7,927	49,877	14,963	34,914	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	3,500	...	96	14,477	78,685	78,685	...	...	...	6	22	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,500	...	96	3,942	25,431	7,629	17,802	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand Kumaun Railway.	600	...	96	2,235	13,088	3,926	9,162	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total, Railway Police ...	14,100	...	96	53,954	2,88,658	1,41,676	1,46,982	...	...	19	101	...	...	2	...
Grand Total ...	14,100	282·4	84	14,26,368	59,89,632	51,29,042	8,60,590	...	1	1,200	7,178	579	2,408	370	745

(n) Item shown in column 13 ... Rs. 1,54,800
Do. *(i)* shown in column 14 ... 10,200
Do. *(j)* shown in column 15 ... 2,22,740
Do. *(l)* shown in column 16 ... 36,444
Total ... 4,24,184

Deduct item *(k)* shown in column 15 3,300
„ item *(m)* shown in column 16 1,21,757
} 1,25,057

Net Total ... 2,99,127

(o) Item *(n)* shown in column 21.
(p) and *(q)* Proposals under the Reform scheme.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1900—(concluded).

Province.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—(concluded).							Area of whole Province in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED IN PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total number of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I, and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	Remarks.
	DISTRICT FORCE—(concld).				*On town, municipal, or harbour duty.*							*To area.*			*To population.*					
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		*Total.*																	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In cantonments.					On the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.			
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
North-Western Provinces	2,033	7,646	3,623	15,009	615	6,899	447	83,286	34,254,254	727	134	1 to 8·60	...	...	1 to 3,539	...	...	155,839	16·1 to 1 Policeman.	
Oudh	575	1,880	1,109	4,264	149	1,583	85	24,217	12,650,831	156	54	1 to 9·85	...	...	1 to 5,153	...	...	57,975	23·6 to 1 Policeman.	
			4,732 (*r*) +4	19,273 (*s*) +484																
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police...	2,608	9,526	4,736	19,757	764	8,482	532	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8·85	...	...	1 to 3,865	...	...	213,814	17·6 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	66	176	71	200	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	10	21	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	13	31	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	27	82	31	110	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,645	5·8 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	52	190	59	212	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	18	65	20	75	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	11	32	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Railway Police ...	197	597	218	698	...	...	...	...	...	85	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,645	16·8 to 1 Policeman.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,805	10,123	4,954	20,455	764	8,482	532	107,503	46,905,085	968	237	1 to 8·31	...	...	1 to 3,628	...	...	218,459	...	

(*r*) and (*s*) Proposals under the Reform scheme.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal Management of the Force for the year* 1900.

Province.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.					PUNISHMENTS.										
	Sanctioned.		*Actual.*		*With fire-arms.*			*Not with fire-arms.*		*Dismissed.*		*Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE OR SESSIONS COURT.							
														Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North-Western Provinces	3,768	16,427	3,713	16,175	154	5,389	179	4,360	10,113	45	132	253	280	3	26	...	...	2	17	12	62
Oudh	1,160	4,877	1,148	4,828	100	1,523	115	981	3,318	4	23	54	54	2	9	2	2	1	...	6	30
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,928	21,304	4,861	21,003	254	6,912	294	5,341	13,431	49	157	307	334	5	35	2	2	3	17	18	92
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	97	262	97	258	...	...	...	84	275	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	90	326	90	320	...	...	...	83	333	1	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	31	110	31	107	...	...	...	29	112	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	218	698	218	685	...	...	...	196	720	3	16	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,146	22,002	5,079	21,688	254	6,912	294	5,537	14,151	52	173	315	339	5	35	2	2	3	17	18	94

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal Management of the Force for the year* 1900—(concluded).

Province.	Rewards.		Education.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage to total actual strength.			Remarks.
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.														
	By promotion.	By *khillats*, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.				On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	
1.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North-Western Provinces ...	488	4,525	3,070	3,855	2,235	9,467	8,186	272	628	205	305	38	245	45·62	·12	1·23	
Oudh	95	2,132	918	709	734	2,415	2,827	63	230	33	131	8	75	42·16	·11	1·25	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	583	6,657	3,988	4,564	2,969	11,882	11,013	335	858	238	436	46	320	43·89	·11	1·23	
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	40	243	94	55	23	194	138	2	7	8	...	...	5	28·0	·07	1·40	
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	31	187	89	70	10	222	178	4	1	6	2	...	3	10·0	·02	·73	
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	20	83	31	22	12	74	52	...	8	5	5	...	5	52·0	·14	3·62	
Total ...	91	513	214	147	45	490	368	6	16	19	7	...	13	30·0	·08	1·43	
Grand Total ...	674	7,170	4,202	4,711	3,014	12,372	11,381	341	874	257	443	46	333	39·26	·10	1·24	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1900.

Province.	Race.															Religion or Caste.						
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.*					*Natives.*					Officers.						
																		Hindus.				
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Jâts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North-Western Provinces,	33	28	34	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	95	3,570	16,175	110	1,976	440	295	20	169	94
Oudh	12	5	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	1,109	4,828	31	597	154	98	5	43	27
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	45	33	45	10	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	120	4,679	21,003	141	2,573	594	393	25	212	121
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78	258	18	44	7	5	...	3	1
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	320	15	54	8	3	...	...	1
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	107	6	15	6	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	179	685	39	113	21	10	...	3	2
Grand Total ...	47	33	60	32	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	122	4,858	21,688	180	2,686	615	403	25	215	123

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1900—(concluded).

Province.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.																
	OFFICERS—*(concluded)*.					MEN.											
	Hindus—(concluded).			*Other Religions.*				*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Síkhs.	Játs.	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
North-Western Provinces	300	7	364	...	...	5	6,461	2,895	3,290	180	304	265	316	10	2,449	...	...	19,950
Oudh	88	4	117	...	...	3	1,584	931	1,080	48	52	17	113	36	964	...	...	5,992
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	388	11	481	...	...	8	8,045	3,826	4,370	228	356	282	429	46	3,413	...	...	25,942
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	16	...	3	...	...	...	89	60	63	...	4	1	11	...	30	...	...	355
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	7	...	3	...	...	...	145	72	63	...	2	4	10	...	24	...	...	411
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	3	...	...	...	...	...	47	21	31	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	139
Total ...	26	...	6	...	...	...	281	153	157	...	8	5	23	...	58	...	...	905
GRAND TOTAL ...	414	11	487	...	...	8	8,326	3,979	4,527	228	364	287	452	46	3,471	...	...	26,847

Officers.			*Men.*		
Vacancies ...	1899	... 67	Vacancies ...	1899	... 523
	1900	... 67		1900	... 314

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	24,039	1	3	13	17	6,324	33,279	15,375	5,338	53,992	60,316	32,867	27,449	2 0 5	2 3 11
	2	Mussoorie ...	14,689	1	3	10	14	26,201	...	92,217	7,327	99,544	1,25,745	85,425	40,320	6 3 9	6 12 6
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,809	1	3	13	17	24,427	59,286	3,115	9,540	71,941	96,368	67,790	28,578	0 15 7	1 2 5
	4	Hardwár Union ...	25,596	1	3	13	17	19,472	24,209	16,367	5,557	46,133	65,605	48,928	16,677	1 9 4	1 12 10
	5	Deoband ...	20,167	2	1	9	12	5,336	11,159	...	2,649	13,808	19,144	18,512	632	0 8 10	0 10 11
	6	Roorkee ...	14,197	1	2	10	13	9,907	13,977	3,016	7,424	24,417	34,324	26,962	7,362	1 11 5	2 7 5
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	23,444	2	1	9	12	5,446	18,647	514	4,276	23,437	28,883	23,149	5,734	1 13 1	1 0 0
	8	Kándhla ...	11,563	1	2	9	12	1,252	5,910	...	1,733	7,643	8,895	6,623	2,272	0 8 2	0 10 7
	9	Kairána ...	19,304	1	2	9	12	4,875	10,463	...	2,948	13,411	18,286	12,272	6,014	0 8 8	0 11 2
	10	Meerut ...	78,740	1	4	16	21	16,869	1,34,720	3,284	69,763	2,07,767	2,24,636	1,97,763	26,873	1 2 8	1 12 1
	11	Ghaziabad ...	11,275	1	1	10	12	8,900	7,993	445	2,432	10,870	19,770	12,738	7,032	0 11 11	0 15 5
	12	Sháhdara ...	5,471	1	1	7	9	420	...	1,301	1,158	2,459	2,879	2,315	564	0 3 9	0 7 2
	13	Baraut ...	7,703	1	1	7	9	1,123	4,654	239	1,775	6,668	7,791	5,905	1,886	0 10 2	0 13 10
Meerut ...	14	Bághpat ...	5,972	1	1	7	9	535	4,330	330	1,940	6,600	7,135	6,115	1,020	0 12 5	1 2 0

	15	Hápur ...	17,796	1	1	10	12	6,543	13,222	...	7,890	21,112	27,655	22,626	5,029	0 11 11	1 3 0
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,859	1	1	7	9	482	...	2,476	798	3,274	3,756	3,231	525	0 6 9	0 8 11
	17	Sardhana ...	12,467	1	1	10	12	1,174	8,277	...	2,221	10,498	11,672	10,060	1,612	0 10 8	0 13 6
	18	Mowána ...	9,207	1	1	7	9	815	...	2,978	1,429	4,407	5,222	4,531	691	0 5 2	0 7 8
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	18,959	2	...	8	10	6,104	13,783	...	6,280	20,063	26,167	19,330	6,837	0 11 7	1 0 11
	20	Anúpshahr ...	8,601	2	...	8	10	5,435	5,135	1,337	921	7,393	12,828	7,964	4,864	0 12 0	0 13 9
	21	Khurja ...	29,277	2	1	11	14	9,067	21,764	...	7,563	29,327	38,394	26,481	11,913	0 11 11	1 0 0
	22	Sikándrabad ...	15,290	2	...	8	10	3,623	11,765	...	3,090	14,855	18,478	16,020	2,458	0 12 4	0 15 6
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	70,434	2	2	13	17	15,754	66,745	348	9,905	76,998	92,752	76,290	16,462	0 15 4	1 1 6
	24	Háthras ...	42,578	1	3	13	17	8,388	34,980	...	7,952	42,932	51,320	38,538	12,782	0 13 4	1 0 1
	25	Atrauli ...	16,561	1	1	10	12	7,885	10,097	47	2,406	12,550	20,435	12,788	7,647	0 9 9	0 12 1
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	11,372	1	2	9	12	2,693	6,978	43	2,142	9,163	11,856	8,029	3,827	0 9 10	0 12 10
		Divisional Total...	584,370	33	41	256	330	1,99,050	5,21,373	1,43,432	1,76,457	8,41,262	10,40,312	7,93,252	2,47,060	1 2 2	1 7 0
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	57,114	3	1	13	17	5,905	51,505	...	17,626	69,131	75,036	67,917	7,119	0 14 6	1 3 4
	28	Brindaban ...	22,719	2	...	10	12	3,447	15,802	...	2,784	18,586	22,033	20,589	1,444	0 11 1	0 13 1
	29	Kosi ...	9,565	1	1	10	12	8,574	8,196	738	5,476	14,410	22,984	16,648	6,336	0 14 11	1 8 1
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	188,922	3	5	24	32	15,572	2,34,853	91,051	1,50,505	4,76,409	4,91,981	4,62,816	29,165	1 11 9	2 8 5
	31	Fatehpur-Síkri ...	7,147	3	4	...	7	2,587	4,697	...	868	5,565	8,152	5,156	2,996	0 10 6	0 12 5
	32	Firozabad ...	16,849	3	...	9	12	9,593	14,083	58	2,807	16,918	26,541	13,900	12,641	0 13 5	1 0 1
Farrukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farrukhabad.	63,278	2	1	13	16	13,716	50,394	2,114	10,188	62,696	76,412	61,200	15,212	0 13 3	0 15 10
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	19,000	1	2	9	12	2,484	15,576	258	2,115	17,949	20,433	16,507	3,926	1 13 4	0 15 1
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	42,570	1	1	11	13	15,526	33,623	1,033	7,891	42,547	58,073	44,595	13,478	0 13 0	0 15 11

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jalesar ...	36	Etah ...	8,796	2	1	9	12	3,594	10,213	...	6,235	16,448	20,042	13,272	6,770	1 2 7	1 13 11
	37	Soron ...	12,175	1	1	7	9	6,199	10,358	118	2,832	13,308	19,507	11,574	7,933	0 13 9	1 1 5
	38	Kásganj ...	19,686	1	2	9	12	3,476	14,957	119	3,534	18,610	22,086	15,628	6,458	0 12 3	0 15 1
	39	Marehra ...	8,622	2	5	1	8	802	3,989	...	822	4,811	5,613	5,179	434	0 7 5	0 8 11
	40	Jalesar ...	14,348	1	1	7	9	4,479	9,365	...	1,481	10,846	15,325	11,077	4,248	0 10 5	0 12 1
		Divisional Total ...	489,900	26	25	132	183	95,954	4,77,611	95,489	2,15,164	7,88,264	8,84,218	7,66,058	1,18,160	1 2 9	1 9 9
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	117,380	2	5	18	25	38,949	1,15,269	8,035	28,665	1,51,969	1,90,918	1,37,273	53,645	1 2 3	1 6 7
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	17,583	1	2	9	12	2,287	9,612	421	2,146	12,179	14,466	11,905	2,561	0 9 2	0 11 1
	43	Chándpur ...	12,586	1	2	9	12	4,561	7,208	...	1,035	8,243	12,804	6,816	5,988	0 9 2	0 10 6
	44	Dhámpur ...	7,027	1	...	10	11	5,906	5,439	...	1,014	6,453	12,359	7,612	4,747	0 12 5	0 14 8
	45	Nagína ...	21,412	1	2	9	12	5,883	9,508	...	1,507	11,015	16,398	12,895	3,503	0 7 1	0 8 3
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,568	1	...	9	10	5,908	12,664	...	2,831	15,495	21,403	14,699	6,704	0 10 4	0 12 8
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	39,031	1	2	10	13	13,041	28,046	492	18,105	46,643	59,684	35,903	23,781	0 11 8	1 3 1
	48	Bilsi ...	6,035	1	7	1	9	679	...	2,204	1,085	3,289	3,968	3,278	690	0 5 10	0 8 8
	49	Ujhani ...	7,917	1	1	7	9	999	...	2,687	2,357	5,044	6,043	4,221	1,822	0 5 5	0 10 2
	50	Sahaswán ...	18,004	2	1	10	13	4,226	...	5,958	3,949	9,907	14,133	9,031	5,102	0 5 3	0 8 9

Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	75,128	2	3	13	18	14,958	63,395	80	10,465	73,940	88,898	65,012	23,886	0 13 6	0 15 9
	52	Chandausi ...	25,711	1	2	9	12	12,525	25,195	641	3,894	29,730	42,255	29,616	12,639	1 0 1	1 2 6
	53	Amroha ...	40,077	2	2	10	14	5,783	23,704	...	1,481	25,185	30,968	20,829	10,139	0 9 5	0 10 0
	54	Sambhal ...	39,715	3	1	10	14	1,983	17,611	2,437	1,884	21,932	23,915	20,310	3,605	0 8 1	0 8 10
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	76,458	1	3	13	17	22,777	52,193	234	42,874	95,301	1,18,078	89,947	28,131	0 10 11	1 3 11
	56	Tilhar ...	19,091	1	2	9	12	21,334	17,865	1,851	6,721	26,437	47,771	16,218	31,553	1 2 3	1 8 6
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,490	...	2	10	12	15,044	26,206	14	23,177	49,397	64,441	43,664	20,777	0 12 6	1 7 7
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,851	1	2	10	13	2,144	5,880	1,250	911	8,041	10,185	7,573	2,612	0 11 7	0 13 1
		Divisional Total ...	586,064	23	39	176	238	1,78,487	4,19,795	26,304	1,54,101	6,00,200	7,78,687	5,36,802	2,41,885	0 12 2	1 0 4
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	172,674	1	3	22	26	104,217	15,825	4,14,545	1,00,029	5,30,399	6,34,616	4,73,564	1,61,052	2 7 11	3 1 2
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	19,281	1	2	9	12	2,175	11,531	46	2,219	13,796	15,971	13,235	2,736	0 9 7	0 11 5
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	22,565	1	1	13	15	4,621	18,206	507	4,200	22,913	27,534	22,434	5,100	0 13 3	1 0 3
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	159,545	3	4	21	28	40,260	1,68,408	94,052	97,087	3,59,547	3,99,807	3,69,183	30,624	1 10 11	2 4 1
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	55,724	2	4	10	16	10,788	37,403	3,923	10,367	51,693	62,481	50,033	12,448	0 11 10	0 14 10
	64	Lalitpur ...	11,560	4	8	...	12	11,696	8,962	450	8,475	17,887	29,583	13,771	15,812	0 13 0	1 8 9
	65	Mau-Ránipur ...	17,231	1	2	9	12	6,490	11,868	820	3,494	16,182	22,672	17,049	5,623	0 11 9	0 15 0
Jalaun ...	66	Orai ...	8,458	3	...	6	9	2,502	4,788	496	3,910	9,194	11,696	9,226	2,470	0 10 0	1 1 4
	67	Kálpi ...	10,139	3	...	6	9	5,426	10,468	285	1,383	12,136	17,562	11,493	6,069	1 0 11	1 3 1
	68	Kúnch ...	15,888	3	...	6	9	6,619	13,526	1,872	2,732	18,130	24,749	13,935	10,814	0 15 6	1 2 3
		Divisional Total ...	493,065	22	24	102	148	1,94,794	3,00,985	5,16,996	2,33,896	10,51,877	12,46,671	9,93,923	2,52,748	1 10 6	2 2 1
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	204,373	3	4	18	25	2,32,464	2,85,063	1,12,713	2,05,358	6,03,134	8,35,598	5,45,896	2,89,702	1 15 1	2 15 3
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	79,862	1	3	13	17	6,932	52,988	...	11,362	64,350	71,282	65,865	5,417	0 10 7	0 12 11
	71	Chunár ...	9,926	1	2	10	13	2,443	5,977	...	1,134	7,111	9,554	8,100	1,454	0 9 8	0 11 6
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,767	2	2	13	17	9,574	39,832	1,530	12,826	54,188	63,762	48,056	15,706	0 15 6	1 4 3
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	39,429	2	2	13	17	13,872	31,803	290	13,715	45,808	59,680	47,388	12,292	0 13 0	1 2 8
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	15,257	2	...	8	10	5,926	...	3,046	8,236	11,282	17,208	11,680	5,528	0 3 2	0 11 10
		Divisional Total ...	391,614	11	13	75	99	2,71,211	4,15,663	1,17,579	2,52,631	7,85,873	10,57,084	7,26,985	3,30,099	1 5 9	2 0 1

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	63,377	...	5	16	21	11,039	58,328	1,691	22,542	82,561	93,600	73,121	20,479	0 15 2	1 4 10
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	18,835	1	2	9	12	5,790	19,210	3,426	2,717	25,353	31,143	20,260	10,883	1 3 2	1 5 6
		Divisional Total ...	82,212	1	7	25	33	16,829	77,538	5,117	25,259	1,07,914	1,24,743	93,381	31,362	1 0 1	1 5 0
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	7,007	1	2	10	13	3,469	7,037	2,723	1,287	11,047	14,516	11,446	3,070	1 4 3	1 9 3
Naini Tál ...	78	Naini Tál ...	14,220	4	7	...	11	31,782	...	1,24,338	10,838	1,35,176	1,66,958	1,14,752	52,206	8 11 11	9 8 1
	79	Káshipur ...	12,023	2	...	10	12	2,940	...	8,151	3,072	11,223	14,163	10,868	3,295	0 10 10	0 14 11
	80	Haldwáni ...	6,624	4	8	...	12	2,413	...	3,952	6,197	10,149	12,562	9,765	2,797	0 9 6	1 8 6
		Divisional Total...	40,818	11	17	20	48	40,604	7,037	1,39,164	21,394	1,67,595	2,08,199	1,46,831	61,368	3 9 3	4 1 9
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	264,038	2	6	24	32	27,141	2,96,419	30,400	96,708	4,23,527	4,50,668	4,26,247	24,421	1 3 9	1 9 8
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	13,109	...	2	10	12	1,835	...	4,437	1,983	6,420	8,255	6,770	1,485	0 5 5	0 7 10
Rae Bareli ...	83	Rae Bareli ...	15,690	1	3	13	17	12,120	18,477	43	2,885	31,405	43,525	29,037	14,488	1 2 11	2 0 0
Sítapur ...	84	Sítápur ...	22,582	1	2	10	13	24,357	18,331	3,609	16,251	38,191	62,548	38,520	24,028	0 15 6	1 11 0
	85	Khairabad ...	13,774	1	2	10	13	1,916	6,488	145	2,850	9,483	11,399	8,866	2,533	0 7 9	0 11 0
	86	Hardoi ...	12,174	1	2	10	13	4,706	...	8,120	3,576	16,696	21,402	16,273	5,129	0 10 8	1 15 11
	87	Sháhabad ...	20,036	1	2	10	13	3,536	...	6,335	6,672	13,007	16,543	11,695	4,848	0 5 1	0 10 5

Hardoi ...	88	Sandíla ...	16,843	1	2	10	13	3,030	11,266	720	1,688	13,674	16,704	12,610	4,094	0	11	5	0	12	11
	89	Sándi ...	9,072	1	1	10	12	839	...	2,672	1,982	4,654	5,493	4,244	1,249	0	4	8	0	8	3
	90	Pihání ...	7,616	1	1	7	9	842	...	2,194	1,431	3,625	4,467	3,267	1,200	0	4	8	0	7	8
Kheri ...	91	Lakhimpur ...	10,110	1	2	9	12	18,423	...	9,813	11,634	21,447	39,870	33,444	6,426	0	15	6	2	1	11
	92	Muhamdi ...	6,278	...	2	9	11	704	...	1,600	1,667	3,267	3,971	3,049	922	0	4	1	0	8	4
		Divisional Total...	411,322	11	27	132	170	99,449	3,50,981	70,088	1,64,327	5,85,396	6,84,845	5,94,022	90,823	1	0	4	1	6	9
Fyzabad ...	93	Fyzabad ...	68,655	1	4	15	20	12,225	62,147	732	20,567	83,446	95,671	75,519	20,152	0	13	8	1	2	2
	94	Tánda ...	19,869	2	...	11	13	1,434	...	7,779	2,394	10,173	11,607	10,744	863	0	6	3	0	8	2
Gonda ...	95	Gonda ...	15,811	1	1	9	11	6,699	12,324	...	6,650	18,974	25,673	20,301	5,372	0	12	6	1	3	2
	96	Nawábganj ...	7,047	1	1	10	12	1,327	...	4,985	2,709	7,694	9,021	7,562	1,459	0	11	4	1	1	6
	97	Utraula ...	6,756	1	1	10	12	161	...	1,920	1,060	2,980	3,141	2,828	313	0	4	6	0	7	1
	98	Balrámpur ...	16,723	1	2	9	12	1,529	...	4,000	2,516	6,516	8,045	5,756	2,289	0	2	9	0	5	3
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	27,297	...	3	11	14	19,183	22,527	300	5,623	28,450	47,633	30,217	17,416	0	13	5	1	0	9
	100	Nánpára ...	10,601	1	2	10	13	1,574	6,456	...	3,012	9,468	11,042	9,219	1,823	0	9	9	0	14	3
	101	Bhinga ...	5,972	1	...	10	11	176	...	1,051	1,838	2,889	3,065	2,968	97	0	2	9	0	7	8
Sultánpur ...	102	Sultánpur ...	9,550	1	2	10	13	3,395	9,581	408	7,108	17,097	20,492	17,351	3,141	1	0	9	1	12	8
Partábgarh ...	103	Bela (Partábgarh),	8,041	...	12	1	13	3,504	7,924	290	3,683	11,897	15,401	10,878	4,523	1	0	4	1	7	9
Bara Banki ...	104	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,739	1	2	9	12	3,976	11,393	3,154	7,748	22,295	26,271	19,650	6,621	0	15	10	1	8	3
		Divisional Total...	211,061	11	30	115	156	55,183	1,32,352	24,619	64,908	2,21,879	2,77,062	2,12,993	64,069	0	11	11	1	0	9
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,290,426	149	223	1,033	1,405	11,51,561	27,03,335	11,38,788	13,08,137	51,50,260	63,01,821	48,64,247	14,37,574	1	2	8	1	9	1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from the previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head of population.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	80	377,552	110,412	66,789	91,526 0 0	1,24,749 0 0	0 3 11	1 5 11	1,10,402 0 0	14,347 0 0
Agra	48	232,588	63,108	33,187	47,572 0 0	63,439 0 0	0 3 3	1 6 11	53,721 0 0	9,718 0 0
Rohilkhand	45	274,739	62,294	31,008	46,407 0 0	59,168 0 0	0 2 8	1 7 11	49,863 0 0	9,305 0 0
Allahabad	44	199,699	47,101	26,935	40,310 0 0	57,406 0 0	0 3 3	1 7 11	45,838 0 0	11,568 0 0
Benares	28	173,195	37,537	20,905	31,962 0 0	48,827 0 0	0 2 11	1 8 5	36,045 0 0	12,782 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	13,245	27,488 0 0	38,761 0 0	0 2 8	2 1 2	27,853 0 0	10,908 0 0
Kumaun	6	17,229	2,908	2,515	4,266 0 0	12,648 0 0	0 4 0	1 11 2	8,800 0 0	3,848 0 0
Lucknow...	26	155,134	29,476	18,278	25,139 0 0	34,777 0 0	0 2 7	1 6 0	28,280 0 0	6,497 0 0
Fyzabad	25	115,795	24,366	14,956	21,088 0 0	31,035 0 0	0 2 11	1 6 7	23,126 0 0	7,909 0 0
Total ...	327	1,706,344	407,763	227,818	3,35,758 0 0	4,70,810 0 0	0 3 2	1 8 8	3,83,928 0 0	86,882 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1900-1901.

Receipts.				Charges.			
Heads.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Difference + or —.	Heads.	Budget. 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	14,000	14,382	+382	1. Refunds	175	20	—155
VI.—Provincial Rates	33,07,054	33,07,268	+214	3. Land Revenue	515	501	—14
XII.—Interest	19,051	17,203	—1,848	18. General Admipistration	95,818	90,755	—5,063
XVII.—Police	3,22,795	3,45,017	+22,222	20. Police	1,49,899	1,38,395	—11,504
XIX.—Education	2,87,038	2,96,865	+9,827	22. Education	15,02,096	14,74,519	—27,577
XX.—Medical	1,63,025	1,61,452	—1,573	24. Medical	6,54,797	5,96,299	—58,498
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	9,513	9,350	—163	26. Scientific, &c.	40,888	36,543	—4,345
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,12,320	1,21,748	+9,428	30. Stationery and Printing	4,812	3,054	—1,788
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,10,989	5,55,424	+44,432	32. Miscellaneous	3,775	3,713	—62
Surplus of the Ferry Fund	49,260	13,793	—35,467	45. Civil Works	23,92,352	24,26,819	+34,467
Total, Receipts ...	47,95,045	48,42,499	+47,454	Total, Charges ...	48,45,157	47,70,618	—74,539
Contribution from Provincial ...	5,40,200	6,47,253	+1,07,053	Contribution to Provincial ...	5,33,200	5,31,517	—1,683
Transfers between Local and Local ...	...	57	...	Transfers between Local and Local ...	...	2,163	...
Advances	...	44,405	...	Advances	...	65,786	...
Deposits	...	18,597	...	Deposits and investment accounts ...	...	5,830	...
Opening balance	8,95,271	9,58,493	...	Closing balance	8,52,159	11,35,390	...
Grand Total ...	62,30,516	65,11,304	...	Grand Total ...	62,30,516	65,11,304	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1900-1901.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1899-1900.			*Actuals of* 1900-1901.			*Budget*, 1900-1901.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,72,97,751	35,628	1,73,33,379	1,72,06,276	36,048	1,72,42,324	1,72,80,000	1,72,67,000
IV.—Stamps	56,67,662	...	56 67,662	62,07,957	...	62,07,957	55,88,000	60,75,000
V.—Excise	15,92,460	...	15,92,460	17,25,053	...	17,25,053	15,87,000	17,25,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	13,13,828	90,00,193	1,03,14,021	13,10,920	90,80,351	1,03,91,271	1,04,28,000	1,04,54,000
(Not under the Control of the District Boards.)								
Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	13,13,828	...	13,13,828	13,10,920	...	13,10,920		
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	20,83,252	20,83,252		20,90,369	20,90,369		
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	3,12,823	3,12,823		3,12,715	3,12,715		
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	60,695	60,695		62,492	62,492		
4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	19,93,487	19,93,487		20,01,393	20,01,393		
2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh ...	...	5,33,860	5,33,860		5,20,887	5,20,887		
Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	7,04,990	7,04,990		7,85,227	7,85,227		
(Under the Control of the District Boards.)								
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	22,98,371	22,98,371		22,97,768	22,97,768		
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	38,555	38,555		45,716	45,716		
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	8,13,452	8,13,452		7,96,720	7,96,720		
1 per cent. Road Cess	...	47,346	47,346		55,144	55,144		
Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs ...	...	1,13,362	1,13,362		1,11,920	1,11,920		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	12,28,938	...	12,28,938	12,66,730	...	12,66,730	12,25,000	12,50,000
IX.—Forest	8,07,370	...	8,07,370	7,82,731	...	7,82,731	7,85,000	8,30,000
X.—Registration	2,14,064	...	2,14,064	2,49,473	...	2,49,473	2,15,000	2,48,000
XII.—Interest	5,05,243	18,527	5,23,770	4,09,762	17,264	4,27,026	4,40 000	4,20,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,51,156	...	4,51,156	4,69,372	...	4,69,372	4,46,000	4,62,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,77,905	...	3,77,905	3,82,109	...	3,82,109	3,70,000	4,00,000
XVII.—Police	1,36,110	3,21,485	4,57,595	2,00,343	3,45,017	5,45,360	4,57,000	5,46,000
XIX.—Education	1,14,663	2,83,753	3,98,416	1,34,057	2,97,555	4,31,612	4,07,000	4,25,000
XX.—Medical	33,425	1,69,058	2,02,483	35,728	1,61,452	1,97,180	2,16,000	2,01,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,27,013	6,795	1,33,808	1,26,846	9,542	1,36,388	1,30,000	1,35,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	36,274	...	36,274	24,270	...	24,270	40,000	32,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	81,834	...	81,834	82,761	...	82,761	82,000	83,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous... ...	2,38,994	1,09,366	3,48,360	1,98,278	1,22,019	3,20,297	3,79,000	3,10,000
XXIX.—Major Works. Civil officers ...	4,22,459	...	4,22,459	4,05,286	...	4,05,286	4,40,000	4,00,000
XXIX.—Major Works. Public Works officers.	49,47,582	...	49,47,582	52,25,862	...	52,25,862	47,56,000	52,52,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil officers ...	15,252	...	15,252	17,875	...	17,875	18,000	17,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. Public Works officers.	2,00,574	...	2,00,574	2,65,834	...	2,65,834	1,58,000	2,72,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. Civil officers ...	5,12,596	91,369	6,03,965	46,950	5,45,613	5,92,563	5,37,000	5,70,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. Public Works officers.	1,53,364	16,928	1,70,292	2,01,421	17,730	2,19,151	2,15,000	2,20,000
Total ...	3,64,76,517	1,00,53,102	4,65,29,619	3,69,75,894	1,06,32,591	4,76,08,485	4,61,99,000	4,75,94,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	5,40,149	21,22,052	26,62,201	5,79,523	18,83,996	24,49,292	23,36,000	22,08,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	18,019	18,019	...	70,543	70,543	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92,09,839	3,75,55,417	1,25,87,130	5,01,42,547	4,85,29,000	4,98,02,000
Opening Balance	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,438	15,29,538	55,68,976	53,49,000	56,23,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551	4,15,94,855	1,41,16,668	5,57,11,523	5,38,78,000	5,54,25,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1900-1901—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1899-1900.			*Actuals of* 1900-1901.			*Budget*, 1900-1901.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	86,113	4,504	90,617	90,794	9,078	99,872	1,07,000	98,000
2. Assignments and Compensations.	2,37,248	...	2,37,248	2,56,594	...	2,56,594	2,57,000	2,57,000
3. Land Revenue	40,73,848	36,11,170	76,90,018	42,20,815	36,14,892	78,35,707	80,59,000	79,04,000
6. Stamps...	1,22,222	...	1,22,222	1,85,279	...	1,85,279	1,63,000	1,90,000
7. Excise	15,986	...	15,986	18,834	...	18,834	25,000	19,000
8. Provincial Rates	8,716	...	8,716	7,602	...	7,602	9,000	8,000
10. Assessed Taxes	1,090	...	1,090	1,185	...	1,185	1,000	1,000
11. Forest	4,71,192	...	4,71,192	4,81,720	...	4,81,720	5,00,000	4,86,000
12. Registration	1,08,329	...	1,08,329	1,17,908	...	1,17,908	1,12,000	1,18,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	3,64,784	...	3,64,784	3,43,633	...	3,43,633	3,73,000	3,47,000
15. Post-office	...	1,83,311	1,83,311	...	1,86,595	1,86,595	1,93,000	1,86,000
18. General Administration ...	13,61,090	1,09,701	14,70,791	13,89,438	1,12,939	15,02,377	14,97,000	15,12,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	52,09,833	...	52,09,833	52,07,304	...	52,07,304	52,46,000	52,00,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	15,42,334	...	15,42,334	18,25,104	...	18,25,104	16,46,000	18,20,000
20. Police	49,83,648	30,17,778	80,01,426	51,66,989	31,53,123	83,20,112	83,24,000	83,17,000
22. Education	8,71,102	14,80,429	23,51,531	9,13,952	15,33,802	24,47,754	25,09,000	24,35,000
24. Medical....	10,13,120	5,83,881	15,97,001	11,51,151	6,05,773	17,56,924	17,38,000	17,58,000
25. Political	3,583	...	3,583	3,395	...	3,395	6,000	3,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,08,632	67,127	2,75,759	2,01,969	73,182	2,75,151	2,85,000	2,71,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	22,40,518	17,833	22,58,351	22,82,917	17,979	23,00,896	23,11,000	23,03,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	6,82,230	17,054	6,99,284	6,96,077	11,271	7,07,348	7,06,000	7,13,000
32. Miscellaneous	2,77,659	2,064	2,79,723	1,09,162	3,713	1,12,875	1,32,000	1,24,000
33. Famine Relief, Civil Department.	3,540	...	3,540	16,732	...	16,732	50,000	15,000
Ditto, Public Works Department.	63,540	...	63,540	23,413	...	23,413	1,50,000	26,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	779	...	779	10,425	...	10,425	10,000	10,000
42. Major Works — Civil officers ...	20,583	...	20,583	20,560	...	20,560	22,000	22,000
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt.	31,72,144	...	31,72,144	31,99,416	...	31,99,416	32,08,000	32,00,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	26,86,216	...	26,86,216	29,25,145	...	29,25,145	27,38,000	28,82,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation, — Civil officers...	1,764	...	1,764	1,037	...	1,037	2,000	2,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation, — In charge of Public Works officers.	3,51,840	...	3,51,840	3,34,677	...	3,34,677	3,97,000	3,08,000
45. Civil Works — Civil officers ...	2,46,584	5,75,244	8,21,828	2,51,563	5,76,007	8,27,570	9,37,000	8,00,000
45. Civil Works — Public Works officers.	37,07,386	18,52,240	55,59,626	34,61,544	18,63,092	53,24,636	60,61,000	56,90,000
Total ...	3,41,42,653	1,15,22,336	4,56,64,989	3,49,16,334	1,17,61,446	4,66,77,780	4,77,74,000	4,70,19,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads.	21,20,198	5,42,003	26,62,201	18,34,894	6,28,625	24,63,519	23,30,000	22,08,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	22,385	22,385	...	78,936	78,936	...	...
Total, Expenditure ...	3,62,62,851	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,575	3,67,51,228	1,24,69,007	4,92,20,235	5,01,04,000	4,92,27,000
Closing Balance	40,39,438	15,29,538	55,68,976	48,43,627	16,47,661	64,91,288	37,74,000	61,98,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551	4,15,94,855	1,41,16,668	5,57,11,523	5,38,78,000	5,54,25,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Statement showing Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1900-1901.

Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)	6,53,18,315
Deduct—	
Amount wholly Provincial and Local	7,07,370
Net, to be divided proportionally ...	6,46,10,945
Imperial	4,84,58,208
Provincial	1,61,52,737
Contract Transfers—	
Adjustment under the Provincial Settlement (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 709A, dated 10th February 1898).	+3,83,000
Special Transfers—	
Contribution to Provincial to cover half the cost of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4140, dated 15th August 1900).	+9,271
Miscellaneous Transfers—	
Contribution to Imperial on account of Excise duty on Rosa rum exported to Bengal—	
(*a*) Re-adjustment on account of 1899-1900 ... ... Rs. 7,800	
(*b*) Ditto ditto 1900-1901 2,254	
(Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5462A, dated 23rd October 1901.)	—10,054
Total, Transfers ...	+3,82,217
Corrected distribution—	
Imperial	4,80,75,991
Provincial	1,65,34,954
Land Revenue not included in the division—	
Provincial	6,71,322
Local	36,048
Total, Land Revenue—	
Imperial ... { Land Revenue	4,68,34,991
Imperial ... { „ due to Irrigation	12,41,000
Provincial	1,72,06,276
Local	36,048
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,53,18,315

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1901.*

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance.
Cantonment Fund.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cantonment Funds ...	1,41,249 1 3	5,22,264 3 10	6,63,513 5 1	5,09,857 4 9	1,53,656 0 4
Town and Bázár Funds.					
2. Town Funds under Act XX of 1856.	83,716 5 8	3,92,308 10 8	4,76,025 0 4	3,88,558 3 5	87,466 12 11
3. Town Funds under Act XIX of 1873.	1,945 7 7	6,962 12 11	8,908 4 6	6,175 15 5	2,732 5 1
Police Funds.					
4. Police Remount Fund,	4,165 1 2	12,463 3 10	16,628 5 0	13,795 12 11	2,832 8 1
5. Police Clothing Fund,	4,339 2 1	5,556 12 3	9,895 14 4	6,087 6 10	3,808 7 6
Education Funds.					
6. Canning College Fund,	11,923 9 8	91,250 14 4	1,03,174 8 0	90,268 8 2	12,905 15 10
7. Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,485 5 8	6,000 0 0	8,485 5 8	5,857 6 2	2,627 15 6
8. Colvin Institute Fund,	9 7 8	1,200 0 0	1,209 7 8	1,200 0 0	9 7 8
Medical and Charitable Funds.					
9. Dispensary Funds ...	4,968 6 5	5,779 6 0	10,747 12 5	5,489 0 1	5,258 12 4
10. Cantonment Dispensary Funds.	4,321 1 0	45,697 6 1	50,018 7 1	46,886 5 3	3,132 1 10
11. Charitable Refuge Fund.	626 6 0	1,864 0 7	2,490 6 7	1,859 0 6	631 6 1
12. Sadabart Fund ...	1,202 1 3	14,013 0 6	15,215 1 9	14,329 1 0	886 0 9
13. Famine Orphans Fund,	5,336 4 5	18,679 3 9	24,015 8 2	20,406 2 0	3,609 6 2
Total ...	2,66,287 11 10	11,24,039 10 9	13,90,327 6 7	11,10,770 2 6	2,79,557 4 1

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1900.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.						Refunds.
					On account of year under report.					
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	In advance.	During the year.	Total.	On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	On account of previous years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	28,670 0 0	65,65,880 0 0	27,46,310 0 0	21,234 0 0	4,07,289 0 0	61,13,467 0 0	65,20,757 0 0	4,44,105 0 0	65,78,799 0 0	964 0 0

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of the year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2,939 0 0	...	3,903 0 0	4,881 0 0	3,606 0 0	8,487 0 0	2,556 0 0	44,772 0 0	47,328 0 0	65,17,815 0 0

(a) Column 2 shows only outstanding balances on account of previous years.
(b) Column 4 shows the demand on account of license fees and vend as fixed at Excise settlements for 1900-1901, and is subject to modification next year.

Details of Balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	13,778 0 0
Remitted after the close of the year ...	1,425 0 0
Reported irrecoverable	3,826 0 0
Under recovery	28,299 0 0
Total ...	47,328 0 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901.*

Head.	Receipts.	Charges.				Net receipts.	Cost of general supervision.	Cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from Central Depôt.
		Discount and establishment for sale of stamps.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act	19,49,963	70,027	40,349	9,794	1,20,170	18,29,793	...	...
Under the Court Fees Act	57,98,167	39,764	51,657	3,236	94,657	57,03,510	...	...
Copy stamps	4,39,277	...	...	...	...	4,39,277	...	...
Plain paper	90,051	5,568	...	2,432	8,000	82,051	...	...
Total, 1900-1901 ...	82,77,458	1,15,359	92,006	15,462	2,22,827	80,54,631	14,265	1,16,249

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

1.—Crops cultivated in acres during the official year 1900-1901.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharif.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	127,839	38,605	21,997	14,357	106,303	49,210	30,067	260,539	287,564	9,614	1,696	11,562	62,167	58	13,065	385,726	774,104
Lower Ganges	23,348	29,179	39,090	9,562	82,838	5,266	18,081	184,016	218,559	30,417	4,666	14,350	106,983	30,100	8,644	413,719	621,083
Fatehpur Branch	248	399	6	104	65	47	219	840	7,535	91	582	80	10,255	39	117	18,699	19,787
Agra	5,694	21	1,879	7,939	12,440	86,269	3,199	111,747	52,822	4,764	3,994	1,624	6,803	...	2,729	72,736	190,177
Eastern Jumna	50,487	51,067	3,469	49	5,418	8,533	16,042	84,578	95,770	1,146	2,141	3,370	5,272	...	6,916	114,615	249,680
Betwa	14	8	...	...	...	...	2	10	7,152	...	741	45	17,988	255	7,055	33,236	33,260
Dún	495	4,255	84	...	...	11	3,403	7,753	4,974	691	121	133	1,742	...	1,328	8,989	17,237
Rohilkhand	12,093	41,309	23	...	167	...	835	42,332	15,310	383	879	23	7,118	222	1,787	25,722	80,149
Bijnor	5,221	2,879	...	7	...	26	279	3,191	2,016	33	120	...	1,973	...	5	4,147	12,559
Jhánsi Lakes	12	7	...	2	...	27	14	50	477	...	180	...	441	...	22	1,120	1,182
Hamírpur	84	10	...	...	...	...	24	34	201	...	42	...	1,322	1	24	1,590	1,708
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	225,535	167,739	66,548	32,020	207,231	149,389	72,165	695,092	692,380	47,139	15,162	31,187	222,064	30,675	41,692	1,080,299	2,000,926
Tarái	1,605	27,494	...	...	...	...	37	27,531	2,663	574	128	...	409	...	59	3,833	32,969
Bhábar	140	25,241	307	18	...	93	1,461	27,120	26,391	3,321	647	306	14,108	...	19,099	63,872	91,132
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	1,745	52,735	307	18	...	93	1,498	54,651	29,054	3,895	775	306	14,517	...	19,158	67,705	124,101
GRAND TOTAL ...	227,280	220,474	66,855	32,038	207,231	149,482	73,663	749,743	721,434	51,034	15,937	31,493	236,581	30,675	60,850	1,148,004	2,125,027

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1900-1901.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	91,836	...	91,836	...	...	...
Ken Canal	992	...	992	...	...	...
Total ...	92,828	...	92,828	92,828	...	92,828
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	33,442
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	4,374
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	630
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,274
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	3,793	34,285	38,078	...	...	...
Total ...	3,793	34,285	38,078	3,793	34,285	38,078
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	45,449
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,737
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	273
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	86,537
III.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	64,450	...	64,450	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	79,295	...	79,295	...	...	...
Agra Canal	41,667	...	41,667	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	48,631	...	48,631	...	...	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	95,775	...	95,775	...	...	...
Total ...	3,29,818	...	3,29,818	3,29,818	...	3,29,818
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	71,409
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,346
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—38,658
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	3,953
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,962
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,77,773
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,18,729	4,06,397	5,25,126	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	87,658	4,45,531	5,33,189	...	...	...
Agra Canal	40,150	67,205	1,07,355	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	77,823	1,53,646	2,31,469	...	...	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	3,409	27,314	30,723			
Total ...	3,27,769	11,00,093	14,27,862	3,27,769	11,00,093	14,27,862

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1900-1901—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—*(concld.).*						
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	14,44,162
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	40,949
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	12,172
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,25,145
II.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account—						
Dún Canals	1,688	...	1,688	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	33,567	...	33,567	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	6,720	...	6,720	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons Canal Survey	191	...	191	...	...	...
Ken Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,166	...	42,166	42,166	...	42,166
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,824
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	970
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,501
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total, Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	55,455
Revenue Account—						
Dún Canals	6,619	26,852	33,471	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	19,322	34,461	53,783	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	19,592	4,032	14,624	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	2,178	2,178	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	1,729	1,729	...	...	...
Total ...	36,533	69,252	105,785	36,533	69,252	105,785
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	97,945
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Total, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,896
III.—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	10,486	11,913	22,399	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	342	5,890	6,232	...	...	...
Agra Canal	28,494	...	28,494	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	1,620	1,620	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	302	302	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	...	182	182	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	36	36	...	...	...
Total ...	39,322	19,943	59,265	39,322	19,943	59,265
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	13,198
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	863
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	73,326
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,59,822

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1900-1901—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	92,828	33,442	4,374	...	630	...	...	...	1,31,274
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	38,078	45,449	2,737	273	...	...	...	...	86,537
49—Irrigation Works	3,29,818	71,409	1,346	...	—38,658	3,953	...	...	3,59,962
Total, Imperial ...	4,60,724	1,50,300	8,457	273	—38,028	3,953	...	...	5,77,773
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	14,27,862	14,44,162	40,949	12,172	...	...	...	...	29,25,145
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	42,166	10,824	970	...	1,501	6	...	...	55,455
Revenue Account ...	1,05,785	97,945	1,078	1,088	...	...	...	...	2,05,896
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	59,265	13,198	863	...	...	...	...	...	73,326
Total, Provincial ...	16,35,078	15,66,129	43,860	13,260	1,501	6	...	...	32,59,822
Grand Total ...	20,95,802	17,16,429	52,317	13,533	—36,527	3,959	...	...	38,37,595

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Simple Interest on the direct Capital Outlay on those works.

Name of projects.	Cost of Construction as now estimated.			Capital Outlay—						Receipts during 1900-1901.		
				During 1900-1901.			*To end of* 1900-1901.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land-revenue.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,73,072	2,24,938	44,98,010	1,14,625	2,982	1,17,607	42,68,294	2,23,633	44,91,927	56,896	...	56,896
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,82,00,955	17,65,078	2,99,66,033	78,753	15,574	94,327	2,83,79,836	17,63,757	3,01,43,593	38,83,058	7,80,511	46,63,569
Lower Ganges Canal	3,34,83,378	24,29,667	3,59,13,045	72,890	6,858	79,748	3,37,24,680	24,28,601	3,61,53,281	21,86,672	2,09,586	23,96,258
Agra Canal	88,98,034	6,90,293	95,88,327	47,231	1,360	48,591	89,28,692	6,88,591	96,17,283	9,27,398	...	9,27,398
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,05,921	2,43,061	39,48,982	74,645	5,355	80,000	37,45,714	2,43,447	39,89,161	12,34,495	2,50,989	14,85,484
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	86,443	5,006	91,449	30,62,159	2,85,616	33,47,775	84,969	...	84,969
Total ...	7,77,08,288	54,33,099	8,31,41,387	3,59,962	34,153	3,94,115	7,78,41,081	54,10,012	8,32,51,093	83,16,592	12,41,086	95,57,678
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,19,81,360	56,58,037	8,76,39,397	4,74,587	37,135	5,11,722	8,21,09,375	56,33,645	8,77,43,020	83,73,488	12,41,086	96,14,574
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	7,23,230	17,822	7,41,052	2,078	405	2,483	7,23,354	18,049	7,41,403	82,484	24,980	1,07,464
Rohilkhand Canals	17,63,896	1,69,776	19,33,672	42,838	1,494	44,332	17,79,017	1,70,475	19,49,492	1,60,637	50,070	2,10,707
Bijnor Canals	1,72,188	24,769	1,96,957	7,799	2,576	10,375	1,71,977	24,684	1,96,661	32,815	9,685	42,500
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works (Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	7,774	3,062	10,836
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	660	...	660	1,58,274	25,087	1,83,361	...	...	...
Tons Canal	13,717	...	13,717	2,080	240	2,320	6,493	701	7,194	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	72,59,012	4,85,885	77,44,897	55,455	4,715	60,170	29,61,061	2,49,020	32,10,081	2,83,710	87,797	3,71,507

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Simple Interest on the direct Capital Outlay on those works—(concluded).

Name of projects.	Working Expenses during 1900-1901.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1900-1901.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (a)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	86,537	6,363	92,900	...	36,004	...	·80	1,68,296	...	2,04,300	...	4·55
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	11,19,864	78,705	11,98,569	34,65,000	...	11·49	...	11,33,520	23,31,480	...	7·73	...
Lower Ganges Canal	10,61,960	70,233	11,32,193	12,64,065	...	3·50	...	13,47,439	...	83,374	...	·23
Agra Canal	2,33,043	16,714	2,49,757	6,77,641	...	7·65	...	3,56,143	3,21,498	...	3·34	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,27,362	26,341	4,53,703	10,31,781	...	25·86	...	1,48,242	8,83,539	...	22·15	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	1,03,476	10,190	1,13,666	...	28,697	...	·86	1,20,650	...	1,49,347	...	4·46
Total ...	29,45,705	2,02,183	31,47,888	64,09,790	...	7·70	...	31,05,994	33,03,796	...	3·97	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,32,242	2,08,546	32,40,788	63,73,786	...	7·26	...	32,74,290	30,99,496	...	3·53	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	58,394	3,266	61,660	45,804	...	6·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,13,155	8,189	1,21,344	89,363	...	4·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	26,793	1,602	28,395	14,105	...	7·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works (Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes),	8,592	655	9,247	1,589	...	1·93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,06,934	13,712	2,20,646	1,50,861	...	4·70	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Interest on outlay on Protective Irrigation Works is not payable by the Local Government.

NOTE.—The Local Government pays Rs. 93,422 as interest on old Capital Outlay of Rs. 23,35,555 on Minor Works and Navigation met from Imperial Funds.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1900-1901.

Division.	(1) Head works.	(2) Main Canal and Branches.															(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	(5) Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1900-1901.
		B. Land.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. River and hill torrent works.	F(1) Other cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation works.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantations.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	54,564	16	3,623	3,320	9,777	...	6,481	391	2,155	1,104	3,344	24,546	5,250	...	2,835	62,842	27,067	3,411	...	...	5,053	1,52,937
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	1,671	876	36	...	1,437	482	90	43	4,594	21,688	3,270	...	2,944	27,131	24,844	1,692	5	...	458	54,130
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	484	...	4,148	...	...	2,516	1,172	2,610	289	2,567	6,733	4,464	...	1,806	26,969	33,457	7,687	130	...	495	68,738
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	28	...	672	...	...	1,411	570	612	306	3,745	6,196	1,741	...	1,831	17,112	41,456	11,921	149	...	3,974	74,612
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	473	...	...	1,191	138	1,398	208	3,321	13,866	4,856	...	1,634	27,085	35,476	3,399	...	...	1,933	67,893
Total, Ganges Canal...	54,564	528	5,294	9,489	9,813	...	13,036	2,753	6,865	1,950	17,571	63,029	19,761	...	11,050	1,61,139	1,62,300	28,110	284	...	11,913	4,18,310
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	94,291	...	610	...	2,877	114	1,923	1,008	...	...	5,246	50,157	4,190	...	1,096	67,221	14,983	5,109	...	...	5,109	1,86,713
Mainpuri ditto, ditto ...	...	...	1,196	296	...	503	2,070	275	195	38	3,544	16,190	2,330	...	635	27,272	18,135	5,395	136	...	314	51,250
Bhognipur ditto, ditto ...	...	...	242	144	...	118	441	634	...	...	1,765	7,134	871	...	1,156	12,505	20,262	1,411	...	...	130	34,308
Cawnpore ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	1,586	...	...	4,554	1,390	1,325	1,081	3,753	25,921	3,783	...	5,477	48,870	27,954	2,343	...	...	...	79,167
Etáwah ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	1,897	...	...	1,770	3,352	...	...	5,930	21,299	5,185	...	1,459	40,892	42,308	4,822	172	...	337	88,531
Ghátampur Distributary Extension.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	654	10,768	...	30	...	...	11,452
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	94,291	...	2,048	3,923	2,877	735	10,758	6,813	1,520	1,119	20,738	1,20,701	16,359	...	9,823	1,97,414	1,34,408	19,080	338	...	5,890	4,51,421
Agra Canal	6,031	346	369	150	1,051	...	1,832	979	2,792	111	4,615	12,221	8,061	...	70	32,597	24,406	4,167	4	...	...	67,205
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,912	752	1,140	4,411	1,971	...	6,015	655	...	1,802	5,046	38,701	4,802	9,131	1,100	75,526	48,569	15,639	...	...	1,620	1,55,266
Dún Canals	9,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,763	...	...	...	36	26,888
Rohilkhand Canals ...	6,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,623	363	...	...	...	34,461
Bijnor Canals ...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	...	...	4,032
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268	...	1,268	910	...	...	...	302	2,480
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729	...	1,729	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	207	87	...	741	520	426	63	...	2,842	13,541	...	...	...	18,427	8,715	67	105	...	...	27,314
Total ...	1,85,144	1,626	9,058	18,060	15,712	1,476	32,161	11,626	11,240	4,982	50,812	2,48,193	48,983	12,128	22,043	4,88,100	4,27,944	67,426	731	...	19,761	11,89,106
Betwa Canal	7,808	...	...	423	...	...	673	760	...	...	1,657	12,174	591	...	214	16,492	9,624	323	38	...	182	34,467
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,92,952	1,626	9,058	18,483	15,712	1,476	32,834	12,386	11,240	4,982	52,469	2,60,367	49,574	12,128	22,257	5,04,592	4,37,568	67,749	769	...	19,943	12,23,573

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1900.

Districts.	*Wages per diem.*		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	*Nil.*	
Saháranpur ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	
Meerut ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 & 0 8 0	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	(Not hired in this district.)	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 2 6 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	
Farrukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	(Not available.)	8 0 0	(Not available.)	
Bareilly ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	0 10 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 4 0	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	
Budaun ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 3	0 2 9	0 13 0	*Nil.*	3 6 6	1 1 8	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	1 0 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1900*—(concluded).

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. P.,—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 6 & 0 6 0	0 3 0 & 0 3 6	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 11 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 7 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 12 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0	0 1 9	0 9 0	0 7 0	3 3 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 4 5	0 2 2	0 13 0	0 8 6	3 2 0	1 4 2	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 2	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 5 to 0 6 6	0 1 4 to 0 2 9	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 8	1 4 0 to 4 2 8	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 & 3 13 0	*Nil.*	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0 & 0 12 0	0 5 0		1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	*Nil.* 4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Not used.)	(Not used.)	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 3 8	0 1 9	0 13 9	0 12 0	3 5 4	1 3 7	
Almora ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	
Naini Tál ...	0 5 0 to 0 11 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	*Nil.*	

OUDH.							
Lucknow ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 3	0 1 6 to 0 2 9	0 12 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Unao ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 14 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	
Rae Bareli ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Sítápur ...	0 4 0	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 4 3	2 8 6	1 4 0	
Hardoi ...	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Kheri ...	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	...	0 14 0	
Fyzabad ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Gonda ...	0 4 8	0 3 5	0 8 0 to 0 14 8	0 8 8	3 0 0	...	
Bahraich ...	0 2 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	...	2 8 0 to 3 4 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Sultánpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 6	2 8 0	1 12 0	
Partábgarh ...	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 14 0	0 6 6	2 4 8	4 0 0	
Bara Banki ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 12 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fire-arms ...	Thibet ...	...	320	...	480	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Total ...	...	320	...	480	...	18
3. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	30	...	40	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	30	...	40	...	...
II.—BORAX	Thibet ...	21,623	1,88,705	24,407	2,21,413	20,958	1,87,017
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	57	513
	Total ...	21,623	1,88,705	24,407	2,21,413	21,015	1,87,530
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	19	1
	Nepál ...	44	2	251	11	...	...
	Total ...	44	2	251	11	19	1
2. Lime and limestone.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	520	550	4,205	1,576	827	214
	Total ...	520	550	4,205	1,576	827	214
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS ...	Thibet ...	96	86	121	605	1,479	5,916
	Nepál ...	2,340	6,501	5,843	16,442	3,974	12,606
	Total ...	2,436	6,587	5,964	17,047	5,453	18,522
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—COAL AND COKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—COTTON—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured— *(a)* Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	70
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	70

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concld.)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	3	300	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	300	...	...	...	...
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	2	100	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	100	...	...	...	...
	Total, Cotton goods.	5	400	...	...	1	70
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Betel leaf or pán...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	8	128	8	128	1	16
	Nepál ...	35,805	5,22,846	32,843	4,73,676	17,600	2,65,416
	Total ...	35,813	5,22,974	32,851	4,73,804	17,601	2,65,432
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	55	440	50	400
	Total ...	...	...	55	440	50	400
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	3	6	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	6	...	...
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	233	2,269	135	1,515	75	759
	Total ...	233	2,269	135	1,515	75	759
4. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,615	21,485	2,205	19,667	2,793	32,884
	Total ...	2,615	21,485	2,205	19,667	2,793	32,884
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	73	730	122	1,220	7,985	80,106
	Total ...	73	730	122	1,220	7,985	80,106
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	13,206	39,618	48,378	1,44,131	1,07,093	3,24,031
	Total ...	13,206	39,618	48,378	1,44,131	1,07,093	3,24,031
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	8	144	6	108	150	2,700
	Total ...	8	144	6	108	150	2,700
2. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	151	397	137	316	278	727
	Nepál ...	1,544	3,304	1,831	4,195	2,163	5,432
	Total ...	1,695	3,701	1,968	4,511	2,441	6,159
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	2	80
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	80
2. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	10	22	21	67	62	233
	Nepál ...	72,335	1,69,857	1,12,414	2,61,198	80,402	2,22,516
	Total ...	72,345	1,69,879	1,12,435	2,61,265	80,464	2,22,749
2. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	195	456	104	371	58	173
	Nepál ...	29,427	73,944	35,490	88,498	21,244	64,977
	Total ...	29,622	74,400	35,594	88,869	21,302	65,150

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
3. Other spring crops ...	Thibet ...	38	82	72	187	1,213	3,443
	Nepál ...	10,540	23,639	26,629	63,739	18,856	50,172
	Total ...	10,578	23,721	26,701	63,926	20,069	53,615
4. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	210	787	55	234	897	3,995
	Nepál ...	631,460	22,13,804	672,918	25,55,580	596,625	23,49,669
	Total ...	631,670	22,14,591	672,973	25,55,814	597,522	23,53,664
5. Rice, unhusked ...	Thibet ...	68	151	55	134	12	26
	Nepál ...	484,430	9,90,498	467,453	10,13,993	365,271	7,47,360
	Total ...	484,498	9,90,649	467,508	10,14,127	365,283	7,47,386
6. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	597	1,290	665	1,735	721	1,906
	Nepál ...	53,015	1,02,850	23,310	56,993	13,143	30,694
	Total ...	53,612	1,04,140	23,975	58,728	13,864	32,600
	Total, Grains,	1,282,325	35,77,380	1,339,186	40,42,729	1,098,504	34,75,164
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	18,167	2,39,904	8,351	1,23,134	10,118	1,32,255
	Total ...	18,167	2,39,904	8,351	1,23,134	10,118	1,32,255
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet ...	16	150	29	436	28	448
	Nepál ...	14,578	2,01,084	17,366	2,21,546	28,251	4,56,108
	Total ...	14,594	2,01,234	17,395	2,21,982	28,279	4,56,556
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet ...	30	398	34	589	91	1,698
	Nepál ...	150	2,465	191	3,080	631	12,268
	Total ...	180	2,863	225	3,669	722	13,966
XVIII.—HORNS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	7	56	...	...
	Nepál ...	662	5,410	687	5,683	768	6,635
	Total ...	662	5,410	694	5,739	768	6,635
XIX.—IVORY	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	900
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	980
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	6	...	...	...	...

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXI.—JUTE—*(concluded)*—							
2. Gunny bags and cloths,	Thibet ...	...	...	1	10	...	...
	Nepál ...	183	1,126	16	159	43	428
	Total ...	183	1,126	17	169	43	428
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	6	120	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	6	120	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	4	160	7	280
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	4	160	7	280
3. Stick and other kinds,	Thibet ...	...	...	1	12	3	36
	Nepál ...	2	24	60	784	5	60
	Total ...	2	24	61	796	8	96
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	2,205	...	460	...	874
	Total ...	...	2,205	...	460	...	874
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	84	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	543	...	5	...	161
	Total ...	...	627	...	5	...	161
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	1,600	...	1,135	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,600	...	1,135	...	...
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	117	...	101	...	10
	Nepál ...	...	6	...	855	...	443
	Total ...	...	123	...	956	...	453
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper ...	Thibet ...	27	945	...	...	1	36
	Nepál ...	12	420	4	142	9	333
	Total ...	39	1,365	4	142	10	369
2. Iron ...	Thibet ...	5	42	...	...	227	1,820
	Nepál ...	1,067	8,273	552	4,663	839	6,893
	Total ...	1,072	8,315	552	4,663	1,066	8,713
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	165	6,600	250	10,000	254	10,160
	Total ...	165	6,600	250	10,000	254	10,160
XXVII.—MUSK ...	Thibet ...	Ounces 21	1,100	...	...	Ounces 2	60
	Nepál ...	„ 1	50	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Ounces 22	1,150	...	...	Ounces 2	60
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	6	9
	Nepál ...	2,916	4,370	3,056	4,564	3,114	6,398
	Total ...	2,916	4,370	3,056	4,564	3,120	6,407

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	4	20	15	75	1	5
	Total ...	4	20	15	75	1	5
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	7	105	...	...	4	48
	Nepál ...	126	1,536	137	1,489	135	1,686
	Total ...	133	1,641	137	1,489	139	1,734
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	50	...	...	...	200
	Nepál ...	...	1,654	...	1,617	...	5,018
	Total ...	...	1,704	...	1,617	...	5,218
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ghí ...	Thibet ...	38	1,143	41	1,233	93	3,417
	Nepál ...	26,778	7,90,196	23,565	6,98,817	30,438	11,02,128
	Total ...	26,816	7,91,339	23,606	7,00,050	30,531	11,05,545
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	64	367	41	160	85	261
	Nepál ...	4,666	22,862	4,917	14,445	2,580	7,635
	Total ...	4,730	23,229	4,958	14,605	2,665	7,896
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	80	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	80	...	...
XXXV.—SALT	Thibet ...	37,825	1,51,300	34,170	1,36,680	36,872	1,47,498
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	26	115
	Total ...	37,825	1,51,300	34,170	1,36,680	36,898	1,47,613
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	14	35
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	14	35

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—SEEDS—							
1. Oilseeds—							
(a) Linseed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	68,887	2,15,260	43,159	1,68,709	28,391	1,21,964
	Total ...	68,887	2,15,260	43,159	1,68,709	28,391	1,21,964
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,795	6,285	22,242	93,716	76,624	3,38,069
	Total ...	1,795	6,285	22,242	93,716	76,624	3,38,069
(c) Til or jinjili ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	13	65	95	439	161	681
	Total ...	13	65	95	439	161	681
(d) Other oil-seeds.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	179,746	4,86,712	136,220	4,12,889	79,090	2,38,991
	Total ...	179,746	4,86,712	136,220	4,12,889	79,090	2,38,991
	Total, Oil-seeds.	250,441	7,08,322	201,716	6,75,753	184,266	6,99,705
2. Other seeds—							
(a) Indigo seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	118	236	76	152	97	236
	Total ...	118	236	76	152	97	236
XXXVIII.—SILK—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX.—SPICES—							
1. Betel nuts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	28
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	28
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	150	3,000	251	5,020	237	4,332
	Nepál ...	15,316	2,87,565	16,983	3,27,710	35,177	6,94,586
	Total ...	15,466	2,90,565	17,234	3,32,730	35,414	6,98,918
XL.—STATIONERY ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE,	Thibet ...	...	...	1	2	1	2
	Nepál ...	171	342	158	316	200	400
	Total ...	171	342	159	318	201	402
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5	60	2	24	7	91
	Total ...	5	60	2	24	7	91
2. Unrefined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	54	270	1	5	157	769
	Total ...	54	270	1	5	157	769
	Total, Sugar.	59	330	3	29	164	860
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian... ...	Thibet ...	9	540	11	650	7	285
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	540	11	650	7	285
2. Foreign ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet ...	1	5	3	15	7	35
	Nepál ...	476	2,480	656	3,280	294	1,470
	Total ...	477	2,485	659	3,295	301	1,505
XLV.—TOBACCO... ...	Thibet ...	6	60	2	16	9	87
	Nepál ...	30	270	22	182	79	635
	Total ...	36	330	24	198	88	722
XLVI.—WAX	Thibet ...	2	40	...	...	2	40
	Nepál ...	89	1,780	62	1,240	127	2,523
	Total ...	91	1,820	62	1,240	129	2,563
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos ...	Thibet ...	37	1,614	101	202	7	28
	Nepál ...	1,549	3,478	1,286	2,963	3,167	12,435
	Total ...	1,586	5,092	1,387	3,165	3,174	12,463
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	6,058	1,515	3,608	900	961	193
	Nepál ...	6,212	1,552	352	88	2,594	648
	Total ...	12,270	3,067	3,960	988	3,555	841
3. Teak timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	Tons 83	3,320	Tons 8	320
	Total ...	...	...	Tons 83	3,320	Tons 8	320
4. Timber, other than teak.	Thibet ...	1,473	1,839	219	274	35	44
	Nepál ...	237,615	2,97,016	207,895	2,67,224	241,369	3,03,904
	Total ...	239,088	2,98,855	208,114	2,67,498	241,404	3,03,948
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	11,008	2,20,160	9,953	1,99,060	9,771	1,88,532
	Nepál ...	12	240	3	60	7	140
	Total ...	11,020	2,20,400	9,956	1,99,120	9,778	1,88,672

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.	1900-1901. Quantity.	1900-1901. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	480	19,200	408	16,320	1,107	44,280
	Nepál ...	11	440	56	2,240	14	560
	Total ...	491	19,640	464	18,560	1,121	44,840
3. Shawls ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	...	2,601	...	2,186	8	2,560
	Nepál ...	...	400	...	18	...	27
	Total ...	...	3,001	...	2,204	8	2,587
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	2	...	22	...	39
	Nepál ...	...	17,757	...	8,155	...	19,756
	Total ...	...	17,759	...	8,177	...	19,795
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	433	...	681
	Nepál ...	...	7,770	...	27,117	...	46,624
	Total ...	...	7,770	...	27,550	...	47,305
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	164	...	750	...	242
	Nepál ...	...	1,25,438	...	5,37,230	...	1,59,500
	Total ...	...	1,25,602	...	5,37,980	...	1,59,742
Total, Class A	Thibet ...	Ounces 21 80,237	6,00,995	74,536	5,92,252	Ounces 2 75,284	6,00,867
	Nepál ...	Ounce 1 1,919,172	69,16,211	Tons 83 1,922,526	76,51,663	Tons 8 1,783,077	78,85,406
	Total ...	Ounces 22 1,999,409	75,17,206	Tons 83 1,997,062	82,43,915	Tons 8 1,858,361 Ounces 2	84,86,273
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	315	18,900	235	14,100	238	14,390
	Nepál ...	24	1,200	672	35,120	987	59,250
	Total ...	339	20,100	907	49,220	1,225	73,640
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	33	990	152	4,560	190	4,950
	Nepál ...	1,791	44,775	3,023	79,064	6,224	1,70,492
	Total ...	1,824	45,765	3,175	83,624	6,414	1,75,442

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number)*—(concluded).		Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—*(concluded)*—							
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	18,856	56,568	29,712	89,136	27,477	61,918
	Nepál ...	682	1,364	603	1,727	1,749	3,636
	Total ...	19,538	57,932	30,315	90,863	29,226	65,554
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	56	166	62	186	72	144
	Nepál ...	2,482	4,964	1,757	3,999	1,917	4,030
	Total ...	2,538	5,130	1,819	4,185	1,989	4,174
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	2,100	16
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,100	16
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	19,260	76,624	30,161	1,07,982	27,977	81,402
	Nepál ...	4,979	52,303	6,055	1,19,910	12,977	2,37,424
	Total ...	24,239	1,28,927	36,216	2,27,892	40,954	3,18,826

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	4	480	...	...
	Total	...	...	4	480	...	...
2. Fire-arms	Thibet	...	360	...	290	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	360	...	290	...	...
3. Other sorts	Thibet	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	5	...	...	...	...
II.—BORAX	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	6	54	6	54	3	27
	Total	6	54	6	54	3	27
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	36	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	36	2	...	...	...	...
2. Lime and lime-stone.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	25	40	43	11	8	2
	Total	25	40	43	11	8	2
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet	...	4	...	16	...	...
	Nepál	...	840	...	443	...	...
	Total	...	844	...	459	...	...
VI.—COAL AND COKE	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	1	5	2	10
	Total	...	...	1	5	2	10
VIII—COTTON—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,620	24,938	1,262	20,085	1,312	21,611
	Total	1,620	24,938	1,262	20,085	1,312	21,611
2. Manufactured—							
(a) Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet	25	1,750	10	700	15	1,050
	Nepál	7,792	5,45,440	3,549	2,48,430	4,777	3,34,390
	Total	7,817	5,47,190	3,559	2,49,130	4,792	3,35,440

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concluded)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	42	1,260	26	780	11	330
	Nepál ...	607	18,210	325	9,750	833	24,990
	Total ...	649	19,470	351	10,530	844	25,320
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	487	48,700	156	15,600	219	21,900
	Nepál ...	17,561	17,56,100	17,322	17,32,200	17,442	17,44,200
	Total ...	18,048	18,04,800	17,478	17,47,800	17,661	17,66,100
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	648	32,400	427	21,350	622	31,100
	Nepál ...	13,432	6,71,600	13,116	6,55,800	12,665	6,33,250
	Total ...	14,080	7,04,000	13,543	6,77,150	13,287	6,64,350
	Total, Cotton goods.	40,594	30,75,460	34,931	26,84,610	36,584	27,91,210
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3	300	1	100	...	...
	Total ...	3	300	1	100	...	...
2. Betel leaf or pán ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	19	430	49	1,075	60	1,291
	Total ...	19	430	49	1,075	60	1,291
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	6	95	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	299	4,582	255	3,843	91	1,371
	Total ...	305	4,677	255	3,843	91	1,371
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	35	70
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	35	70
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	133	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	133	...	...	...	...
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
4. Safflower	Thibet	1	20	1	20	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	3	60	...	...
	Total	1	20	4	80	...	...
5. Turmeric	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	16	7	58	16	191
	Total	2	16	7	58	16	191
6. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	8	80	7	70
	Nepál	79	790	86	843	24	240
	Total	79	790	94	923	31	310
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet	...	337	...	...	...	10
	Nepál	...	579	...	1,111	...	1,437
	Total	...	916	...	1,111	...	1,447
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Nepál	11	33	18	54	153	459
	Total	11	33	19	57	153	459
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts	Thibet	25	500	4	79	...	...
	Nepál	219	4,410	316	5,995	188	3,586
	Total	244	4,910	320	6,074	188	3,586
2. All other kinds	Thibet	161	357	104	283	152	401
	Nepál	15,469	31,994	15,372	37,672	23,372	60,969
	Total	15,630	32,351	15,476	37,955	23,524	61,370
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls.	Thibet	...	...	1	50	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	79	3,950	...	...
	Total	...	...	80	4,000	...	...
2. Other sorts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	20	215	2,215	1,485	14,850
	Total	2	20	215	2,215	1,485	14,850
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse	Thibet	282	679	1,114	2,491	2,408	7,266
	Nepál	6,437	14,123	3,828	10,111	4,648	13,935
	Total	6,719	14,802	4,942	12,602	7,056	21,201
2. Wheat	Thibet	2,774	8,470	3,223	10,320	3,539	12,334
	Nepál	378	915	338	894	698	2,192
	Total	3,152	9,385	3,561	11,214	4,237	14,526
3. Other spring crops,	Thibet	16,536	40,609	15,711	36,732	22,772	59,404
	Nepál	1,194	2,758	124	268	823	2,121
	Total	17,730	43,367	15,835	37,000	23,595	61,525
4. Rice (husked)	Thibet	21,362	88,134	17,366	75,018	13,410	52,926
	Nepál	1	4	1	4	678	2,619
	Total	21,363	88,138	17,367	75,022	14,088	55,545

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

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Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
5. Rice, unhusked ...	Thibet ...	2,878	6,743	2,399	5,808	5,194	12,533
	Nepál ...	13	26	45	112	669	1,369
	Total ...	2,891	6,769	2,444	5,920	5,863	13,902
6. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	4,273	9,375	4,368	8,893	5,674	15,196
	Nepál ...	13	26	257	388	10,171	23,159
	Total ...	4,286	9,401	4,625	9,281	15,845	38,355
	Total, Grains.	56,141	1,71,362	48,774	1,51,039	70,684	2,05,054
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS ...	Thibet ...	1	16	1	16	...	...
	Nepál ...	5	75	2	30	4	52
	Total ...	6	91	3	46	4	52
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet ...	21	210	76	1,516	32	476
	Nepál ...	10	104	...	...	32	505
	Total ...	31	314	76	1,516	64	981
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet ...	4	212	8	142	29	529
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	212	8	142	29	529
XVIII.—HORNS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—IVORY	Thibet ...	...	...	...	150	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	150	...	...
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet ...	...	4,685	...	242	...	2,589
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	300	...	70
	Total ...	...	4,685	...	542	...	2,659
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	3	...	...
2. Gunny bags and cloths.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	64	400	22	218	51	510
	Total ...	64	400	22	218	51	510
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	6	120	2,123	27,812
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	6	120	2,123	27,812

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H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—LAC—*(concluded)*—							
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	3	120	...	...
	Nepál ...	8	320	...	...	12	480
	Total ...	8	320	3	120	12	480
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	2	29	7	88	89	1,153
	Nepál ...	19	234	145	1,768	51	629
	Total ...	21	263	152	1,856	140	1,782
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	118	...	631
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	125	...	631
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	462	...	663	...	727
	Nepál ...	...	162	...	340	...	745
	Total ...	...	624	...	1,003	...	1,472
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	40	...	340	...	70
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	50	...	...
	Total ...	...	40	...	390	...	70
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	269	...	73	...	212
	Total ...	...	269	...	85	...	212
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	79	2,805	81	2,835	35	1,251
	Nepál ...	448	15,680	675	23,677	637	22,408
	Total ...	527	18,485	756	26,512	672	23,659
2. Iron	Thibet ...	119	996	78	670	96	884
	Nepál ...	1,580	12,613	1,822	14,913	1,809	14,661
	Total ...	1,699	13,609	1,900	15,583	1,905	15,545
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	5	200	10	420	5	200
	Nepál ...	2,579	1,03,160	2,133	85,320	4,293	1,71,720
	Total ...	2,584	1,03,360	2,143	85,740	4,298	1,71,920
XXVII.—MUSK	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	17	25	5	7	7	14
	Total ...	17	25	5	7	7	14
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	50	250	20	102	20	102
	Nepál ...	6,920	34,600	8,709	43,548	9,891	49,804
	Total ...	6,970	34,850	8,729	43,650	9,911	49,906

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—*(concluded)*—							
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	176	2,628	181	2,456	153	1,845
	Nepál ...	2	24	42	481	21	256
	Total ...	178	2,652	223	2,937	174	2,101
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	2	24	...	...
	Nepál ...	30	360	5	60	100	1,206
	Total ...	30	360	7	84	100	1,206
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	29	...	295	...	1,604
	Total ...	...	29	...	295	...	1,604
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,722	8,610	2,273	11,493	1,237	6,868
	Total ...	1,722	8,610	2,273	11,493	1,237	6,868
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	744	4,462	1,415	8,434	639	4,004
	Total ...	744	4,462	1,415	8,434	639	4,004
3. Ghí	Thibet ...	71	2,158	44	1,353	11	387
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	2	62
	Total ...	71	2,158	44	1,353	13	449
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	12	37	3	9	22	101
	Nepál ...	30,526	89,008	35,386	1,03,100	19,938	60,644
	Total ...	30,538	89,045	35,389	1,03,109	19,960	60,745
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—SALT... ...	Thibet ...	2	8	...	...	406	1,624
	Nepál ...	85,349	3,55,666	82,040	3,33,190	88,761	3,56,428
	Total ...	85,351	3,55,674	82,040	3,33,190	89,167	3,58,052
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	21	168
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	21	168
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	53	106	131	284	166	387
	Total ...	53	106	131	284	166	387

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—SEEDS—							
1.—OILSEEDS—							
(a) Linseed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	109	476
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	109	476
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet ...	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	23	101
	Total ...	...	...	1	4	23	101
(c) Til or jinjili ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	10	1	5	...	...
	Total ...	2	10	1	5	...	...
(d) Other oilseeds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	11	34
	Nepál ...	15	45	406	1,227	10	30
	Total ...	15	45	406	1,227	21	64
	Total, Oilseeds.	17	55	408	1,236	153	641
2. OTHER SEEDS—							
(a) Indigo seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	4	8	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	100	250	130	394	417	862
	Total ...	104	258	130	394	417	862
XXXVIII.—SILK—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	300	3	750	2	500
	Total ...	1	300	3	750	2	500
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	6	3,000	44	17,600
	Total ...	...	...	6	3,000	44	17,600
XXXIX.—SPICES—							
1. Betel nuts... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	13	...	...
	Nepál ...	446	5,352	575	7,745	516	7,471
	Total ...	446	5,352	576	7,758	516	7,471
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	25	500	17	340	24	382
	Nepál ...	6,178	1,16,983	7,895	1,52,797	7,457	1,47,672
	Total ...	6,203	1,17,483	7,912	1,53,137	7,481	1,48,054
XL.—STATIONERY ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	200

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE.	Thibet ...	75	150	63	126	42	84
	Nepál ...	22	44	97	194	158	316
	Total ...	97	194	160	320	200	400
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	166	2,488	98	1,322	149	1,856
	Nepál ...	2,709	33,110	2,883	35,562	2,784	34,762
	Total ...	2,875	35,598	2,981	36,884	2,933	36,618
2. Unrefined... ...	Thibet ...	6,587	39,522	6,309	37,817	5,926	27,119
	Nepál ...	29,561	1,49,720	25,669	1,32,692	28,227	1,43,442
	Total ...	36,148	1,89,242	31,978	1,70,509	34,153	1,70,561
	Total Sugar	39,023	2,24,840	34,959	2,07,393	37,086	2,07,179
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian	Thibet ...	43	2,580	32	1,810	42	1,980
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	43	2,580	32	1,810	42	1,980
2. Foreign	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	26	1,300
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	26	1,300
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	461	2,305	153	765	17	85
	Total ...	462	2,310	153	765	17	85
XLV.—TOBACCO ...	Thibet ...	381	3,810	188	1,873	452	3,944
	Nepál ...	8,192	69,051	8,283	72,274	10,665	88,219
	Total ...	8,573	72,861	8,471	74,147	11,117	92,163
XLVI.—WAX	Thibet ...	1	20	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	20	...	...	...	...
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	4	20	26	62	10	40
	Total ...	4	20	26	62	10	40
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	33	8	60	15	88	22
	Nepál ...	429	106	292	72	437	107
	Total ...	462	114	352	87	525	129
3. Teak timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	Ton 1	40	Tons 8	320	Ton 1	40
	Total ...	Ton 1	40	Tons 8	320	Ton 1	40
4. Timber other than teak.	Thibet ...	...	...	3	4	...	...
	Nepál ...	178	223	134	168	2	3
	Total ...	178	223	137	172	2	3
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	53	1,060	6	120	5	92
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	1,060	6	120	5	92

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	143	5,720	...	...	97	3,880
	Nepál ...	193	7,720	194	7,760	328	13,120
	Total ...	336	13,440	194	7,760	425	17,000
3. Shawls	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	15	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	2,579	...	5,131	...	1,07,187
	Total ...	...	2,579	...	5,146	...	1,07,187
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	41	...	138	...	50
	Nepál ...	...	42,486	...	32,497	...	39,538
	Total ...	...	42,527	...	32,635	...	39,588
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	25	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	25	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	25,335	...	55,187	...	44,782
	Nepál ...	...	59,920	...	9,425	...	35,154
	Total ...	...	85,255	...	64,612	...	79,936
Total, Class A ...	Thibet ...	57,554	3,35,806	52,218	2,88,696	63,943	3,40,499
	Nepál ...	243,786	41,94,534	238,174	38,26,439	258,994	42,18,628
		Ton 1		Tons 8		Ton 1	
	Total ...	301,340	45,30,340	290,392	41,15,135	322,937	45,59,127
		Ton 1		Tons 8		Ton 1	
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	22	1,320	15	900	3	150
	Nepál ...	5	250	1	75	12	720
	Total ...	27	1,570	16	957	15	870
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	135	3,540	242	7,240	87	2,221
	Nepál ...	587	14,675	321	8,482	645	17,068
	Total ...	722	18,215	563	15,722	732	19,289
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	15,810	47,419	16,167	48,459	860	1,949
	Nepál ...	2,468	4,936	2,692	6,167	2,398	5,219
	Total ...	18,278	52,355	18,859	54,626	3,258	7,168
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	12	36	...	...	5	10
	Nepál ...	2,627	5,254	2,951	5,989	4,224	8,453
	Total ...	2,639	5,290	2,951	5,989	4,229	8,463
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	2,400	24	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2,400	24	...	...
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	15,979	52,315	16,424	56,599	955	4,330
	Nepál ...	5,687	25,115	8,365	20,737	7,279	31,460
	Total ...	21,666	77,430	24,789	77,336	8,234	35,790

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities held on the 31*st March* 1901.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
137,668	16,22,135	50,239	39,47,900	5,144	55,05,500	8,97,89,640	9,29,83,825	133,592	15,52,520	51,363	41,56,700	6,001	85,60,500	19,18,380	40,02,375 3 9	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.								
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	...	...	180	24	1	...	...	...
2	Do. Poor-house	33	17	2	...	...	...	206	135	67
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples) ...	2	3	1	...	...	...	34	19	28
4	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	17	16	...	49	5	...	13	11	12
5	Almora	1	...	...	56	50	1	1	3	...
6	Bahraich	2	3	...	17	5	...	31	18	8
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	78	75	4	56	5	...	596	232	101
8	Bareilly	14	6	1	27	5	...	8	12	3
9	Bara Banki	9	7	...	...	2	...	9	3	4
10	Bánda	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	38	6	...	...	...	...
12	Cawnpore	3	3	...	1	...	...	56	41	10
13	Dehra Dún	...	1	...	140	37	...	1	3	4
14	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
15	Fyzabad	11	10	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
16	Gházipur	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	2
17	Gonda	4	1	...	6	1	...	9	3	5
18	Hardoi	5	10	...	3	5	...	3	3	3
19	Jalaun (Orai)	...	5	...	4	2	...	4	12	13
20	Kúnch (Jalaun)	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	69	56	2	44	3	1	123	124	70
22	Ditto (New Charity) ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	76	326	...
23	Meerut	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	...	...
24	Moradabad Poor-house ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	1
25	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	33	10	1	...	...	...
26	Muttra	8	6	...	...	...	...	34	23	25
27	Chandeg (Almora) Leper Asylum,	...	...	...	48	34	8	...	...	...
28	Rae Bareli	2	3	...	1	...	...	13	2	1
29	Roorkee	1	...	...	27	16	5	...	...	...
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	29	14	...	...	...	...
31	Sháhjahánpur	6	5	1	14	6	...	8	17	9
32	Sitapur	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	42	10
33	Sultánpur	8	14	...	5	1	...	6	9	3
	Total ...	285	257	11	800	237	17	1,257	1,073	380

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900.

4									5		6	7	
NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER 1900.									BALANCE ON 1ST JANUARY 1900.		INCOME.		
Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Number.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	81	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	5	1	...	...	...	17	15	2	...	...	...	...	2
2	3	1	...	...	...	25	14	24	...	581 4 8	...	...	3
13	14	...	33	2	...	13	10	12	6,500 0 0	57 7 0	175 0 0	35 0 0	4
1	...	...	50	41	1	...	3	...	...	3,314 4 10	1,850 5 10	150 0 0	5
...	1	...	8	4	...	10	8	3	12,000 0 0	2,349 13 6	418 15 2	475 2 11	6
8	15	1	14	2	...	37	31	26	56,600 0 0	907 8 3	2,900 4 0	2,328 9 0	7
5	2	...	8	...	...	3	2	2	8,000 0 0	...	279 4 10	35 14 6	8
4	3	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	14,650 0 0	488 9 1	506 3 8	...	9
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	777 4 2	...	500 0 0	11
3	2	...	1	...	...	8	7	1	12,500 0 0	107 8 0	252 11 0	...	12
...	1	...	79	27	...	...	3	2	6,000 0 0	5,324 14 4	314 3 6	3,480 10 6	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2,416 14 10	...	...	15
...	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	16
4	1	...	4	...	...	5	1	4	4,300 0 0	144 1 0	417 0 7	...	17
2	5	...	1	5	...	1	2	3	...	1,133 11 11	...	...	18
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	104 3 2	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	20
64	53	2	18	3	1	88	92	45	3,60,200 0 0	3,597 6 10	14,101 11 10	...	21
2	1	...	...	...	...	68	315	...	48,300 0 0	4,864 1 5	1,686 4 4	4,500 0 0	22
...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	18 6 0	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203 2 11	...	...	24
16	8	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	404 9 5	...	...	25
1	5	...	...	...	...	5	8	6	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	41	33	8	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	...	...	27
...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	12,500 0 0	761 9 7	436 6 6	...	28
1	...	...	21	16	3	...	...	...	...	39 12 1	...	...	29
...	...	...	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	30
5	5	1	12	6	...	2	8	7	...	...	...	...	31
4	3	...	...	...	...	7	34	8	9,000 0 0	1,371 1 9	331 10 8	...	32
5	9	...	2	1	...	3	8	1	...	1,095 9 0	...	...	33
150	146	6	448	175	13	310	599	149	5,50,550 0 0	30,065 14 3	23,670 1 11	12,005 4 11	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Municipal contribution.	Private subscription.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum...	4,649 13 10	...	...	...	4,649 13 10
2	Do. Poor-house	3,486 6 2	...	...	...	3,486 6 2
3	Allahabad (Mejah Crippies)	...	2,145 10 7	178 6 2	...	2,905 5 5
4	Ditto Leper Asylum	2,400 0 0	247 13 6	...	1,979 6 1	11,394 10 7
5	Almora	144 0 0	5,441 6 0	26 5 2	121 8 0	11,047 13 10
6	Bahraich	300 0 0	845 0 0	0 15 4	4 8 0	16,394 6 11
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum) ...	1,650 0 0	...	102 6 9	334 4 4	64,823 0 4
8	Bareilly	1,179 3 1	...	...	...	9,494 6 5
9	Bara Banki	...	225 8 3	...	18 12 6	15,889 1 6
10	Bánda	240 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0
11	Budaun	514 8 0	...	...	...	1,791 12 2
12	Cawnpore	279 14 9	...	...	*100 0 3	13,240 2 0
13	Dehra Dún	650 0 0	1,400 13 0	566 15 1	77 3 0	17,814 11 5
14	Etah	57 4 2	...	...	...	57 4 2
15	Fyzabad	360 0 0	311 14 0	17 1 6	246 1 0	3,351 15 4
16	Gházipur	260 13 11	...	...	...	260 13 11
17	Gonda	200 0 0	312 8 0	...	54 5 0	5,427 14 7
18	Hardoi	400 0 0	185 3 0	...	27 0 0	1,745 14 11
19	Jalaun (Orai)	...	150 1 0	...	3 11 4	257 15 6
20	Kúnch (Jalaun)	312 4 6	...	...	...	312 4 6
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house)	...	...	...	4 12 0	3,77,903 14 8
22	Ditto (New Charity)	...	...	...	35 0 0	59,385 5 9
23	Meerut	510 0 0	...	...	240 0 0	768 6 0
24	Moradabad Poor-house	...	...	...	2,000 5 4	2,203 8 3
25	Ditto Leper Asylum	900 0 0	535 0 0	...	314 3 4	2,153 12 9
26	Muttra	333 0 0	...	...	...	333 0 0
27	Chandog (Almora) Leper Asylum ...	...	709 10 3	...	6,548 9 6	7,260 14 3
28	Rae Bareli	...	0 1 6	...	20 2 3	13,718 3 10
29	Roorkee	300 0 0	342 0 0	...	1,859 7 5	2,541 3 6
30	Saháranpur	593 5 8	352 11 10	...	...	1,446 1 6
31	Sháhjahánpur	1,519 11 1	...	...	...	1,519 11 1
32	Sitapur	...	1,511 8 2	...	15 1 0	12,229 5 7
33	Sultánpur	200 0 0	1,066 9 3	...	77 15 6	2,440 1 9
	Total ...	21,440 5 2	15,783 6 4	892 2 0	14,082 3 10	6,68,489 6 5

* Debit balance.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900—(continued).

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
EXPENDITURE.							
Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
640 0 0	2,958 6 10	412 1 0	97 15 6	25 8 5	515 14 1	...	1
483 10 8	2,473 12 2	...	43 5 10	320 6 8	165 2 10	...	2
261 6 0	1,765 11 8	214 9 6	...	20 0 0	15 5 3	...	3
457 8 0	2,663 3 11	90 1 6	35 0 0	256 12 0	19 15 9	...	4
723 2 0	4,323 9 3	324 2 3	191 3 0	176 4 10	21 4 0	...	5
492 0 0	1,000 13 10	34 14 6	22 5 0	75 2 11	13 8 9	...	6
1,454 12 0	4,369 14 9	179 0 0	32 13 3	323 8 8	945 13 0	120 0 0	7
312 0 0	988 6 4	100 0 0	...	42 7 10	51 8 3	...	8
166 13 3	865 10 6	4 13 0	...	15 0 0	8 12 9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	10
66 5 4	1,207 0 4	95 5 0	55 15 1	...	31 2 8	...	11
154 8 9	529 0 3	47 0 0	...	...	9 4 0	...	12
1,073 11 2	4,614 14 9	259 14 6	20 8 3	1,160 14 8	237 1 8	...	13
...	57 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	14
104 14 0	386 10 3	23 10 9	...	...	82 4 0	...	15
65 0 0	150 13 11	36 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	...	16
195 12 0	256 3 9	37 9 0	...	127 12 11	36 9 9	169 0 0	17
99 0 0	269 2 9	...	...	234 1 0	1 9 3	66 0 0	18
24 0 0	217 12 2	5 6 0	...	2 12 0	0 12 0	...	19
...	296 10 6	15 10 0	...	...	...	...	20
1,383 10 0	6,275 13 11	1,130 11 0	46 5 0	160 7 0	669 10 3	4,084 14 0	21
203 10 10	...	...	...	...	5 13 0	5,651 4 0	22
84 0 0	620 13 0	48 8 0	...	...	9 13 0	...	23
279 9 3	160 1 9	...	16 5 6	...	1,510 9 4	...	24
282 0 0	932 4 10	69 0 0	72 11 0	68 7 11	94 0 8	...	25
69 4 6	229 14 3	...	...	10 0 0	17 12 3	...	26
467 0 0	1,864 8 6	410 12 3	28 14 0	3,921 2 6	428 12 9	...	27
109 14 10	141 7 7	31 8 0	...	...	28 13 7	...	28
382 0 0	1,494 1 2	118 9 0	30 1 8	271 14 0	77 8 6	...	29
195 0 0	1,026 9 9	122 5 0	14 4 0	71 13 0	16 1 9	...	30
51 8 0	1,180 10 11	264 14 8	...	13 2 3	9 7 3	...	31
185 12 0	985 8 6	32 12 0	...	710 7 0	46 10 0	...	32
252 0 0	642 5 5	86 12 0	...	8 8 0	104 7 7	...	33
10,719 12 7	44,949 5 8	4,195 12 11	707 11 1	8,016 9 7	5,184 7 11	10,331 2 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

J.—Charitable Institutions.

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900—(concluded).

1	2	20	21	22		
		Expenditure—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	4,649 13 10	...	...	1
2	Do. Poor-house	...	3,486 6 2	...	...	2
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples)	...	2,277 0 5	628 5 0	...	3
4	Ditto Leper Asylum	...	3,522 9 2	372 1 5	7,500 0 0	4
5	Almora	...	5,759 9 4	2,388 4 6	2,900 0 0	5
6	Bahraich	...	1,638 13 0	2,755 9 11	12,000 0 0	6
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum) ...	...	7,425 13 8	797 2 8	56,600 0 0	7
8	Bareilly	...	1,494 6 5	...	8,000 0 0	8
9	Bara Banki	...	1,061 1 6	178 0 0	14,650 0 0	9
10	Bánda	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
11	Budaun	...	1,455 12 5	335 15 9	...	11
12	Cawnpore	0 5 0	740 2 0	...	12,500 0 0	12
13	Dehra Dún	...	7,367 1 0	4,447 10 5	6,000 0 0	13
14	Etah	...	57 4 2	...	...	14
15	Fyzabad	...	597 7 0	2,754 8 4	...	15
16	Gházipur	...	260 13 11	...	...	16
17	Gonda	6 0 0	828 15 5	298 15 2	4,300 0 0	17
18	Hardoi	...	669 13 0	1,076 1 11	...	18
19	Jalaun (Orai)	...	250 10 2	7 5 4	...	19
20	Kúnch (Jalaun)	...	312 4 6	...	...	20
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house)	...	13,751 7 2	3,952 7 6	3,60,200 0 0	21
22	Ditto (New Charity)	...	5,860 11 10	5,224 9 11	48,300 0 0	22
23	Meerut	...	763 2 0	5 4 0	...	23
24	Moradabad Poor-house	...	1,966 9 10	236 14 5	...	24
25	Ditto Leper Asylum	...	1,518 8 5	635 4 4	...	25
26	Muttra	6 1 0	333 0 0	...	...	26
27	Chandog (Almora) Leper Asylum ...	...	7,121 2 0	139 12 3	...	27
28	Rae Bareli	...	311 12 0	906 7 10	12,500 0 0	28
29	Roorkee	...	2,374 2 4	167 1 2	...	29
30	Saháranpur	...	1,446 1 6	...	...	30
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	1,519 11 1	...	...	31
32	Sítapur	...	1,961 1 6	768 4 1	9,500 0 0	32
33	Sultánpur	...	1,094 1 0	1,346 0 9	...	33
	Total ...	12 6 0	84,117 3 9	29,422 2 8	5,54,950 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1900-1901.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,620,961	Institutions. For males ...	24	10	502	6,651	4	47	7,238	1,224	4,821	13,283	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 12·51	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 23,075,161	For females,	4	...	44	331	2	1	382	4	251	637	·60	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 47,696,122	Total ...	28	10	546	6,982	6	48	7,620	1,228	5,072	13,920	13·11	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,670	728	66,803	262,659	445	2,840	335,145	18,069	58,971	412,185	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 11·16	
			Females ...	27	...	3,467	13,737	103	99	17,433	119	3,762	21,314	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·62	
			Total ...	1,697	728	70,270	276,396	548	2,939	352,578	18,188	62,733	433,499	6·06	

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	44	7,239	979	...	979	4,031	...	4,031
		Vernacular,	5	360	...	...	...	62	...	62
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	281	37,310	...	...	...	7,421	...	7,421
	Municipal ...	English ...	16	1,427	11	...	11	489	...	489
		Vernacular,	4	620	...	...	...	101	...	101
	Aided ...	English ...	99	14,768	1,241	17	1,258	5,102	47	5,149
		Vernacular,	10	979	...	...	...	125	...	125
	Unaided ...	English ...	41	3,931	259	...	259	1,427	...	1,427
		Vernacular,	2	112	...	...	...	33	...	33
	Total ...		502	66,746	2,490	17	2,507	18,791	47	18,838
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	45	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	24	...	...	...	...	24	24
	Aided ...	English ...	37	3,249	...	130	130	12	556	568
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	5	206	...	11	11	2	57	59
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		44	3,524	...	141	141	14	642	656
Total, Secondary Schools ...			546	70,270	2,490	158	2,648	18,805	689	19,494
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...	...	17	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	4,284	187,156	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	101	4,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	2,198	69,918	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	51	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		6,651	264,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	125	3,343	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	27	755	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	165	7,027	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	14	438	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		331	11,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			6,982	276,396	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			7,528	346,666	2,490	158	2,648	18,805	689	19,494

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5			6		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,456	...	1,456	742	...	742	31	...	31	7,239	...	7,239
78	...	78	212	...	212	8	...	8	360	...	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,537	....	8,537	20,793	100	20,893	459	...	459	37,210	100	37,310
442	...	442	438	...	438	47	...	47	1,427	...	1,427
131	...	131	373	...	373	15	...	15	620	...	620
3,525	65	3,590	4,496	38	4,534	213	24	237	14,577	191	14,768
176	...	176	592	...	592	86	...	86	979	...	979
1,058	...	1,058	1,132	...	1,132	55	...	55	3,931	...	3,931
46	...	46	27	...	27	6	...	6	112	...	112
15,449	65	15,514	28,805	138	28,943	920	24	944	66,455	291	66,746
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	9	...	12	12	...	19	19	...	45	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
58	631	689	150	1,252	1,402	103	357	460	323	2,926	3,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	43	49	7	56	63	10	14	24	25	181	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	683	747	157	1,320	1,477	113	390	503	348	3,176	3,524
15,513	748	16,261	28,962	1,458	30,420	1,033	414	1,447	66,803	3,467	70,270
379	...	379	926	...	926	...	...	...	1,305	...	1,305
23,131	4	23,135	151,772	1,818	153,590	10,249	182	10,431	185,152	2,004	187,156
203	...	203	4,020	18	4,038	504	...	504	4,727	18	4,745
3,024	23	3,047	56,840	440	57,280	9,544	47	9,591	69,408	510	69,918
160	3	163	1,330	10	1,340	206	...	206	1,696	13	1,709
26,897	30	26,927	214,888	2,286	217,174	20,503	229	20,732	262,288	2,545	264,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	83	83	...	3,062	3,062	...	198	198	...	3,343	3,343
...	43	43	...	655	655	...	57	57	...	755	755
24	323	347	285	5,245	5,530	49	1,101	1,150	358	6,669	7,027
3	46	49	2	301	303	8	78	86	13	425	438
27	495	522	287	9,263	9,550	57	1,434	1,491	371	11,192	11,563
26,924	525	27,449	215,175	11,549	226,724	20,560	1,663	22,223	262,659	13,737	276,396
42,437	1,273	43,710	244,137	13,007	257,144	21,593	2,077	23,670	329,462	17,204	346,666

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	*Number of Institutions sending examinees.*				*Number of examinees.*				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	3	...	5	10	12	...	4	26
2. Doctor of Science	1	2	1	4	6	2	2	...	10
3. Bachelor of Arts	2	6	3	11	95	138	31	11	275
4. Bachelor of Science... ...	2	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	4
5. Intermediate Examination ...	3	7	13	23	76	303	137	10	526
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit ...	1	1	...	2	108	2	...	...	110
Ditto Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	3	5	30	38	90	21	83	1	195
Ditto Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	4	7	30	41	25	25	108	2	160
Ditto Arabic ...	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	7
Ditto Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Urdu	7	14	6	27	25	58	20	12	115
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Bachelor of Law	2	6	1	9	19	38	1	...	58
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					12	...	...	...	12
					1	...	...	...	1
					35	...	...	...	35
					57	...	...	...	57
2. B. C. E.					4	...	...	...	4
	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
3. L. C. E.					20	...	...	...	20
					8	...	...	...	8
					9	...	...	...	9
4. First L. C. E.					411	...	...	...	411
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	35	50	12	97	648	687	119	335	1,789
Matriculation ... ... Girls,	...	15	3	18	...	62	9	...	71
Middle School Examination, Boys	360	93	71	524	3,735	1,045	413	842	6,035
Middle School Examination, Girls,	2	27	3	32	6	151	13	2	172
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	1,912	282	50	2,244	12,020	2,078	471	320	14,889
Upper Primary Examination, Girls,	12	51	4	67	10	480	23	1	514
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,282	1,255	53	5,590	24,718	5,341	380	...	30,439
Lower Primary Examination, Girls,	77	65	3	145	130	740	28	...	898
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper, Lower,	4	...	...	4	215	...	...	28	243
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper, Lower,	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	8
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	2	...	...	2	44	...	...	2	46
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examinations,	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1900-1901.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*								Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brâhmans.	Non-Brâhman Hindus.	Buddhists.	Pârsis.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8	8	...	3	19	1	...	5	8	...	...	5	...	
5	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	
59	77	21	3	160	2	11	41	74	...	...	31	1	
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
28	108	60	1	197	14	6	49	100	...	...	27	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	2	...	...	59	...	...	58	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	13	48	1	101	...	...	97	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	8	49	1	65	...	...	61	4	...	...	...	...	
...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	37	16	7	78	1	1	10	47	...	...	18	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	1	...	7	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	Civil Engineers,
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Electrical Engineer.
35	...	...	...	35	21	...	1	9	...	...	4	...	Upper Subordinate.
57	...	...	...	57	...	...	6	40	...	...	11	...	Lower Subordinate.
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	Draftsmen and compositor.
7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Military Survey.
20	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	10	...	...	9	...	Native Military Survey.
8	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	Mechanical Apprentice.
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	Industrial.
198	...	...	...	198	26	...	12	126	...	...	34	...	College Entrance.
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	9	...	...	1	...	
321	341	57	36	755	70	12	166	383	...	...	122	2	
...	49	6	...	55	50	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,606	477	162	222	3,467	85	22	815	1,881	664	...	...	...	
3	89	6	1	99	70	26	...	...	...	...	3	...	
8,397	1,365	273	131	10,166	189	119	2,363	5,821	...	...	1,672	2	
4	310	18	1	333	164	160	2	2	...	...	4	1	
19,729	3,768	250	2	23,749	142	190	6,217	13,885	2	1	3,310	2	
82	562	16	...	660	274	271	14	64	...	...	37	...	
174	...	...	13	187	...	...	91	70	...	...	26	...	
...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	...	...	1	39	...	5	4	23	...	...	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	

Roorkee College Examinations.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 0 0	...	200 8 0	320 8 0	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it, and Rs. 6,000 as building fund.
	Deva Nágarí Pracháriní Sabhá, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nágarí education ...	...	53 4 0	78 9 0	131 13 0	116	1	...	117		1882	The Sabhá has started two schools—one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for boys, where Hindi is compulsory, and it receives Government aid; the other one for girls, where they learn Hindi and *Hisáb*.
	The Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	11	...	...	11		1882	*Nil.*

Aligarh ...	Bhárat Varshíya National Association.	To improve the study of Western and Eastern languages.	...	...	5,844 0 0	5,844 0 0	2,337	2	...	2,339	Registered.	1882.	
	Bháshá Samvardhiní Sabhá,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	161	Not registered.	Members do not pay subscription, but buy books published by the society.	
Farrukhabad,	Árya Samája	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and the English language.	...	...	190 8 0	190 8 0	127	...	...	127	Do.		
Etáwah ...	Vichár Sabhá ...	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	142 2 8	6,210 0 0	* 817 15 0	7,170 1 8	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	1st January 1885 ...	* Includes Rs. 374-15-0, tuition fees.
	Anjuman-i-Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	† 2,187 11 10	2,187 11 10	15	...	...	15	Unregistered.	14th December 1889,	† Includes Rs. 1,244-0-3, tuition fees.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	Intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room.	...	...	‡ 712 15 8 § 381 4 0 ‖ *Nil.* ¶ 500 0 0 ** 1,056 5 0	2,650 8 8	164	...	...	164	...	Established on the 11th September 1861.	‡ Balance of last year. § Rent of shops. ‖ Grant from Municipal Board for purchasing chairs. ¶ Grant from Bareilly Municipality. ** Subscription for the year 1900.
Cawnpore ...	Árya Samája	Promotion of Sanskrit education and religious improvement.	...	91 0 0	254 5 0	345 5 0	108	...	...	108	Not registered.	16th November 1879.	
	Majlis-i-Ikhwán-us-Safá ...	To improve Oriental knowledge ...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	72			
	Tafríh-ul-Ahbáb Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debates on literary and social matters.	...	42 0 0	84 0 0	126 0 0	11	...	...	11		28th March 1888.	
	Anjuman-i-Isláh ...	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15		1st November 1894.	
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Self-improvement	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	12	...	...	12		February 1889.	
	Cawnpore Dharma Mandala,	English education and debates on social and religious topics.	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	20	...	...	20			A branch of Bhárata Dharma Mandala.
	Cawnpore Young Men's Association.	(a) To create sympathy and fellow feelings among the members of the association. (b) To promote the mental and moral welfare. (c) To provide means for the physical development of their bodies.	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	76	...	...	76			
Fatehpur ...	Literary Institute, Fatehpur.	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	8	...	...	8		1893.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad ...	The Allahabad Literary Institute.	At present no information is available.	Both the *Secretary and Joint Secretary* are out of the station from some weeks.										
	The Káyastha Students' Dharma Sabhá.	To acquire the art of public speaking and to stick to the religious principles of Duij Dharam. To abstain from intoxicating liquors.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1890.	
	The Muhammadan Union ...	To improve the art of public speaking...	...	...	42 8 0	42 8 0	53	...	...	53		August 1886 ...	The society was addressed last year by some of the greatest men of India: one of them being the Hon'ble T. Raleigh, D.C.L., Fellow of All Saints, Legal Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
	The Friends' Debating Society.	To acquire the art of public speaking and to improve the social and moral condition of the members.	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	70	...	...	70		April 1894.	
	The Harrison Debating Club,	To improve the faculty of speaking and other improvements.	...	...	26 3 0	26 3 0	34	...	...	34		1886 ...	A good many meetings were held, The club is in prosperous condition.
	Banga Sáhityotsáhiní Sabhá and Bándhava Samiti.	The propagation of the Bengali literature in these Provinces.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	33	2	...	35		1877 A. D. ...	The library did not much improve last year. The leading gentry of the place have now subscribed their names; and indent to supplement the stock of books is now under consideration.

	Káyastha Páṭhaśálá Boarders' Union, Allahabad.	(1) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (2) The improvement of English composition. (3) The improvement of social, moral, intellectual, physical, and religious life,	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	66	...	6	72		August 1891.
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and vernacular languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	1,650 0 3	*1,650 0 3	Visitors daily nearly 85; Subscribers, 101.	...	...	186	Registered.	1872. * Interest on Government Promissory Notes ... Rs. 280 0 0 Interest on Savings Bank Deposit ... ... 16 6 3 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Subscriptions from members ... ... 811 8 0 Rent of shops ... 190 2 0 Miscellaneous ... 52 0 0 Total ... 1,650 0 3
	Banga Sáhitya Samája ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	†82 0 0	82 0 0	55	1	...	56		1875. † Subscriptions ... Rs. 60 0 0 Other sources ... 22 0 0
	Káśí Sujana Samája ...	To discuss Municipal questions and other political and important questions of the day and remove grievances of the people.	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.
Benares ...	Káśí Tattwa Sabhá, or Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus for universal brotherhood. (2) To promote the study of Aryan philosophy. (3) To promote the study of Sanskrit...	...	...	36 4 0	36 4 0	34	2	...	36	Not registered.	21st February 1885.
	Káśí Jíva Dayá Vistáriṇí Sabhá.	To manage the cattle-house ...	...	...	3,907 11 0 (inclusive of other income).	3,907 11 0	119	1	...	120		July 1886.
	Bengálitolá Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengálitolá in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	45	...	...	45		1883.
	Standing Congress Committee.	To support the views of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26		1887.
	Bhárata Varshíya Árya Dharma Pracháriṇí Sabhá.	Spread of Hindu religion	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	470	35	...	505		1877.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1900—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares—(*concluded*).	Káší Árya Samája ...	Propagation of the Vedic religion as preached by Srí Swamí Dayánanda Saraswatí, and discussion and consideration of all kinds of important questions appertaining to the people at large, except the political or *quási*-political ones.	...	...	149 8 0	149 8 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	14th August 1887.	
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	39	...	...	39		6th September 1888.	
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits, or Brahmámrita Varshiní Sabhá.	To promote the ancient philosophy ...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	200	...	...	200		1876.	
	Sanátana Dharma Páliní Sabhá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		This Sabhá does no longer exist. Its funds, library, &c., having been transferred to the Central Hindu College, Benares.	
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To promote abstinence from all spirituous liquors and other intoxicating drugs.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200		20th March 1888.	
	Nágarí Pracháriní Sabhá...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge thereof and the Nágarí character everywhere by all possible and fair means.	400	...	*2,144 2 6	2,544 2 6	284	...	...	284	Registered.	16th July 1893.	

* Includes subscriptions, Rs. 768 3 0
Donations ... 599 0 0
Sale of books ... 61 15 6
Compensation for copy-right of books, 675 0 0
Security 40 0 0
Total ... 2,144 2 6

	Kási Vaktritwottejaka Sabhá.	To cultivate the art of public speaking	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Not registered.	1st June 1896.
	Pandita Samája ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Dissolved on the death of Pandit Náráyan Shástri, leader and Secretary of the Samáj.
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	To raise the social and moral status of the people.	...	...	144 9 4	144 9 4	33	...	...	33		7th August 1881.
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Social and intellectual improvements ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10		1883.
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and discuss measures that may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country, and to discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	258 15 0	258 15 0	27	...	...	27		February 1887.
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifáh, Gonda ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,291 11 9	1,291 11 9	59	3	1	63		1870.
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club, Rae Bareli ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	3 13 9 (Miscellaneous).	439 0 0	442 13 9	377	6	...	383	Registered.	Total number of members on the list during the whole year varied from 27 to 35 monthly, the total of which amounts to 383, male and female. Monthly average is 31·91.
						Average...	31·4.1	5	...	31·91		
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	...	...	*302 4 0	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	Rs. a. p. * From Municipality ... 100 0 0 Subscriptions ... 186 8 0 Miscellaneous ... 15 12 0

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Imperial Press ...	Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkhá Press ...	Gurkha Press Company,	Courier ...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Lála Darshan Lál ...	Khairkhwáh-i-Ám	...	
	The Amir Press ...	Amir Khan ...	...	Urdu periodical work, entitled Guldasta-i-Amir and Tarana-i-Jiddat.	
	The Eagle Press ...	General Trading Co., Ld., Mussoorie.	The Eagle ...	Periodical Work.	
	The Mussoorie Times Press	Mr. F. Body Cot ...	...		
	The Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwár Press...	Kura Mal	...	...	
	Matba Be-Nazír Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhim ...	...	...	
	Matba Fárúqi Press ...	Ináyat Ali	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Muhammad Ján ...	...	...	
	Gangá Bhúshana Press...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Bulbul-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Prasád ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Kausar Press,	Saiyid Nazir Hasan ...	...	...	
	Sanátana Dharma Press,	Dwárka Prasád and Fateh Chand.	...	...	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhammadi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-i-Qanun Press,	Deoki Nandan ...	...	...	
	Agrawál Press ...	Ashrafi Lál and Hardwári Lál.	...	...	
	Dharam Press ...	Aftáb Singh ...	...	...	
	"Up to date" Press ...	Mrs. M. Newton ...	Weekly Indian Home Notes.	...	
	The Official Machine Printing Press.	Mrs. E. D'Silva ...	...	...	
	Roman Catholic Press, Sardhana.	The Archbishop of Agra.	...	...	
	The Commercial Advertiser and Exchange Medium Gazette Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	"Templar," Machine Printing Works Press.	Mr. W. Andrews Godfrey	...	...	
	Káshí Prakásha Press ...	Lála Rám Sarup ...	...	...	
	Gyána Ságara Press ...	Hardeo Sahái ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Darpana Press ...	Bábu Ram Chandra Vaishya.	...	...	
	Fakhr-ul-Matába-i-Press	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín.	...	...	
	Shaukat-ul-Matába-i-Press.	Mír Ahmad Husain Shaukat.	The Shahna-i-Hind and Tútí-i-Hind, Meerut.	Parwána, monthly.	
Meerut.	Jwálá Prakásha Press ...	Lála Jwálá Prasád ...	...	...	
	Gyána Prakásha Press ...	Lála Básdeo ...	...	...	
	Dár-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Hakím Muqarrab Husain Khan.	Akhbár-i-Alam, Police News and Mukhbir-i-Hind, weekly.	Mazhar-uz-ziráat, monthly, Safir-i-Qaisar Marufba-Makhzan-i-Hikmat.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Maulavi Muhammad Khalíl.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Háshimí Press,	Maulavi Muhammad Siráj.	...	...	
	Námí Press... ...	Mahbúb Ali ...	...	Arya Bandu, monthly.	
	Faiz-i-Ám Press ...	Maulavi Abdul Ghaní...	...	...	
	Aizáz Press... ...	Abdul Bárí ...	...	...	
	Om Press	Lála Kedár Náth ...	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Matába Press,	Ibád-ulláh ...	...	Risála-i-Hamdard-i-Qaum Vaishya, Árya Samáchár, Meerut.	
	Swámí Press ...	Pandit Tulsi Ram ...	...	Veda Prakásha, Deva Nágri Gazette, Maheshwari Hapur, and Bháratoddháraka.	
	Bhagwat Prakáshá Press,	Bishambar Sahái ...	...	...	
	Aizaz Press... ...	Abdul Ilam ...	...	...	
	Jagdishwar Press ...	Bhawani Prasad ...	...	...	Two presses, *viz.*, Rangíní Press and Árya Bandhu, were closed during the year 1900.
	Khair-ul-Matba Press ...	Mashuq Ilahi ...	...	...	
	N. W. Press... ...	Jwálá Prasád ...	...	Magazine Hind.	
	Aslam Press ...	Ausáf Ali	...	...	
	Vaishya Hitkári ...	Banársi Dás ...	...	Vaishya Hitkári.	
	Vidyá Prakásha ...	Banársi Dás ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahái ...	...	...	
	Varna Prakásha Press ...	Baldeo Sahái and others,	...	...	
	Mukunda Darpan Type Press.	Mukund Sarup ...	...	...	
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Nur-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Totá Ram ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Prakásha Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lál ...	...	...	
	Jagat Vinoda Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lál...	...	...	
	Lithograph Press ...	Chhedá Lál ...	...	...	
	Ditto. ...	Pyare Lál ...	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Muhammad Umar Siddiq	...	...	The Press Matba-ul-Úlúm was closed during the year.
	Institute Press ...	S. Mahdi Ali Khán and S. Mumtaz-ud-din.	Aligarh Institute Gazette (a weekly paper).	...	
	Lithograph Press ...	S. B. Mitter ...	...	...	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulúm Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Rám Náráyan ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Pyáre Lal	...	...	
	Syáma Káshí Press ...	Pandit Shyám Lál ...	...	...	
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	...	...	
	Brij Chandrodaya Press,	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Ajáz-i-Haidari Press ...	Israr Husain ...	...	...	
	Gurjara Press ...	Gordhan Das ...	...	...	
	Mathurá Bhúshana Press,	Pandit Chhetar Pal ...	...	...	
	Vishwakarmá Press ...	Pandit Sundar Deo ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Viláyat Husain ...	...	...	
	Har-dil-Azíz Press ...	Ganga Prasad ...	...	...	
	Sudarshana Press ...	Ghási Ram ...	Brij Basi ...	Risala Nigamágam.	
	Deoki Nandan Press ...	Nitya Sarup Brahma Chári.	...	...	
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulám Husain	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Lámi-un-Núr Press ...	Ishaq Ali	...	...	
	Usmáni Press ...	Farid-ud-din ...	Khádim-i-Hind ...	...	
	Malkuti Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya ...	Guldasta-i-Murassa	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Shankar Lal ...	...	...	
	Altáfi Press ...	Altáf Husain ...	...	...	
	Altáfi Press... ...	Lachhman Prasada ...	Medical Journal, Star of India.	...	
	Anwari Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Viláyat Ali ...	...	...	
	Sulemáni Press ...	Faiyáz Husain Khan ...	Kalám-i-Yar ...	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Banda Ali and Muhammad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Riyáz-i-Hind Press ...	Ináyat Khan ...	...	...	
	Ajaz-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Ám Press ...	Qádir Ali Khan ...	Mufid-i-Ám Akhbár	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Indu Prakásha Press ...	Bireshwar Sanyal ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Amír Husain ...	...	...	
	Akbarí Press ...	Majíd-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Shaukat Sháh Jahání Press.	Abdul Ghafúr Khan ...	...	...	
	Agrá Akhbár Press ...	Sádiq-ul-Hasan ...	Agra Akhbár ...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press...	Amír-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Matába Press ...	Faiyáz-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panáh Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Islám Press.	Sharf-ud-din Beg ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Islám Press ...	Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Murtazái Press ...	Jagan Khan ...	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Rám Das	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Budh Sen's Press ...	Budh Sen	...	...	
	Abul-Ulái Press ...	Ghafúr Bakhsh ...	Áftáb-ul-Islám ...	...	
	Ijád Krishna Press ...	Ramrich Pál ...	...	...	
	Anglo-Oriental Press, Rájput.	Hanwant Singh ...	Sanádhyopkárak ...	...	
	Madana Mohana Press...	Gopál Prasád ...	...	...	
	Ghaus Muhammadi Press,	Nabí Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Har Prasád ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Saiyid Abdullah ...	...	...	
	Fárúqi Press ...	Maulaví Amír-ud-din...	...	...	
	Amán Press ...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Hitakári Press,	Ahmad Husain ...	Káyastha Hitakárí	...	
	Hamdard-i-Islám Press,	Abdul Razzak ...	Hamdard-i-Islám...	...	
	Matba-i-Iláhi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riyáz Press...	Amín-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Matba-ul-Islám Press ...	Umrao Ali ...	Akhbár-ul-Islám...	...	
	Orphanage Press ...	Superintendent, Orphanage.	Orphanage ...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghráj	Agra College Magazine.	...	
	Rashidí Press ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press.	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Moon Press	Lál Singh	...	...	
	Star Press	Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riyáz Press...	Muhammad Altáf ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-i-Úlum Press...	Jagan Prasad ...	Tálib Akhbar ...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Gokal Chand ...	Chaturvedí Patriká.	...	
	Surma-i-Rozgár Press ...	Saiyid Itrat Husain ...	Surma-i-Rozgár ...	...	
	Káshi Press ...	Bansi Dhar Kanhaiya Lal.	...	...	
	Vedik Dharma Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal, Manager,	Vedik Dharm ...	...	
	Sukh Dáyak Press ...	Jwála Prasád ...	Máthura Vaishya Sukhadáyaka.	...	
	Riyáz-i-Hind Press ...	Ishtiyáq Husain ...	Mukhbir Sádiq ...	...	
	National Press ...	Panná Lál Khattri ...	...	...	
Farrukhabad.	Moor's Company Press...	Badri Narayan ...	...	Novel called Asmat-ki-Barbádi.	
	Gulab Rai Press ...	Gulab Rai ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Shaikh Husain Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Jagat Prakásha Press ...	Baij Nath ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzár Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Press ...	M. Chintámani ...	...	...	
	Dilkushá Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup ...	...		
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Dúrga Prasad,	...	Law Reports, Urdu.	
	Rahímí Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Qanauj Punch ...	(1) Payám-i-Áshiq, Urdu, and (2) Gulzár-i-Khuld, Urdu.	
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Chaman-i-Akhláq Press,	Chimman Lal ...	...	...	
	Ishwara Prakáśa Press...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mul Prakásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Subh-i-Sádiq Press ...	Sukhi Lal ...	...	...	
	Saraswatí Press ...	Satya Bart ...	...	Arya Siddhánta and Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.	
	Al-Bashír Press ...	Muhammad Bashír-ud-din.	Al-Bashír, weekly,	...	
	Gulzár-i-Hidáyat Press,	Tafazzul Husain ...	...	...	
Etah.	Surma-i-Túr Etah Press,	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Zahur-i-Azádi Etah Press,	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Hitkárí Press, Kásganj,	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	
	Kanhaiya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Not working at present.	
	Awah Press, Awah ...	Rája Balwant Singh, C.I.E., Awah.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Naim-ul-Matába Press ...	Munshi Naim-ullah and Kasim-ullah.	Urúj Mihr-i-Nimroz.	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jairaj Singh ...	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Hamid-ul-Matába Press,	Háfiz Múhib-ullah ...	Dárul-Ulúm ...	...	
	Mashriq-ul-ulúm Press,	Faiz-ul-Hasan ...	Sahifa ...	...	
	Gauhar-i-Hind Press ...	Shiva Narayan ...	Gauhar-i-Hind ...	...	
Moradabad.	Ihtishámiyah Press ...	Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	Nizám-ul-Mulk and Mazhar-ul-Islám.	Tafsír-i-Iksír-i-Azam.	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Wali-ullah,	...	...	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishan Ághá.	Rahbar and Najm-ul-Hind.	...	
	Matba-ul-ulúm Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali,	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	...	
	Lakshmí Náráyana Press,	Shiblal and Ganesh Lal,	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Qázi Jamshéd Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshéd, Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Rúháni Press ...	Saádat Ali ...	...	...	
	Átma Prakásh Press ...	Ambá Prasád ...	Jámi-ul-ulúm ...	...	
	Iláhi Press	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	Hámid-ul-Akhbár,	...	
	Vidyá Bhúshan Press ...	Pandit Banwári Lal ...	Sitára-i-Hind, Colonel, Bhárata Prakáśa.	...	
	Soldiers' Press ...	Pandit Baldeo Singh ...	...	...	
	Mihr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Singh ...	...	...	
	Náráyana Bháskara Press,	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Baladeva Káshí Press ...	Baldeo Das ...	...	...	
	Riyáz-i-Safdari Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Asghar Husain.	...	...	
	Varmá Press ...	Bábu Kishan Sarup ...	...	...	
	Krishnéshwarí Press ...	Murari Lal ...	...	...	
	Árya Bháskara Press ...	Pandit Bhagwan Das,	Árya Mitra ...	(1) Sanátana Dharma Patáká.	
	Ahsan-ul-Matába Press,	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matába Press,	Muhammad Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashíd.	Sharára ...	...	
	Al-Hind Press ...	Mirza Kazim Ali ...	...	Risála-i-Al-Hind.	
	Tantra Prabhákara Press,	Kanhaiya Lal and Baij Nath,	...	...	
	Chandra Shékhara Press,	Pandit Sundar Lal ...	...	...	
	Siddha Press ...	Rudr Sarup ...	...	...	
	Vidyá-Prakásh Press ...	Lalta Prasad ...	...	...	
	Hamidia Press ...	Khadim Ali ...	...	...	
	Riyazi Press ...	Riaz-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Siblari Press ...	Gulzari Lal ...	...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Ághá Ján ...	...	...	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Basant Rai ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Jang Bahadur ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	...	
	Nádiri Press ...	Niyáz Ali	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bass Press	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Azíz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Núr Press	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashír Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Maqbúl Husain ...	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Hind Press,	Ram Ghulám and Mata Prasad.	...	...	
	Ahl-i-Sunnat Press ...	Irshád Ali	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Hind Press ...	Rám Bharose ...	...	...	
	Gulab Nagar Press ...	Dhanpat Rai ...	...	...	
Shahjahánpur.	Árya Darpan Press ...	Babu Bakhtawar Singh,	...	...	
	Hamídia Press ...	Háji Muhammad Said Khan.	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár Press...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
Pilibhít.	Bágh-i-Ahmadi Press ...	Ághá Husain ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
CAWNPORE.	Nawal Kishor Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Razá,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	* Merchant ...	...	* The Indian Druggists and the Merchants are now one and the same paper.
	Matla-i-Núr Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Rasika Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	† Rasika Patriká, Shrí Kányakubja Hitakárí.	...	† There were two papers more; Prem Patrika and Bhatt Bhaskar, which have been discontinued during the year.
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Azíz,	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	The Revd. Westcott, S. P. G. Mission.	Cawnpore Local News.	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Intizámi Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Babu Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette.	...	
	Star Press	Dwarika Prasad ...	Hindu Dharam Shikshiks.	...	
	Ilmi Press	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Qaiyúmi Press ...	Abdul Qaiyúm ...	...	...	
	Razzáqi Press ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Diamond Jubilee Press,	Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	‡Light Press ...	Amir-ullah ...	...	...	‡ The Memorial Press is now called the Ligh Press.
	Nizámi Press ...	Abu Said ...	...	...	
	Bakhshí Press ...	Shaikh Alah Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matába Press,	Saiyid Ali	...	...	
	Mahmúdi Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Rahmat-ullah Rád ...	...	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal	(1) Rasika Bátiká, (2) Reformer.	...	
	Mustafái Press ...	Muhammad Shafi ...	...	...	
	Faizi Press ...	Faiz Bakhsh ...	...	...	Work still in abeyance.
	Mujtabái Press ...	Mahmúd Ali ...	Risala Tohfa-i-Ahmadia.	...	
	Bhagwan Din Press ...	Tota Ram ...	...	...	
	Ganga Prithik Press ...	Madho Ram, Rai Bahadur.	...	...	
	Aldonar Press ...	Messrs. Marohna ...	...	...	
	Jol Press	Hari Har Prasad ...	...	...	
FATEHPUR.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal, Pleader.	Nasím-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	Arzán Press... ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Shams-ul-Hind, fortnightly.	...	
	Mashír-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Lála Rámadhin, Mukhtar.	...	...	
	Shuai Nur Press ...	Jai Dayál ...	Muraqqa Tasawwur, fortnightly.	...	
HAMÍRPUR. BÁNDA.	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD.	Pioneer Press ...	Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q.C.; Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E.; Mr. G. M. Chesney, and Mr. W. J. Dare.	(1) The Pioneer, (2) The Pioneer Mail.	The Indian Forester.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	The Parochial Magazine.	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamoni Ghose,	...	Saraswatí.	
	Imperial Press ...	Bábu Dina Nath Roy ...	...	Káyasth Samáchar.	
	Liddell's N.-W. P. Printing Works.	Mr. H. Liddell ...	Liddell's Weekly...	Indian Telegraphist, Allahabad Weekly Notes, and Allahabad University Magazine.	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Queen Press ...	Munshi Ganga Dhar ...	...	...	
	Christian Association Press.	Revd. J. B. Ventura, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. E. Eleazer, Mr. C. C. Ghosh, Mr. C. M. Ghosh, and Mr. J. W. Cyprian.	...	...	
	Allahabad Mission Press,	Revd. J. J. Caleb and Mr. J. C. Jordan.	...	Makhzan-i-Masíhi.	
	City Press	Sheikh Qurbán Ahmad and Musammat Sháhzádi Bibi.	...	...	
	Union Press ...	Pandit Raghunath Sahai,	Hindi Pradíp ...	...	
	Allahabad Press ...	Messrs. Sen & Co., Ld.,	...	...	
	Cochrane Press ...	Mr. S. B. Sarvadhikari,	...	...	
	Indian High School Printing Works.	Maulavi Daulat Husain,	...	...	
	Indian Railway Times Press.	Mr. C. Jordan ...	...	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prasad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Bihari Lal, and Maulavi Ahmad Ali Khan.	Urdu Ganjina, Banker's Bulletin.	Translation of Indian Law Reports. Translation of Criminal Rulings.	
	Aíní Press	Saiyad Imdad Ali ...	...	...	
	Zubdat-ul-Nazáir Press,	Ram Narayan ...	...	Translation of Weekly Notes.	
	Sat Hitaishí Press ...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	Jain Gazette ...	...	
	Námwar Press ...	Jamna Das... ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Lálta Press ...	Lalta Prasad ...	Gaura Káyastha...	...	No publication of any newspaper since May 1900.
	Indian Christian Press...	Mr. J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain and Shaikh Sádiq Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Printing Press,				
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Fasíh-ullah,	...	Al-Islám, monthly.	
	Nágarí Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Dhármika Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath ...	Prayága Samáchára,	Dhármik Chandriká.	
	Damri Lal Press ...	Damri Lal ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Háfiz Jalál-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absár Press ...	Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Jánkí Press ...	Janki Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Dharma Vardhaka Press.	Deokinandan Tiwári ...	Nátya Pattra ...	Valmíkíya Rámáyan.	
	Ittihad Hind Press ...	Jageshwar Dayál ...	Roznámcha -i- Qaisari, fortnightly.	...	
	Star Press	Náráyan Din ...	...	...	
	Oudh Prakásha Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath ...	...	...	
	Karím-ul Press ...	Mubarak Husain ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulám Haidar Khan...	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi Press ...	Mr. R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das, Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Bundelkhand Press ...	Nanhu Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Ságara Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Áina-i-Álam ...	...	
	Vidyá Nidhi Press ...	Govind Das Tiwári ...	...	...	
	Flower Press ...	Murtazá Khan ...	...	...	
	Khádim-ul-Mulk Press.	Khádim Alí ...	...	...	
	Mankartúl Shaar Man Press.	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	
Já-laun.	...	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Harihara Prabhákara Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Jívana Press ...	Ram Krishna Khattri,	Bhárata Jívana Hindi, weekly.	Bhuinhár Bráhman Patriká, Hindi, monthly.	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Harihar Prakáśa Press...	Amír Singh ...	...	Sáhitya Sudhá Nidhi in Hindi, monthly. Harishchandra Kaumudí in Hindi, monthly. Upanyás Másik Patra, Hindi, monthly. Hindi Novel, Hindi, monthly.	
	Ganesha Prabhákara Press.	Kishan Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Dat (Thakur)...	...	...	
	Gurkhá Pradípa Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Nazír-ul-Matába Press...	Fateh Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Bisheshwar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwáraká Press ...	Shiva Charan ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Ganesha Prabhákara Press.	Kishan Deo Pande ...	...	...	
	Jyoti Prakásha Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Prasiddha Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedára Prabhákara Press,	Ram Prasad Tiwári ...	...	...	
	Amara Press ...	Amulya Chandra Banarji, Praphulla Chandra Banarji, and Anil Chandra Banarji.	...	...	
	Dharmámrita Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	...	Dharma Prachára-ka, Bengáli.	
	Shri Satya Náráyana Yantrálaya Press.	Bengali Sabhá ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhut Nath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Gopál Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Iksír-i-Azam Press ...	Walí Muhammad ...	...	Ar-Rafíq in Urdu, English, and Nágarí Bágh-í-Írán, monthly, Urdu.	
	Jawáhir-i-Iksír Press ...	Fidá Husain *alias* Ghulám Husain.	Rafí-ul-Akhbár in Urdu.	...	
	Ráj Rájéswarí Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	...	Kusumánjali, monthly, Hindi magazine.	
	Saiyad-ul-Matába Press,	Muhammad Saíd ...	...	...	
	Nazáir Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabhá Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager of Chandra Prabhá and Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	...	The Pandit, monthly, in Sanskrit.	
	Mahárájá Press ...	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismáil ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prabhúshaṇa Press,	Kandhaia Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-ul-Qawánín Press.	Muhammad Abdul Qádir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Pindi Shankar and Bhikhari Shankar.	...	Prashnotthar, Sanskrit, monthly magazine. Bhásá Chandriká, monthly, Hindi. Central Hindu College Magazine, monthly, English.	
	Hita Chintaka Press ...	Balwant Rao, Bráhman,	Swastha Rakshaka, Hindi, monthly. Dwijarája Patriká, Hindi, weekly.	...	
	Áditya Keshava Press ...	Goshain Bachai Gír ...	...	...	
	Aftáb Press ...	Abu Barkat ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prakásha Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
	Matába-i-Jaláli Press ...	Saiyid Wazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Kalpataru Press ...	Bansidhar Misir ...	...	...	
	Brahmánanda Press ...	Krishan Datt, Bráhman, Gujarati.	...	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Bábu Gajanand ...	...	...	
	Durgá Yantrálaya Press,	Ajudhya, Teli ...	...	...	
	Homœopathic Medical Press.	Jagannath Prasad Máthur.	...	...	
	Shrí Ganesha Apáji Yantrálaya Press.	Ganpat Rao ...	...	...	
	Vindhyavásiní Press ...	Hem Nath Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Lahri Press ...	Deokinandan Khattri,	...	Sudarshan, a monthly magazine; Upanyas Lahri, a monthly Hindi magazine.	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Gopi Nath ...	...	...	
	Kásí Printing Works ...	Pandit Rup Narayan Dar	Indian Appeal, English, weekly.	...	
	Dhuṇdhirája Press ...	Banke Bihari Lal Sharma and Panna Lal Bhatt.	...	...	
	Vyása Press ...	Sitla Prasad ...	...	...	
	Jágeshwara Press ...	Jageshar Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Vilás Press ...	Hari Das	...	...	
	Thekádár Press ...	Har Narayana Tewári...	...	Thekedár, weekly, Nágri, Urdu.	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachhman Prasad,	...	...	
	Ánanda Kádambini Press,	Pandit Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	...	
	Khichrí Samáchára Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichrí Samáchára, partly in English and partly in Hindi, not regularly published.	...	
Jaunpur.	Jáfari Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Báqar Husain.	...	...	
	Jádu Press	Abdul Rahmán Khan...	...	...	
	Ishág Press ...	Muhammad Ishág ...	...	...	
	Uzzám-ul-Matába Press,	Maulavi Muhammad Muhsin.	...	...	
	Shafi Press	Maulavi Muhammad Zahur, of Machhlishahr.	...	...	
Ghazipur.	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Branch Ghausiah Press,	Madár-ullah ...	...	...	
	Dinakara Press ...	Munshi Adit Prasad ...	...	...	
Ballia.	Qadiri Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Qádir ...	...	...	
	Bhrigu Press ...	Durga Charan Bhárthi,	...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riyáz-ul-Akhbár Press...	Riyáz Ahmad ...	Riyáz-ul-Akhbár ...	...	
	The Dinapur Press ...	Rajan Lal ...	...	...	
	Masúdi Press, at Deoria,	Sálár Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Prakásha Press,	Harghulám, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society	...	...	
	Ihsániah Press or Dipak Káshi Press.	Ihsán Ali ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Basti,	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh.	Áftáb Press (Litho.) ...	Qudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi. Widow of Bábu Gobardhan. Pandit Jiva Nand Joshi Pandit Jai Dat Joshi, retired Deputy Collector. Pandit Purkhotam Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Munshi Sada Nand Sanwal ... Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pande, ,, Gosain Dat Pande ... Háji Lál Muhammad ... Lála Badri Sah ... ... Munshi Jit Singh ... ... Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B., ,, Hari Ram Pande, B.A., Munshi Udai Singh Negi ... Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant... ,, Krishna Nand Joshi ... ,, Gopi Ballabh Tewári ... ,, Bachaspati Pant ... ,, Amba Dat Joshi ... ,, Bishnu Dat Joshi ... ,, Chandra Dat Pande, M.A. Munshi Nathu Ram Negi ... Pandit Alakh Nath Joshi ... ,, Girija Dat Joshi ... ,, Durga Dat Sanwal ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
	Civil and Military Press, Ránikhet.	Mr. T. H. Parvion, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Messrs. Rustomji & Sons, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Prabuddha Bhárata Press,	Mrs. Sevier ...	...	Prabuddha Bháraṭa, or Awakened India.	
Garhwál.	...	...	...	...	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	The Express Press ...	British Indian Association (Saiyid Muhammad Mirza) Siddiq Ali.	The Express, weekly.	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. I. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	Rafiq-i-Niswán, Indian Young Folk. Bála Hitakáraka, weekly. Khair-khwáh-i-Atfál.	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light, fortnightly.	
	Gangá Prasád Varmá and Brothers' Press.	Gangá Prasád Varmá...	The Advocate, bi-weekly.	...	
			Hindustáni, weekly.	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Shám-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	The Oudh Punch, weekly.	...	
	Kányakubja Prakásha Press.	Balbhadar Misra ...	Kányakubja Prakásha, monthly.	...	
	The Oudh Press ...	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	The Oudh Press ...	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind,	Jámi-ul-Akhám, fortnightly.	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Shyám Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Muhammad Yáqúb Ali,	Kárnáma, weekly,	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Tégh Bahádur.	Rozánah Akhbár, daily.	...	
	Bahár-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khan.	Mashír-i-Qaisar, weekly.	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Shiva Prasad, Manager.	Oudh Akhbár, daily, Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb,	Vernacular Advertiser, monthly.	
	Buddhi Parkásha Press,	Ditto ...	Buddhi Prakásha, fortnightly.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press...	Saiyid Ábid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár, every 10th day.	...	
	Hadíqat-ul-Ilmi Press...	Sultán Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Pandit Iqbál Shankar...	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám, monthly.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Musáhib Ali.	...	...	
	Asifi Press	Kunwar Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Álam-Táb Press,	Debi Prasad ...	...	Káyastha Patriká, monthly.	
	Shigúfa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press	Saiyid Muhammad Ábid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asná-Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Ábid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nádir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latáfat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matába-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Abbás ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazír.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amánat Ali ...	...	...	
	Áina-i-Hidáyat Press ...	Saiyid Hidáyat-ulláh,	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jáfari Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Avadh Press ...	Mathura Prasád and Avadha Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashríq-ul-Anwár Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rasán Press ...	Zámin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Qutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jámi-ul-Akhláq Press...	Názim Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-i-Álam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyastha,	...	...	
	Mahmúd Press ...	Maulavi Abdul Husain,	...	...	
	Islámí Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Prakásh Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Prakásha, monthly.	...	
	Mushír Press ...	Abdul Básit ...	...	...	
	Fidáí Press ...	Fidá Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyadi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalpámrita Bhúshana Press.	Shivadat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratáp Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbási Asná-Ashri Press.	Mirza Ágha Ján ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
LUCKNOW—*(continued)*.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matába-i-Asghari Press,	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nur Muhammadi Press,	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bostán-i-Murtazai Press.	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominín, fortnightly.	...	
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulám Jabbár.	Jubilee Paper, fortnightly.		
	Lakshmi Prakásha Káshí Khanda Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-un-Nazm, monthly.		
	Rifáh-i-Qaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharma Sabhá Akhbár, weekly.		
	Sukhasamváda Press ...	Pandit Lachhmi Prasad, Bráhman.	Sukhasamváda Akhbár, monthly.		
	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyad Husain Jáfar ...	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Akhbár, fortnightly.		
	Mashriq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nádir Husain ...	Káyastha Upadesha, monthly.		
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind, weekly.		
	Káyastha Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyastha Akhbár, weekly.		
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafúr.	Risála-i-Hámi-i-Islám.	The Qamar, monthly.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Farhat-Khez Press	Prabhu Dayal ...	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Qaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisár Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Payám-i-Yár, monthly.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád ...	Akhbár-i-Mukhbir-i-Am.	...	
	Káshí Prakásha Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Dil-gudáz Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Halim, Sharar.	...	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Alah Yár Bég ...	...	Pocket Diary, monthly.	
	Lá-sáni Press ...	Wájid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shyám Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Vinoda Press...	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Sírat-ul-Islám Press ...	Nádir Husain and Rasúl Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawwar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishan,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Gulább Singh Press ...	Gulább Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press...	Muhammad Ismáil and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Vidyá Pattra and Indian Reformer, monthly and weekly.	
	Fáuq Bombay Press ...	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ulúm Press...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nayá Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Roushaní.	
	Roshan Lal Bhárgawa Press.	Roshan Lal ...	Adíb ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	The Ittihád, monthly.	
	Ashhar-ul-Matába Press,	Saiyid Muhammad Istifá.	...	Guldasta-i-Intikháb, monthly.	
	Shams-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Beni Madho Bose ...	...	...	
	Dín-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Mahdi ...	...	...	
	Islám-i-Muhammadi Press.	Amán Ali	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Gulshan-i-Báqari Press,	Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amírí Press ...	Saiyid Yúsuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Abdul Wájid Khan ...	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Ahmadi Press,	Karim-ullah ...	...	...	
	Dil-faréb Press ...	Saiyid Hádi Husain ...	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán,	Monthly.
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Ram Ratan ...	...	...	
	Yúsufi Press ...	Muhammad Yúsuf ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Haidari Press...	Mirza Ashiq Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabáí Press ...	Muhammad Abdullah,	...	...	
	Nafísi Press ...	Háfiz Khalíl-ur-Rahmán,	...	...	
	Mumtáz-ul-Matába Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtáz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandra Ghosh...	...	...	
	Khurshéd Husain Press,	Saiyid Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Anwár Press ...	Saiyid Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Faiz Press ...	Saiyid Karim Husain and Saiyid Tasadduq Husain.	...	Intishár-ul-Sharái.	Monthly.
	Nizámí Press ...	Muhammad Yásin ...	...	...	
	Swatantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujrátí Patriká Antra.	...	Fortnightly.
	Nigáristán Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirzá.	...	...	
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	...	Monthly.
	Jaina Press... ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Monthly.
	Qaisari Press ...	Muhammad Hádi ...	...	...	
	Guru Prakásha Káshí Press,	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Riyáz-i-Raza Press ...	Saiyid Razá Husain ...	...	...	
	Farógh-i-Lucknow Press	Sitla Sahai ...	Farógh-i-Lucknow.	...	Fortnightly.
	Rahm-i-dil Press ...	Shankar Dayal ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Muhammad Sádiq Razá *alias* Saiyid Husain.	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	Indian Conference Press,	Chandrika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Jáfari Press ...	Saiyid Ubbád Husain,	...	...	
	Káyastha Sadar Sabhá Hind Press.	Sobha Nath ...	Káyastha Conference Gazette and Káyastha Mutual Family Pension Fund.	...	
	The Ghausia Press ...	Niyáz Ali	...	...	
	The Vishnu Káshí Press,	Ram Dayal ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyid Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Indian Daily Telegraph Press.	A. R. Ross Redding ...	The Indian Daily Telegraph.	...	
	Faiz Muhammadi Press,	Saiyid Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Lakshmí Yantralaya (Shri Rám Charan Jí's Press).	Pandit Ram Charan Pande.	...	...	
	The Razzáki Press ...	Hakím Muhammad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	The K. B. Varma Press,	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	The Qásimi Press ...	Qásim Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	The Anwari Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirza.	...	...	
	Dil Afroz Press ...	Mirza Ináyat Ali Beg...	...	Dil Afroz.	
	Victoria Press ...	Narayan Das, Rai Bahadur.	...	...	
	Faiz Ám Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Taswir-i-Alam Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Agrawal Press ...	Bishambhar Nath and Kundan Lal.	The Shrí Gopál Patriká.	...	
	Alwaqt Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Hanif	...	...	
	Kundan Lal Press ...	Seth Kundan Lal ...	...	...	
	Edward Printing Press,	Satendra Nath Mukerji and Jatendra Nath Banerji.	Oudh Times ...	...	
Unao,	Qaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yáqub Ali ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1901—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Rae Bareli.	Asoliar de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Basudeo Singh,	...	...	
	Whish Press* ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	* Since closed.
	Parameshwarí Press* ...	Parmeshwar Din ...	...	...	
	Najúmi Press ...	Pandit Bihari Lal ...	Safír-i-Qaisar ...	Káyastha Marriage Provident Fund Hind News.	
	Akhlaqi Press ...	Muhammad Sher Khan,	...	...	
Sítapur.	Subh-i-Sádiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sádiq.	...	...	
Hardoi.	Muraqqa-i-Álam Press...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Álam.	
	Satya Pracháraka Press,	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	
	Cox Press	Muti-ullah Khan ...	...	Akhláq.	
	Quin Press	Shyám Sundar ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabhá Press ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	Graham Press ...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	Smith Press ...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh & Co.	...	...	
	Násiri Press... ...	Shaikh Samsám Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	Náráyaní Press ...	Naráyan Das and Ram Kishor.	...	...	
	Queen Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Ayodhyá Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.	...	...	
	Arour Bans Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Mahárájá Bhagwati Prasad Singh.	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	European Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	...	
	Ram Bihár Press ...	Mahabír Prasad ...	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press, Muhalla Brahmanipura.	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára Press.	Maulavi Yahya Ali ...	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára.	...	
	Bahraich Press, Kázipur,	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ihsán Ali	...	...	
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
Partábgarh.	Hanumat Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadí Press,	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, late Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dái-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairát Ali, Teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,453	76	5,187	4,833	10,020
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	4,737	4,565	9,302
3		Naini Tal	2,621	136	6,413	5,508	11,921
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	11,662	10,624	22,286
5		Moradabad	2,290	515	20,745	19,292	40,037
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	21,157	20,402	41,559
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	8,113	7,070	15,183
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	13,449	12,814	26,263
9		Budaun	2,071	447	17,384	16,648	34,032
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,193	141	2,432	2,067	4,499
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	16,846	15,691	32,537
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,660	465	14,196	13,131	27,327
13		Meerut	2,376	585	25,148	23,322	48.470
14		Bulandshahr	1,915	496	19,940	19,021	38 961
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	20,320	18,714	39,034
16	Agra.	Etah	1,813	387	13,127	11,731	24,858
17		Muttra	1.441	495	15,135	13,250	28,385
18		Farukhabad	1,721	499	14,308	12,955	27,263
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	14,335	12,267	26,602
20		Agra	1,856	541	20,395	18,828	39,223
21		Etáwah	1,691	430	11,993	10,348	22,341
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	977	792	11,789	11,659	23,448
23		Unao	1,737	549	11,640	10,929	22,569
24		Rae Bareli	1,751	592	16,414	15,783	32,197
25		Sítápur	2,251	479	16,579	14,794	31,373
26		Hardoi	2,325	479	14,699	14,050	28,749
27		Kheri	2,992	302	13,913	12,204	26,117
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379	508	18,565	16,688	35,253
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	9,076	8,818	17,894
30		Hamírpur	2,288	224	6,376	5,953	12,329
31		Bánda	3,060	231	8,250	7,540	15,790
32		Allahabad	2,840	540	23,328	21,255	44,583
33		Jalaun	1,565	253	5,799	5,210	11,009
34		Jhánsi	3,589	190	16,139	14,167	30,306
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,724	706	19,629	17,601	37,230
36		Gonda	2,880	507	22,993	19.435	42,428
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	17,743	15,183	32,926
38		Bara Banki	1,768	610	17,464	15,690	33,154
39		Sultánpur	1,708	630	25,208	23,636	48,844
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	16,391	14,704	31,095
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,596	651	36,805	30,514	67,319
42		Basti	2,793	639	27,689	24,417	52,106
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	23,085	19,536	42,621
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,392	736	17,131	14,943	32,074
45		Ballia	1,243	801	16,009	13,812	29,821
46		Benares	1,010	913	19,838	17,638	37,476
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	19,723	16,592	36,315
48		Jaunpur	1,556	813	19,508	15,502	35,010
		Total for the Provinces	107,734	435	768,805	691,334	1,460,139

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	755	639	659	853	1,251
2		Garhwál	751	667	633	752	1,093
3		Naini Tál	1,110	776	891	901	880
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,890	1,448	1,407	1,574	1,631
5		Moradabad	2,725	2,332	2,284	2,275	2,537
6		Bareilly	2,588	1,871	2,319	2,467	2,506
7		Pilibhít	1,207	962	957	1,129	1,104
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,009	1,376	1,695	2,112	2,084
9		Budaun	2,217	1,629	1,914	1,975	2,193
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	526	385	276	358	453
11		Saháranpur	2,352	1,975	2,046	2,151	2,772
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,692	1,421	1,599	1,761	2,358
13		Meerut	3,494	2,571	2,748	3,251	4,282
14		Bulandshahr...	2,663	2,044	2,345	2,592	3,426
15		Aligarh	3,073	2,381	2,843	2,941	3,291
16	AGRA ...	Etah	2,371	1,774	1,782	2,043	2,111
17		Muttra	2,270	2,015	1,850	1,874	2,263
18		Farukhabad	2,201	1,906	2,164	2,114	2,085
19		Mainpuri	2,468	2,035	2,057	2,204	2,161
20		Agra	3,108	2,610	2,661	3,055	3,375
21		Etáwah	1,966	1,664	1,702	1,760	1,833
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,932	1,508	1,822	1,841	2,133
23		Unao	1,973	1,570	1,848	1,842	2,214
24		Rae Bareli	2,348	1,760	2,206	2,219	2,799
25		Sítápur	2,563	2,236	2,586	3,058	2,775
26		Hardoi	2,178	1,653	1,951	2,132	2,297
27		Kheri	2,196	1,733	1,986	2,375	2,342
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,000	2,255	2,669	2,693	2,847
29		Fatehpur	1,819	1,503	1,435	1,276	1,548
30		Hamírpur	875	707	709	640	1,085
31		Bánda	1,301	1,014	1,137	1,008	1,578
32		Allahabad	3,719	3,206	3,093	3,760	3,686
33		Jalaun	768	677	737	687	852
34		Jhánsi	1,340	1,428	1,397	1,159	1,469
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,593	2,036	2,174	2,668	3,409
36		Gonda	2,794	2,560	2,717	4,093	4,493
37		Bahraich	2,705	2,471	2,515	2,785	2,035
38		Bara Banki	2,948	2,050	2,219	2,312	3,337
39		Sultánpur	2,674	1,766	1,905	2,349	3,881
40		Partábgarh	3,104	1,626	1,975	2,458	2,765
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	4,550	4,111	4,083	5,079	4,961
42		Basti	3,927	3,103	3,464	4,437	4,947
43		Azamgarh	2,803	2,047	2,360	2,943	2,988
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	1,970	1,880	2,248	2,386	2,768
45		Ballia	1,581	1,398	1,559	1,996	2,741
46		Benares	2,295	2,127	2,681	3,841	4,032
47		Mirzapur	2,508	2,340	2,898	3,349	3,823
48		Jaunpur	2,401	2,028	2,348	2,949	3,126
		Total for the Provinces ...	108,301	87,274	95,554	108,477	122,620
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·31	1·86	2·03	2·31	2·61

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1900.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,270	1,221	889	699	695	530	559	10,020	1
1,166	1,246	714	698	598	473	511	9,302	2
858	640	648	833	1,163	1,722	1,499	11,921	3
1,644	1,267	1,553	1,769	2,549	2,706	2,848	22,286	4
2,687	2,440	3,596	4,282	6,183	5,089	3,607	40,037	5
2,526	2,203	3,811	4,476	7,990	5,266	3,536	41,559	6
951	836	1,034	1,422	1,993	1,989	1,599	15,183	7
1,918	1,794	2,456	2,846	3,051	2,711	2,211	26,263	8
2,786	2,333	3,342	3,499	5,402	3,962	2,780	34,032	9
409	341	345	288	383	376	359	4,499	10
2,825	1,924	2,030	2,496	3,953	4,460	3,553	32,537	11
2,695	2,026	1,850	2,478	3,335	3,310	2,802	27,327	12
4,595	3,678	3,956	4,293	4,941	5,619	5,042	48,470	13
3,960	2,836	2,907	3,660	4,613	4,155	3,760	38,961	14
3,369	2,845	3,372	3,605	4,397	4,010	2,907	39,034	15
2,192	1,864	1,810	2,079	2,611	2,247	1,974	24,858	16
2,520	1,900	2,163	2,729	3,450	3,172	2,179	28,385	17
2,327	2,031	2,370	2,432	2,861	2,594	2,178	27,263	18
2,294	2,021	1,710	1,982	2,584	2,682	2,404	26,602	19
3,379	2,805	3,193	4,055	4,494	3,503	2,985	39,223	20
1,743	1,543	1,461	1,839	2,552	2,203	2,075	22,341	21
2,002	1,688	2,138	2,071	2,043	2,188	2,082	23,448	22
2,359	1,630	1,758	1,933	2,045	1,793	1,604	22,569	23
2,868	2,067	2,224	2,256	2,661	3,954	4,835	32,197	24
2,963	2,072	2,410	2,874	2,585	2,751	2,500	31,373	25
2,491	2,138	3,117	3,363	2,977	2,492	1,960	28,749	26
2,195	1,687	1,953	2,173	2,191	2,878	2,408	26,117	27
3,315	2,817	2,787	2,952	3,474	3,385	3,059	35,253	28
1,638	1,244	1,125	1,411	1,566	1,652	1,677	17,894	29
1,595	995	985	1,209	1,411	1,176	942	12,329	30
1,924	1,169	1,112	1,344	1,619	1,384	1,200	15,790	31
4,477	3,441	3,416	3,489	4,017	4,425	3,854	44,583	32
1,211	861	791	1,156	1,290	1,111	868	11,009	33
2,189	2,034	4,151	5,705	4,386	2,880	2,168	30,306	34
3,393	2,554	3,112	3,400	3,475	3,907	4,509	37,230	35
3,823	3,598	4,036	3,269	3,788	3,296	3,961	42,428	36
2,770	2,407	3,172	3,523	2,532	3,155	2,856	32,926	37
4,364	3,159	2,946	2,703	2,212	2,417	2,487	33,154	38
6,308	3,192	3,420	3,181	3,445	6,795	9,928	48,844	39
3,818	2,241	2,084	2,322	2,653	3,027	3,022	31,095	40
4,843	4,836	6,485	6,480	7,715	7,073	7,103	67,319	41
4,871	4,039	4,326	4,015	4,415	5,027	5,535	52,106	42
3,110	3,556	4,912	4,940	5,354	4,067	3,541	42,621	43
3,394	3,330	3,580	3,192	2,920	2,477	1,929	32,074	44
3,549	3,300	3,255	2,841	2,546	2,271	2,784	29,821	45
3,666	3,078	3,531	3,497	3,256	2,994	2,478	37,476	46
4,111	3,317	3,147	2,954	2,905	2,585	2,378	36,315	47
3,486	2,868	2,938	3,086	3,092	3,176	3,512	35,010	48
134,847	109,112	124,121	133,799	152,371	147,115	136,548	1,460,139	
2·88	2·33	2·65	2·85	3·25	3·14	2·91	31·13	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts (exclusive*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	416,868	...	...	6,842	1,798	10	8	112
2		Garhwál	407,818	107	...	5,503	3,132	3	23	152
3		Naini Tál	342,164	2	...	10,978	197	8	6	75
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	57	2	15,912	492	8	14	174
5		Moradabad	996,148	2,007	11	29,485	504	1	8	250
6		Bareilly	919,605	5,183	6	29,241	595	13	28	261
7		Pilibhít	451,309	606	1	12,046	14	2	7	142
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	446	10	18,947	121	27	87	212
9		Budaun	874,195	3,510	18	27,222	236	12	63	256
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	1	2	3,222	489	...	1	27
11		Saháranpur	853,376	7	1	25,857	83	6	10	209
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	182	61	24,136	147	15	17	245
13		Meerut	1,280,592	433	20	40,881	149	19	59	394
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	296	20	33,566	162	11	33	302
15		Aligarh	914,074	176	356	28,310	707	16	36	332
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	15	33	17,831	60	14	36	234
17		Muttra	630,807	110	42	22,450	207	12	25	275
18		Farrukhabad ...	768,030	17	4	21,208	64	17	133	221
19		Mainpuri	743,612	29	6	24,201	28	10	82	255
20		Agra	842,310	270	39	24,641	233	19	58	326
21		Etáwah	688,836	28	12	16,435	22	8	39	233
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	514,600	191	4	11,082	56	6	19	172
23		Unao	930,342	107	7	17,443	274	8	28	337
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	4,590	27	18,551	1,486	26	48	357
25		Sítápur	1,033,039	928	7	24,955	115	16	46	385
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	151	16	21,104	116	31	98	310
27		Kheri	903,615	181	...	24,018	11	27	47	236
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,933	84	13	19,073	285	13	46	335
29		Fatehpur	678,978	32	6	12,376	246	6	27	229
30		Hamírpur	501,409	...	1	8,769	128	7	46	186
31		Bánda	682,761	22	5	11,940	223	12	41	237
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	1,089	22	26,527	436	13	38	523
33		Jalaun	370,240	5	4	8,818	79	15	39	147
34		Jhánsi	608,052	1,096	12	17,540	1,387	24	72	368
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	2,712	4	23,152	344	11	46	537
36		Gonda	1,429,771	3,988	20	30,823	65	7	15	335
37		Bahraich	976,386	3,189	17	22,242	44	3	8	282
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	3,475	26	22,884	69	12	21	360
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	17,174	18	22,746	802	24	60	421
40		Partábgarh	924,974	3,506	35	14,182	1,055	11	52	417
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	3,542	88	41,926	2,514	20	48	775
42		Basti	1,761,223	4,132	34	35,597	102	5	11	552
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	2,288	22	29,434	1,160	26	122	782
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	3,745	19	22,572	305	6	50	358
45		Ballia	967,436	4,143	22	18,832	1,235	10	36	365
46		Benares	699,264	2,537	5	16,959	577	8	30	266
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	2,214	63	22,535	492	7	29	368
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	1,956	12	25,512	60	11	42	513
		Total for the Provinces...	43,668,366	80,559	1,153	1,010,506	22,806	596	1,938	14,840

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of Towns) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1900.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
24	154	1,226	10,020	...	...	16·41	4·31	·37	2·94	24·04	29·89	1
28	206	354	9,302	·26	...	13·49	7·68	·50	·87	22·81	29·26	2
58	147	168	11,492	...	...	32·08	·57	·43	·49	33·59	42·77	3
119	315	1,836	18,614	·08	...	23·30	·72	·46	2·69	27·26	36·58	4
125	384	275	32,666	2·01	·01	29·60	·50	·38	·28	32·79	38·66	5
177	479	1,122	36,626	5·63	·01	31·80	·65	·52	1·22	39·83	46·24	6
55	206	679	13,552	1·34	...	26·69	·03	·46	1·60	30·03	42·38	7
111	437	3,536	23,497	·54	·01	22·97	·15	·53	4·29	28·49	37·63	8
136	467	524	31,977	4·01	·02	31·14	·27	·53	·60	36·58	33·52	9
17	45	247	4,006	·01	·01	22·03	3·34	·31	1·69	27·39	28·04	10
27	252	262	26,462	·01	...	30·30	·10	·29	·31	31·01	36·37	11
29	306	624	25,456	·25	·08	32·78	·20	·41	·85	34·57	32·07	12
53	525	761	42,769	·34	·01	31·92	·12	·41	·59	33·40	30·08	13
29	375	876	35,295	·34	·02	38·15	·18	·43	·99	40·12	33·03	14
53	437	2,369	32,355	·19	·39	30·97	·77	·48	2·59	35·40	32·25	15
35	319	4,915	23,173	·02	·05	26·96	·09	·48	7·43	35·04	35·71	16
34	346	544	23,699	·17	·07	35·59	·33	·55	·86	37·57	31·63	17
61	432	2,212	23,937	·02	...	27·61	·08	·56	2·88	31·17	35·59	18
50	397	1,115	25,776	·04	·01	32·54	·04	·53	1·50	34·66	31·66	19
49	452	4,822	30,457	·32	·05	29·25	·28	·54	5·72	36·16	37·53	20
80	360	3,746	20,603	·04	·02	23·86	·03	·52	5·44	29·91	32·84	21
51	248	2,284	13,865	·37	·01	21·53	·11	·48	4·44	26·94	31·43	22
102	475	3,726	22,032	·11	·01	18·75	·29	·51	4·00	23·68	30·35	23
92	523	5,744	30,921	4·56	·03	18·44	1·48	·52	5·71	30·74	31·47	24
199	646	3,204	29,855	·90	·01	24·16	·11	·62	3·10	28·90	31·07	25.
187	626	4,430	26,443	·14	·01	20·26	·11	·60	4·25	25·38	33·08	26
191	501	1,406	26,117	·20	...	26·58	·01	·55	1·55	28·90	37·65	27
195	589	7,346	27,390	·08	·01	18·23	·27	·56	7·02	26·19	31·42	28
197	459	4,305	17,424	·05	·01	18·23	·36	·67	6·34	25·66	34·40	29
100	339	2,771	12,008	...	...	17·49	·25	·68	5·53	23·95	40·93	30
174	464	2,476	15,130	·03	·01	17·49	·33	·68	3·62	22·16	32·07	31
219	793	9,910	38,777	·79	·02	19·34	·32	·58	7·22	28·27	30·19	32
74	275	943	10,124	·01	·01	23·82	·21	·74	2·55	27·34	37·20	33
95	559	6,052	26,646	1·80	·02	28·85	2·28	·92	9·95	43·82	40·88	34
205	799	5,843	32,854	2·41	...	20·59	·30	·71	5·19	29·21	29·15	35
324	681	5,814	41,391	2·79	·01	21·56	·04	·48	4·07	28·95	33·20	36
231	524	6,276	32,292	3·26	·02	22·78	·04	·54	6·43	33·07	33·52	37
124	517	5,325	32,296	3·14	·02	20·71	·06	·47	4·82	29·23	28·76	38
180	685	7,419	48,844	15·96	·02	21·14	·74	·64	6·89	45·40	31·81	39
71	551	11,766	31,095	3·79	·04	15·33	1·14	·59	12·72	33·62	28·86	40
667	1,510	14,899	64,479	1·21	·03	14·36	·86	·52	5·10	22·08	26·24	41
312	880	10,796	51,541	2·34	·02	20·21	·06	·50	6·13	29·26	30·30	42
363	1,293	6,518	40,715	1·36	·01	17·53	·69	·77	3·88	24·24	27·81	43
138	552	2,962	30,155	3·82	·02	23·04	·31	·56	3·02	30·78	26·15	44
153	564	4,030	28,826	4·28	·02	19·46	1·28	·58	4·16	29·80	24·49	45
132	436	4,372	24,886	3·63	·01	24·25	·82	·62	6·25	35·59	32·19	46
290	694	6,876	32,574	2·10	·06	21·37	·18	·66	6·52	30·89	32·66	47
230	796	5,050	33,386	1·60	·01	20·87	·05	·65	4·13	27·32	27·74	48
6,646	24,020	184,756	1,223,800	1·84	·03	23·14	·52	·55	4·23	30·31	32·22	

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Naini Tál ...	Káshipur	14,717	...	...	299	102	...	...	5
2	Bijnor ...	Nagína	22,150	10	...	517	80	...	...	9
3		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	...	...	568	14	...	...	9
4		Bijnor	16,236	1	...	459	30	1	3	9
5		Sherkot	15,589	...	2	260	1	...	1	3
6		Chandpur	12,256	2	...	289	13	1	...	4
7		Kiratpur	14,823	...	...	433	6	...	...	4
8		Nehtor	10,811	...	...	346	1	...	...	2
9	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	72,515	16	8	1,484	356	4	...	22
10		Sambhal	37,226	87	...	1,071	179	...	...	2
11		Amroha	35,094	36	1	693	150	...	...	13
12		Chandausi... ...	28,111	310	6	684	136	...	...	10
13		Sola Sarái	10,304	70	...	321	9	...	...	1
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	207	8	2,760	222	3	2	36
15		Aonla	13,559	66	1	561	4	...	...	2
16	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	93	1	1,267	23	1	...	17
17	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar	17,265	12	...	474	4	...	...	2
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	2	...	1,384	158	3	...	13
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	79	1	1,062	302	1	...	17
20		Sahaswán	15,601	2	...	375	39	1	...	1
21	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	...	...	388	94	...	1	7
22	Saháranpur...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	37	...	667	191	1	...	11
23		Saháranpur ...	63,194	8	5	2,454	61	...	...	18
24		Deoband	19,250	...	...	600	3	...	...	2
25		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	457	2	...	...	4
26		Roorkee	14,291	1	...	475	2	...	...	12
27		Manglaur	10,037	...	...	322	...	...	...	2
28	Muzaffarna-gar.	Kairána	18,420	...	...	942	...	...	...	5
29		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	8	836	36	...	...	11
30	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	163	1	2,912	67	1	...	19
31		Hápur	14,977	29	...	753	1	...	...	...
32		Sardhana	12,059	193	...	429	14	1	2	3
33		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	5	...	568	2	...	...	4
34	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	116	...	1,267	6	1	...	8
35		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	...	690	56	1	...	12
36		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	7	...	539	113	1	1	29
37		Shikárpur	11,596	68	...	520	...	...	...	2
38	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	228	60	2,707	259	3	4	28
39		Háthras	39,181	98	57	1,550	419	1	...	7
40		Atrauli	15,408	5	...	426	45	1	...	5
41		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	1	2	422	1	...	...	...
42	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	7	...	584	...	1	...	4
43		Soron	11,265	9	...	244	6	...	...	1
44		Jalesar	13,420	...	5	407	1	1	1	4
45	Muttra ...	Muttra	51,003	6	29	2,270	313	...	2	40
46		Brindaban... ...	31,611	9	5	1,250	25	1	...	6
47	Farrukhabad,	Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	1	2	2,404	19	1	2	23
48		Kanauj	17,648	...	...	413	4	...	...	2
49	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri	18,551	...	...	761	1	...	2	6
50	Agra ...	Agra	146,208	9	13	6,454	261	...	1	78
51		Firozabad	15,278	82	...	525	34	...	3	2
52	Etáwah ...	Etáwah	38,793	1	...	963	99	2	3	30

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

10,000 *and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
2	7	21	429	...	...	20·32	6·93	·47	1·43	29·15	49·53	1
1	10	113	730	·45	...	23·34	3·61	·45	5·10	32·96	44·78	2
2	11	63	656	...	...	29·26	·72	·57	3·24	33·80	43·48	3
5	18	139	647	·06	...	28·27	1·85	1·11	8·56	39·85	41·82	4
1	5	96	364	...	·13	16·68	·06	·32	6·16	23·35	34·83	5
...	5	77	386	·16	...	23·58	1·06	·41	6·28	31·49	35·08	6
1	5	64	508	...	...	29·21	·40	·34	4·32	34·27	35·21	7
1	3	31	381	...	...	32·00	·09	·28	2·87	35·24	41·72	8
3	29	909	2,802	·22	·11	20·46	4·91	·40	12·53	38·64	42·96	9
1	3	134	1,474	2·33	...	28·77	4·81	·08	3·60	39·59	36·34	10
2	15	254	1,149	1·02	·03	19·75	4·27	·43	7·24	32·74	33·14	11
1	11	393	1,540	11·03	·21	24·33	4·84	·39	13·98	54·78	36·57	12
3	4	2	406	6·79	...	31·15	·87	·39	·19	39·40	39·50	13
10	51	1,045	4,293	1·92	·07	25·61	2·06	·47	9·69	39·83	30·69	14
1	3	2	640	4·87	·07	41·59	·29	·22	·15	47·20	43·00	15
8	26	221	1,631	2·75	·03	37·48	·68	·77	6·54	48·25	45·41	16
...	2	122	614	·69	...	27·45	·23	·11	7·07	35·56	39·44	17
14	30	578	2,152	·03	...	17·98	2·05	·39	7·51	27·96	29·37	18
...	18	24	1,486	2·23	·03	30·02	8·54	·51	·68	42·01	35·68	19
1	3	150	569	·13	...	24·04	2·50	·19	9·61	36·47	41·47	20
...	8	3	493	...	...	17·73	4·29	·36	·14	22·53	26·96	21
1	13	280	1,188	1·27	...	22·90	6·56	·45	9·61	40·79	39·86	22
...	18	426	2,972	·13	·08	38·83	·96	·28	6·74	47·03	36·77	23
...	2	29	634	...	...	31·17	·15	·10	1·51	32·93	46·65	24
...	4	1	464	...	...	38·06	·17	·33	·08	38·64	39·64	25
1	13	2	493	·07	...	33·24	·14	·91	·14	34·50	31·63	26
...	2	...	324	...	...	32·08	...	·20	...	32·28	36·96	27
...	5	...	947	...	...	51·14	...	·27	...	51·41	33·33	28
...	11	33	924	...	·44	46·02	1·98	·60	1·82	50·86	40·29	29
1	21	508	3,672	2·21	·01	39·54	·91	·28	6·90	49·87	34·71	30
1	1	3	787	1·93	...	50·28	·07	·07	·20	52·55	39·46	31
...	6	8	650	16·00	...	35·57	1·16	·50	·66	53·90	31·34	32
1	5	12	592	·49	...	55·72	·20	·49	1·18	58·08	43·46	33
...	9	33	1,431	4·40	...	48·08	·23	·34	1·25	54·31	34·31	34
...	13	3	763	·06	...	45·30	3·68	·85	·20	50·09	34·34	35
...	31	156	846	·41	...	31·83	6·67	1·83	9·21	49·97	40·46	36
1	3	35	626	5·86	...	44·84	...	·26	3·02	53·98	33·89	37
...	35	211	3,500	3·71	·97	44·03	4·21	·57	3·43	56·92	41·08	38
...	8	4	2,136	2·50	1·45	39·56	10·69	·20	·10	54·52	34·46	39
...	6	107	589	·32	...	27·65	2·92	·39	6·94	38·23	32·38	40
...	...	28	454	·08	·15	32·40	·08	...	2·15	34·86	30·71	41
...	5	98	694	·44	...	36·39	...	·31	6·10	43·24	31·09	42
...	1	139	399	·80	...	21·66	·53	·09	12·34	35·42	32·22	43
1	7	172	592	...	·37	30·33	·07	·52	12·82	44·11	44·86	44
5	47	610	3,275	·12	·57	44·51	6·13	·92	11·96	64·21	45·70	45
2	9	113	1,411	·28	·16	39·54	·79	·28	3·57	44·64	36·57	46
4	30	339	2,795	·01	·03	32·93	·26	·41	4·64	38·28	39·08	47
1	3	111	531	...	...	23·40	·23	·17	6·29	30·09	32·01	48
1	9	55	826	...	...	41·02	·05	·48	2·96	44·52	35·41	49
3	82	1,140	7,959	·06	·09	44·14	1·78	·56	7·80	54·44	40·22	50
1	6	160	807	5·37	...	34·36	2·22	·39	10·47	52·82	41·04	51
8	43	632	1,738	·02	...	24·82	2·55	1·11	16·29	44·80	40·81	52

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of* 10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
53	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	249,511	216	2	6,611	290	11	12	75
54		Malihabad* ...	10,052	...	...	269	...	...	...	4
55	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	...	...	236	8	...	...	12
56		Purwa† ...	10,463	...	...	200	...	1	...	1
57	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	34	2	476	56	...	...	16
58		Jais ...	11,926	...	...	189	128	...	1	5
59	Sítápur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	13	...	302	61	1	1	5
60		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	248	1	...	...	1
61		Sítápur ...	17,149	8	...	368	33	...	...	8
62	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	...	490	17	...	...	4
63		Sandíla ...	16,813	...	...	416	55	2	...	7
64		Mallawan ...	11,894	3	...	221	16	...	...	4
65		Bilgrám ...	11,457	...	...	252	10	...	...	5
66		Hardoi ...	11,152	1	...	227	26	1	...	1
67	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,762	12	10	6,857	35	3	...	32
68	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	1	...	252	33	...	1	5
69	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	...	...	116	22	...	1	5
70	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	...	...	428	15	1	4	10
71	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	93	...	3,731	167	3	3	54
72	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	238	6	...	1	1
73		Kúnch ...	13,408	...	1	483	...	1	1	8
74	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	42	8	1,651	34	4	5	12
75		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	24	...	430	20	1	1	9
76		Lalitpur ...	11,348	75	...	417	36	1	1	10
77	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	73	...	2,130	223	2	4	29
78		Tánda ...	19,724	346	...	582	56	...	...	10
79	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	14,609	17	...	572	14	...	...	6
80		Balrámpur ...	14,849	5	1	236	8	...	...	8
81	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	27	...	495	2	...	...	7
82	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	7	...	188	61	...	...	5
83		Rudauli ...	11,767	2	...	269	8	...	...	4
84	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	22	...	229	58	...	...	1
85		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	26	2	1,083	322	...	...	100
86	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	14	...	171	...	...	...	...
87		Basti ...	13,630	23	...	209	2	...	...	2
88	Azamgarh ...	Mubárakpur ...	14,372	10	...	288	14	...	...	6
89		Azamgarh ...	19,442	66	...	484	62	...	...	10
90		Mau ...	15,547	148	...	308	42	...	...	2
91	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	217	...	1,368	77	...	...	10
92	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	80	...	166	193	...	1	8
93		Sahatwar ...	11,519	16	1	231	27	...	...	4
94	Benares ...	Benares ...	211,586	162	3	5,771	1,574	1	...	100
95		Rámnagar ...	11,093	42	...	323	8	...	...	1
96	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	276	6	1,678	16	1	1	23
97		Ahraura ...	11,631	70	3	348	6	1	1	2
98		Chunár ...	11,423	60	3	273	34	1	...	6
99	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	93	...	1,505	6	...	2	9
		Total for Towns ...	3,236,425	4,401	257	95,524	7,846	68	69	1,213
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	84,960	1,410	1,106,030	30,652	664	2,007	16,053

* Created in 1899. † Created in 1898.

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1900—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
13	111	2,025	9,255	·86	·01	26·49	1·16	·44	8·11	37·09	42·12	53
1	5	54	328	...	...	26·76	...	·50	5·37	32·63	‡	54
1	13	37	294	...	...	18·39	·62	1·01	2·88	22·91	35·69	55
2	4	39	243	...	...	19·11	...	·38	3·73	23·22	‡	56
3	19	174	761	1·81	·11	25·32	2·98	1·01	9·25	40·48	44·37	57
2	8	190	515	...	...	15·85	10·73	·67	15·93	43·18	28·34	58
7	14	168	558	·94	...	21·93	4·43	1·01	12·20	40·51	36·08	59
7	8	59	316	...	...	21·65	·09	·70	5·15	27·59	28·64	60
3	11	224	644	·47	...	21·46	1·92	·64	13·06	37·55	44·67	61
6	10	182	699	...	...	24·31	·84	·50	9·03	34·68	41·83	62
3	12	55	538	...	...	24·74	3·27	·71	3·27	32·00	46·63	63
1	5	114	359	·25	...	18·58	1·34	·42	9·58	30·18	36·24	64
1	6	95	363	...	...	21·99	·87	·52	8·29	31·68	42·94	65
3	5	88	347	·09	...	20·35	2·33	·45	7·89	31·11	59·37	66
2	37	912	7,863	·07	·06	41·87	·21	·22	5·57	48·01	45·49	67
1	7	177	470	·05	...	12·49	1·63	·35	8·77	23·29	38·11	68
1	7	176	321	...	...	9·42	1·79	·57	14·29	26·07	46·14	69
1	16	201	660	...	...	18·55	·65	·69	8·71	28·61	35·06	70
3	63	1,752	5,806	·57	...	22·90	1·02	·39	10·75	35·64	28·52	71
1	3	123	370	...	...	18·72	·47	·23	9·67	29·10	33·27	72
...	10	21	515	...	·07	36·02	...	·74	1·57	38·41	44·00	73
3	24	512	2,271	·94	·18	37·06	·76	·54	11·49	50·98	41·08	74
2	13	224	711	1·22	...	21·85	1·02	·66	11·38	36·14	46·20	75
3	15	135	678	6·61	...	36·75	3·17	1·32	11·90	59·75	59·83	76
9	44	725	3,195	1·00	...	29·30	3·07	·60	9·97	43·96	48·91	77
3	13	184	1,181	17·54	...	29·51	2·84	·66	9·33	59·88	40·10	78
1	7	120	730	1·16	...	39·15	·96	·48	8·21	49·97	53·93	79
1	9	48	307	·34	·07	15·89	·54	·60	3·23	20·67	34·08	80
3	10	100	634	1·12	...	20·58	·08	·41	4·16	26·37	27·32	81
1	6	228	490	·48	...	13·03	4·23	·41	15·80	33·95	36·17	82
1	5	84	368	·17	...	22·86	·68	·42	7·14	31·27	35·86	83
2	3	86	398	1·93	...	20·05	5·08	·26	7·53	34·85	37·04	84
12	112	897	2,442	·41	·03	17·15	5·10	1·77	14·20	38·66	42·88	85
3	3	71	259	1·27	...	15·56	...	·27	6·46	23·56	28·75	86
1	3	69	306	1·69	...	15·33	·15	·22	5·06	22·45	23·84	87
2	8	92	412	·69	...	20·04	·97	·56	6·40	28·67	24·14	88
2	12	190	814	3·39	...	24·89	9·19	·62	9·77	41·87	39·35	89
3	5	177	680	9·52	...	19·81	2·70	·32	11·38	43·74	44·06	90
4	14	243	1,919	4·82	...	30·42	1·71	·31	5·40	42·67	47·70	91
1	10	171	620	4·89	...	10·14	11·79	·61	10·44	37·87	28·58	92
...	4	96	375	1·39	·09	20·05	2·34	·35	8·33	32·55	26·22	93
7	108	4,514	12,132	·77	·01	27·27	7·44	·51	21·33	57·34	49·36	94
...	1	84	458	3·79	...	29·12	·72	·09	7·57	41·29	40·93	95
7	32	745	2,753	3·28	·07	19·94	·19	·38	8·85	32·72	36·26	96
1	5	89	521	6·02	·26	29·92	·51	·43	7·65	44·79	38·43	97
3	10	87	467	5·25	·26	23·90	2·98	·87	7·62	40·88	40·36	98
8	19	1	1,624	2·17	...	35·15	·14	·44	·02	37·92	34·33	99
234	1,584	26,727	136,339	1·36	·08	29·51	2·42	·49	8·26	42·13	39·16	
6,880	25,604	211,483	1,460,139	1·81	·03	23·58	·65	·54	4·51	31·13	32·70	

‡ Not available.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

Population of the Provinces.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on 31st December 1899.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	13	...	13	49	...	49	13	62	
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board Dispensaries.	207	71	278	(b)7	(a)2	211	72	283	(a) Transferred from class II to class III-B.
	III.—Private, A ...	17	21	38	11	...	27	22	49	(b) One transferred from class III-B to class II.
Total ... 46,905,085	III.—State-aided, B ...	* 34	* 11	45	(a)2	(b)1	35	11	46	
	III.—Railway ...	...	...	...	44	...	34	10	44	
	Total ...	271	103	374	113	3	356	128	484	

* Corrected this year.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract Return of the Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, indoor and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS. NUMBER OF PATIENTS. *In-door.* Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	*Out-door.* Total treated.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS. *Number of patients.* Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
GENERAL DISEASES	1. Small-pox	244											
	2. Cholera	4,679											
	3. Dysentery	81,804											
	4. Malarial fevers	536,029											
	5. Primary syphilis	16,598											
	6. Secondary ditto	29,094											
	7. Gonorrhœa	28,393											
	8. Scurvy	1,201											
	9. Worms	82,062											
	10. Debility and anæmia	38,901											
	11. Rheumatic affections	146,011											
	12. Tuberculous diseases	6,092											
	13. Leprosy	3,783											
	14. All other general diseases	75,488											
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	80,931											
	16. Ditto eye	337,464											
	17. Ditto ear	206,271											
	18. Ditto nose	17,863											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,031	55,394	34,261	9,750	6,153	3,099	3,577,776	174,076	3,773	389	1,310	
	20. Ditto lungs	20,669											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	251,086											
	22. Diarrhœa	82,137											
	23. Dyspepsia	159,818											
	24. Diseases of the liver	12,463											
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	269,586											
	26. Diseases of the spleen	30,752											
	27. Other diseases of the lymphatic system	33,452											
	28. Goitre	41,705											
	29. Diseases of the urinary system	17,289											
	30. Soft chancre	7,680											
	31. Other diseases of the generative system	50,293											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	16,811											
	33. Ditto connective tissue	159,187											
	34. Ulcers	295,047											
	35. Other diseases of the skin	376,012											
	36. All other local diseases	10,273											
	37. General injuries	4,883											
	38. Local injuries	92,064											
	39. Poisons	6,024											
	Total	3,633,170	55,394	34,261	9,750	6,153	3,099	3,577,776	174,076	3,773	389	1,310	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.					DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,950,874	761,983	920,313	3,633,170	2,777	5,607	2,271,198	1,169,794	183,794	13,074·69	5,659·05	6,479·63	25,213·37	51·86	22·45	25·69	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900.

1	2									
	INCOME.									
	a.	*b.*								
		From Government.								
		As salaries.								
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1900.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	3,47,560 2 1	2,40,323 14 9	21,404 8 10	5,444 1 10	46,319 11 10	2,155 2 3	88 8 3	10,455 1 3	3,26,191 1 0

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions.*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	95,701 9 5	65,731 5 3	53,789 14 4	21,100 0 0	17,186 5 9	91,437 12 5	5,942 6 0	449 10 0	64,537 5 8	10,89,627 7 11

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900—(concluded).

1	3									
	EXPENDITURE.									
	a.								*b.*	
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.									
	PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.					
	As salaries.				*As salaries.*					
Provinces.	Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bázár medicines.	
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,40,323 14 9	591 15 1	19,290 0 6	1,522 9 3	32,840 0 2	7,524 0 8	50,185 13 10	49,922 4 2	23,207 0 6	

1	3						4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.								
	c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1900.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	60,611 10 5	48,463 0 10	77,894 8 4	1,04,864 7 3	17,359 4 10	7,34,600 10 7	3,55,026 13 4	0 1 4	45·47

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1900-1901.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	7	7,151	5,372	5,011	1,779	1,148	36·63	1,499 11 0
2	Saháranpur ...	20	36,901	36,099	35,107	802	632	35·69	2,416 8 1
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	27,381	27,173	26,861	208	142	34·94	2,271 8 0
4	Meerut ...	26	52,758	52,420	51,713	338	229	c 37·33	3,323 2 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	18	37,226	36,963	36,644	263	220	38·81	2,542 8 0
6	Aligarh ...	20	40,895	40,364	38,690	531	319	37·39	2,825 0 9
7	Muttra ...	15	23,262	22,950	21,733	312	141	30·66	2,011 12 7
8	Agra ...	19	33,186	33,075	31,369	111	56	31·31	3,311 0 6
9	Farrukhabad ...	13	20,113	19,810	19,049	303	231	22·45	1,715 11 0
10	Mainpuri ...	14	27,406	27,329	26,082	77	42	34·28	1,626 5 9
11	Etáwah ...	13	23,305	23,155	22,003	150	73	30·34	1,722 15 6
12	Etah ...	16	29,507	29,450	28,597	57	22	40·76	2,248 6 6
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,707	7,601	6,756	106	63	28·27	670 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	17	24,464	24,416	23,760	48	30	29·96	2,327 9 1
15	Moradabad ...	17	36,153	36,081	34,873	72	50	29·61	2,889 5 2
16	Budaun ...	18	32,979	32,696	30,790	283	131	33·42	2,230 11 7
17	Bareilly ...	15	35,023	34,894	33,014	129	80	31·79	2,246 12 8
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	17	32,330	32,116	29,793	214	128	32·56	2,462 3 11
19	Pilibhít ...	9	18,090	18,075	16,589	15	10	34·22	1,317 1 10
20	Cawnpore ...	23	35,104	34,481	33,462	623	582	28·14	3,283 5 6
21	Fatehpur ...	13	20,079	20,069	18,942	10	6	27·10	1,747 7 3
22	Bánda ...	18	18,527	17,102	16,560	1,425	1,362	25·39	2,304 15 3
23	Allahabad ...	23	32,581	32,318	29,568	263	160	19·37	3,853 5 8
24	Hamírpur ...	13	17,459	15,094	14,440	2,365	1,900	31·81	1,731 1 3
25	Jhánsi ...	26	22,139	20,123	19,173	2,016	1,841	30·74	3,373 2 3
26	Jalaun ...	14	13,699	13,430	12,854	269	129	32·75	1,859 6 8
27	Garhwál ...	10	42,349	12,617	12,301	29,732	25,212	91·98	1,576 0 0
	Total, 1st Circle ...	434	747,774	705,273	675,734	42,501	34,939	32·55	61,387 1 9
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	11	29,285	17,157	16,649	12,128	10,352	64·77	1,817 0 0
29	Naini Tál ...	16	13,566	9,412	9,246	4,154	3,434	35·53	2,161 9 9
30	Lucknow ...	26	28,223	27,641	26,473	582	434	34·76	5,272 5 7
31	Unao ...	14	27,558	27,529	26,262	29	20	27·56	1,396 7 3
32	Bara Banki ...	19	33,406	33,044	29,619	362	281	26·4	1,702 15 0
33	Sítápur ...	28	48,761	48,028	45,062	733	602	42·46	3,246 1 3
34	Hardoi ...	26	50,748	50,416	49,526	332	227	44·69	2,568 15 3
35	Kheri ...	22	32,689	32,684	30,309	5	4	33·55	2,170 6 3
36	Fyzabad ...	27	37,450	37,075	33,553	375	272	27·79	2,984 2 2
37	Bahraich ...	18	30,529	30,485	28,882	44	34	28·90	2,558 7 2
38	Gonda ...	26	36,095	35,977	33,171	118	90	22·79	3,144 0 3
39	Rae Bareli ...	19	33,419	33,108	31,319	311	266	30·47	1,463 9 4
40	Sultánpur ...	15	32,709	32,670	31,301	39	37	29·13	1,540 0 0
41	Partábgarh ...	15	27,666	27,512	25,786	154	90	27·97	1,814 6 4
42	Gorakhpur ...	48	88,971	88,610	84,102	361	188	28·15	4,429 12 8
43	Basti ...	30	53,787	53,777	49,254	10	10	27·58	2,695 0 10
44	Azamgarh ...	23	44,889	44,803	41,882	86	60	24·26	2,517 1 3
45	Jaunpur ...	21	34,996	34,970	34,144	26	18	27·01	2,264 5 10
46	Mirzapur ...	23	39,091	38,751	36,449	340	311	31·65	2,805 10 8
47	Benares ...	15	25,641	25,324	24,668	317	289	27·07	2,995 8 6
48	Gházipur ...	16	25,959	25,920	25,605	39	30	25·01	2,134 4 10
49	Ballia ...	15	26,021	26,009	25,780	12	12	25·91	1,713 4 0
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	473	801,459	780,902	739,042	20,557	17,061	29·87	55,395 6 2
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCES.	907	1,549,233[c]	1,486,175	1,414,776	63,058	52,000	31·11	*1,16,782 7 11

In calculating the percentages shown in this statement, the cases in which the results are not known have been deducted from the totals (*vide* G. G. O. No. 652, dated 24th March 1898).

* This does not include office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 20,688-2-6.

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